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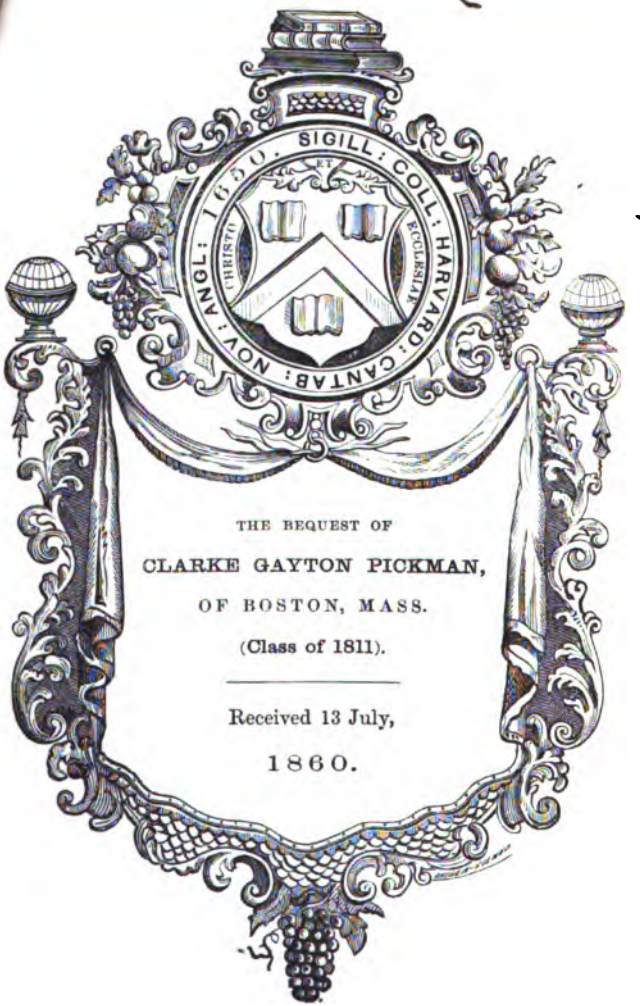

THE BEQUEST OF

CLARKE GAYTON PICKMAN,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

(Class of 1811).

Received 13 July,

1860.

C. Gayton Pickman

15. Dec. 1853 -

TEGG'S

DICTIONARY OF CHRONOLOGY:

OR,

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REGISTER,

FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The Fifth Edition,

ENLARGED, REVISED, AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:
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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE sale of several extensive Editions of this Chronology inducing the Editor to believe that a new one, brought down to the present time, would be acceptable to the public, he has been at some pains, by a revision and copious enlargement of the contents, to render it more correct, and better adapted for the purpose of reference. To effect these objects, he has availed himself of the assistance of a literary friend, and hopes that the result of their labours will be found a useful and comprehensive guide, when information is required connected with Chronology.

Being at the same time fully aware that in a work compiled like the present, from various sources, errors must frequently occur, the Editor, whilst for such errors he solicits the indulgence of the public, will feel highly indebted for any corrections or suggestions that may be forwarded to him, of which he will gladly avail himself in future editions.

85, QUEEN STREET,
Cheapside, 1853.

DICTIONARY OF CHRONOLOGY.

A

Aba, king of Hungary, crowned 1041.

Abbas I., called the Great, shah of Persia, died 1627. Abbas II., 1641. Abbas III., 1732.

Abbeys founded in the third century: one at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, 305; the first in France, 360; in England, 560; at Monte Cassino, Naples (the richest in the world), 529. Pillaged by William the Conqueror, 1069; compelled by the same prince to alter their tenures, 1070; 100 suppressed by order of council, 1414, 2 Henry V.; dissolved by Henry VII., 1540.—Number suppressed in England and Wales—1643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. The revenues of 193 dissolved at this time, reached £2,653,000. Totally suppressed through the realm, 31 Hen. VII., 1539; suppressed in Germany, 1785; and in France, 1790.

Abbesfleet, isle of Thanet, Saxons arrive at, 449.

Abbots, their number reduced in parliament to twenty-five, 20 Richard II., 1396; those of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, 1529.

Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his gamekeeper, Jan. 30, 1621.

Abdalla, the father of Mahomet, a camel-driver, 575; the caliph of the Saracens, Abdalla II., who branded all Jews and Christians in the hand, on taking Jerusalem, 781.

Abdallah, caliph of Bagdad, the son of Haroun-al-Raschid, the great patron of learning, 833.

Abdalrahman I. founded the Moorish empire in Spain, 750.

Abdication of Baliol, king of Scotland, 1306; of Otho of Hungary, 1309; of Eric IV., king of Denmark, 1439; of Eric XIII. of Sweden, 1441; of the emperor Charles V., 1556; of Christina of Sweden, 1654; of Casimir of Poland, 1669; of James II. of England, 1688; of Frederic Augustus II. of Poland, 1704; of Philip V. of Spain, 1724; of Victor, king of Sardinia, 1730; of Charles, king of Naples, 1759; of Stanislaus of Poland, 1795; of Victor of Sardinia, 1802; of Francis II. of Germany, becoming emperor of Austria alone, 1804; of Charles IV. of Spain, in favour of his son, 1808; of Joseph Bonaparte of Naples, to become king of Spain, 1808; the same, of the crown of Spain, 1808; of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, 1810; of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, 1813; of Napoleon, emperor of France, 1814; of Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 1821; of Don Pedro of

Portugal, 1826; of Charles X. of France, 1830; of Pedro of Brazil, 1831; of Don Miguel of Portugal, flying the kingdom, 1834; of William I. of Holland, 1840; of Christina of Spain, 1840; of Louis Philippe of France, 1848; of Louis Charles of Bavaria, 1848; of Ferdinand of Austria, 1848; of Charles Albert of Sardinia, 1849.

ABDUL-AHMED, sultan of Turkey, 1774.

ABDUL-MEGID, sultan of Turkey, 1850.

ABEL, king of Denmark, killed his brother Eric, 1250.

ABELARD and HELOISE, their amour, 1118; he died, 1142; she, 1163.

ABERCONWAY, castle of, built by Edward I., 1204; suspension bridge constructed at, 1824.

ABERCROMBY ROBINSON and WATERLOO transports, lost at the Cape of Good Hope, with 189 souls, 1842.

ABERCROMBIE, Gen. Sir Ralph, wounded in Egypt at the battle of Canopus; died, March 28, 1801.

ABERDARE RAILWAY opened, 1846.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, bishopric of, founded in the twelfth century; university of, 1494; Gothic bridge constructed at, 1283; King's college, 1500; Marischal college, 1593; bishopric discontinued, 1689; population, 63,288.

ABERGAVENNY East Indiaman lost on Portland Bill, with 300 souls, Feb. 6, 1805.

ABERRATIONS of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727.

ABHORRERS, a court party in England in the reign of Charles II., supporters of passive obedience, in opposition to the Addressers, 1680.

ABINGDON, Berks., founded 517; the abbey of, built 941.

ABJURATION OATH refused by many Scotch ministers, 1716.

ABJURATION, OATH OF, against popery, first required, 25 Charles II. 1672; against the Pope and the Pretender, by 13 William III., 1701.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY, London, opened May 20, 1840.

ABO, treaty of, 1743; university founded, 1640.

ABOUKIR, castle and bay; near the former was fought a battle between the French and Turks, 1799; the battle of the Nile in, Aug. 1, 1798; on shore, the battle of Canopus, March 21, 1801, in which General Abercrombie fell; the castle surrendered to the British, March 18, 1801.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, so called from the patriarch: it was used by Eusebius in 313, and began 2016 years before Christ.

ABRAHAMITES, a religious sect, suppressed by a patriarch of Antioch; it reappeared between 800 and 900, but was annihilated for worshipping images.

ABSENTEE-TAX, levied in Ireland on the profits, fees, emoluments, and pensions of absentees, 1715; it ceased in 1753.

ABSTINENCE of Gilbert Jackson, of Carse Grange, Scotland, who lived three years without food, 1719; Anne Moore of Tutbury, Staffordshire, lived twenty months without food, 1808.

ABSTINENTS, a mild sect of religionists, who appeared in France and Spain about the year 300, and repudiated wine, flesh meat, and marriage.

ABU-BEKR, the successor of Mahomet, 624.

ACACIA brought from North America, 1640.

ACADEMY, from Academia, a grove near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy, A. C. 378; hence the name.

ACADEMY of Florence, 1272, belles lettres; 1582, della crusca; 1807, antiquities. Academy of Pisa, 1339. Academy of Milan; 1380, architecture; 1719, sciences. Academy of Parma, 1550. Academy of Faenza, 1612. Academy of Naples; 1560, mathematics; 1675, sciences; 1755, Herculaneum. Academy of Padua; 1610, poetry; 1792, sciences. Academy of Perugia; 1561, the Insen-

sati; 1574, the Filingiti, the Executrici, Scossi, and the arts and sciences. Academy of Rome; 1611, the Umoristi; 1625, the Fantascici; 1658, the Infecondi; 1665, of painting; 1690, the Arcadi; 1752, the English. Academy of Verona; 1543, music; 1780, sciences. Academy of Paris; 1391, of painting; 1543, of music; 1635, the French; 1663, of medals; 1671, of architecture; 1731, of surgery; 1751, the military; 1796, of natural philosophy: to these may be added, the Sorbonne, established 1256. Academy of Ancona, 1624. Academy of Brescia, 1626. Academy of medicine, Palermo, 1645. Academy, military, of Toulon, 1682. Academy of Nismes, 1682. Academy of Bologna; 1687, ecclesiastical; 1690, mathematical; 1712, sciences and arts. Academy of Berlin; 1700, Royal Society; 1703, of princes; 1799, of architecture. Academy of Lyons; 1700, sciences; 1758, physic and mathematics joined. Academy of Mantua, called the Vigilanti; 1704, sciences. Academy, 1713, Royal Spanish; 1751, military. Academy of Venice; 1701, medical. Academy of Vienna; 1705, arts; 1783, surgery; 1810, oriental. Academy of Geneva; 1715, medical. Academy of Lisbon; 1720, history; 1779, sciences. Academy of Marseilles; 1726, belles lettres. Academy of Cortona, 1726, sciences. Academy of Madrid; 1730, history; 1753, painting and the arts. Academy of Upsal; 1720, sciences. Academy of Brescia; 1726, the Erranti. Academy of Woolwich; 1741, military. Academy of Stockholm; 1741, sciences; 1753, belles lettres; 1781, agriculture. Academy of Philadelphia; 1749, arts and sciences. Academy of Genoa; 1751, painting; 1783, sciences. Academy of Warsaw; 1741, languages, history, belles lettres. Academy of Copenhagen; 1742, art. Academy of Caen; 1750, belles lettres. Academy of Turin; 1759, sciences; 1778, arts. Academy of Erfurt, 1754. Academy of Munich; 1759, arts and sciences. Academy of Dublin; 1749, arts; 1786, sciences. Academy of London; 1768, painting and sculpture; of literature, 1823. Academy of Haarlem; 1760, sciences. Academy of Manheim; 1775, sculpture. Academy of Turkey; 1775, military. Academy of Massachusetts; 1780, arts and sciences. Academy of New York; 1814, literature and philosophy. Academy, Hibernian; 1821, arts.

Acamapitzin, king of the Atzecs, reigned from 1352 to 1389.

Acapulco, a Spanish galleon so named, laden with the precious metals, taken by Lord Anson, in 1743.

Achalzie, battle of, between the Russians and Turks, Aug. 24, 1828.

Achilles, a statue so named, set up in Hyde Park, to the honour of the Duke of Wellington, 1822.

Achmet III., sultan of Turkey, 1735; he encouraged the art of printing.

Ackbar, sultan of Hindostan, 1555.

Acre, commonly called St. Jean d'Acre, taken by Richard I. of England, 1192, on the 12th of July, after a siege of two years, and the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 men. Retaken by the Saracens in 1192, when 60,000 Christians perished. Attacked by Napoleon Bonaparte, in March, 1798, and successfully defended by Sir Sidney Smith. It was seized by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832; and in the Syrian war of 1840, was bombarded and stormed by the seamen and marines of the British fleet, with great loss to the Egyptians, Nov. 3, 1840.

Acs, battle of, between the Austrians and Hungarians, July 2, 1849.

Acton Burnel, parliament held at, Oct. 1284.

Active Indiaman lost in Margate roads, 1803.

Acts of Parliament first promulgated in the 16 John, 1215. The number passed annually, from

1840 to 1850, was on the average 112. Act making the Irish parliament octennial, 1768.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, supposed to be written by one of the evangelists, in the year 63 or 64.

ADALBERT, preaching Christianity in Prussia, murdered by the Pagans, 1010.

ADAMITES, a sect that arose in 130, and met naked, in imitation of Adam before the fall; Prodicus was their leader. The sect was a second time renewed at Antwerp, in the thirteenth century, under a leader called Tandeme; it was again revived in Poland, in the fifteenth century.

ADAMS, JOHN, the second president of the United States of North America, March 4, 1797.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, the sixth individual who held the office of president of the United States; elected March 4, 1825.

ADDINGTON administration succeeded that of Mr. Pitt, March 1801, and terminated 1804.

ADELAIS, queen of Henry I. of England, daughter of the Earl of Louvaine, married 1129.

ADELAIDE, queen of William IV. of England, and sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, married July 11, 1818; died Dec. 2, 1849.

ADELARD, grandson of Charles Martel, and cousin of Charlemagne, founded the Abbey of New Corbie for the education of missionaries, 820.

ADELPHI BUILDINGS, Strand, erected by the brothers Adam, 1770.

ADHAD-EDOULET, emperor of Persia, 937. He became master of Bagdad, and greatly adorned it; he died in 982.

ADMINISTRATIONS since the revolution of 1688:—Lords Somers, Godolphin, and Danby, &c., 1689; Earl of Sunderland, 1695; Montagu, Earl of Halifax, Earl of Pembroke, &c., 1697. In Queen Anne's reign — Lord Godolphin, Robert Harley, Lord Pembroke, and Duke of Buckingham, &c., 1702; the Duke of Marlborough, &c., 1705; the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Cowper, and the Dukes of Marlborough and Newcastle, &c., 1707; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1710; Earl of Rochester, Lord Dartmouth, and H. St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, 1710; the Duke of Shrewsbury, 1714;—in the reign of George I., Lord Cowper, the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Marquis of Wharton, &c., 1714; Robt. Walpole, 1715; James Earl Stanhope, 1717; Charles, Earl of Sunderland, 1718; Sir Robert Walpole, 1721;—under George II., Lords Carteret, Wilmington, and Bath, Mr. Sandys, &c., 1742; Hon. Henry Pelham, Earl of Harrington, Duke of Newcastle, &c., commonly called the Broad Bottom administration, 1744; Mr. Pelham, Earl of Chesterfield, Duke of Bedford, &c., 1746; Duke of Newcastle, Sir T. Robinson, Henry Fox, Lord Anson, 1754; the Duke of Devonshire, William Pitt, Earl Temple, Hon. H. B. Legge, 1756; Duke of Newcastle, William Pitt, Mr. Legge, Earl Temple, Earl of Holdernesse, Mr. Fox, 1757;—reign of George III., Earl of Bute, Earl of Egremont, Duke of Bedford, Hon. George Grenville, Sir F. Duckwood, Mr. Fox, George Grenville, Earl of Halifax, Earl of Sandwich, Duke of Bedford, 1763; Marquis of Rockingham, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Shelburne, 1765; Earl of Chatham, Duke of Grafton, Hon. C. Townsend, Earl of Northington, Lord Shelburne, 1766; Duke of Grafton, Lord North, Earl of Chatham, Lord Weymouth, Lord Halifax, Earl Gower, 1767; Lord North, Lords Halifax, Weymouth, Sandwich, Sir E. Hawke, Marquis Granby, 1770; Marquis of Rockingham, Lord J. Cavendish, Lord Camden. Lord Shelburne, C. J. Fox, Duke of Richmond, T. Townsend, Edmund Burke, 1782; Earl of Shelburne, William Pitt, Lord Camden, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Grafton, Lord Grantham, T. Townsend, 1782; Duke

of Portland, Lord North, Mr. Fox, &c., forming the Coalition ministry, 1783; William Pitt, Lord Gower, Lords Sidney, Carmarthen, Thurlow, Mr. W. W. Grenville, Henry Dundas, Lord Mulgrave, Duke of Richmond, &c., 1783; William Pitt, Lord Camden, Marquis of Stafford, Lord Hawkesbury, &c., 1786; William Pitt, Lord Grenville, Duke of Leeds, Lord Camden, &c., 1790; William Pitt, Lord Grenville, Earl of Chatham, Lord Loughborough, 1793; William Pitt, Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, H. Dundas, 1795; William Pitt, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, &c., 1798; Henry Addington, Duke of Portland, Lords Hawkesbury, Hobart, Eldon, 1801; William Pitt, Lord Melville, G. Canning, Lords Harrowby, Westmoreland, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, &c., 1804; Lord Grenville, Henry Petty, Earl Spencer, William Windham, Charles Fox, Lord Erskine, and Charles Grey, &c., 1806; Duke of Portland, G. Canning, Lord Hawkesbury, Earl Camden, Spencer Perceval, 1807; Duke of Portland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Castlereagh, Lord G. Gower, 1808; Spencer Perceval, Earls Camden, Liverpool, and Westmoreland, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Palmerston, Richard Ryder, &c., 1809.

The Regency of the Prince of Wales:—Spencer Percival, Earl of Liverpool, 1812; Earls of Liverpool, Bathurst, Sidmouth, Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh, Nicholas Vansittart, &c., 1812. Reign of George IV., the same:—George Canning, Viscount Goderich, Lord Lyndhurst, Sturges Bourne, &c., 1827; Viscount Goderich, Duke of Portland, William Huskisson, J. C. Herries, &c., 1827; Duke of Wellington, Robert Peel, Earl of Dudley, Viscount Melville, Earl of Aberdeen, Messrs. Goulburn, Herries, Grant, &c., 1828; Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir G. Murray, Lord Lowther, Sir H. Hardinge, Lords Dudley and Palmerston, with Grant and Huskisson, went out May 30, 1828.

Reign of Wm. IV.:—Earl Grey, Lords Althorpe, Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Holland and Auckland, Sir J. Graham, &c., 1830; May 9, 1832, Earl Grey resigned, but resumed office May 18, 1832; Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, Althorpe, John Russell, Howick, and Duncannon, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Messrs. S. Rice and P. Thompson, &c., 1834; July 14, the Duke of Wellington took office until the arrival of Sir Robert Peel from Italy, November, 1834; Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen, Rosslyn, Wharncliffe, Ellenborough, Sir G. Murray, Messrs. Baring, Herries, Goulburn, &c., 1834; Lord Melbourne and his brother ministers returned to office April 18, 1835; Lord Melbourne's ministry resigned May 7, 1839; Sir R. Peel failing to form an administration on terms agreeable to the crown, Lord Melbourne resumed office May 10, 1839; Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Aberdeen, Ripon, and Haddington, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Goulburn, August 30, 1841; Lord John Russell, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Minto, Palmerston, Morpeth, and Grey, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Hobhouse, July 3, 1846; the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Walpole, Sir. J. Pakington, &c., April, 1852, resigned on the rejection of their budget, December 25; Earl of Aberdeen, Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Molesworth, Sir James Graham, Dec. 28, 1852.

ADMIRAL, a title first instituted in England about 1300, before which the sovereigns commanded their own navies. The title of Admiral of the English seas was first given to William de Layburn in 1297, by Edward I. That of Lord High

Admiral was given first in 1385, by Richard II. The office was executed by a commission from 1708 to 1827, when it was conferred on the Duke of Clarence, who resigned it in 1828, in which year it returned to a commission. There was once a Lord High Admiral in Scotland, discontinued in 1703. James Butler was made Lord High Admiral of Ireland by Henry VIII., in May 1534.

ADMIRALTY COURT, instituted 1357, by Edward III. An appeal from the decision of this court permitted to the privy council by statutes 1830, 1831. Admiralty revenue, £40,000 in 1604; £50,000 in 1609.

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany, elevated to the imperial throne in 1292; slain, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, instituted the Order of Fools in 1380.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK II., king of Sweden, born, 1710; mounted the throne in 1751; died, 1771.

ADOLPHUS, GUSTAVUS, of Sweden, killed in battle at Lutzen, Nov., 1632.

ADRIAN, the Roman emperor, born 76; visited England 116, and built the wall called after him between England and Scotland, eight miles long and twelve feet high, 121.

ADRIAN'S MOLE at Rome, constructed 120.

ADRIAN I., a pope, born at Rome, raised to the Chair, 772. Adrian II. made pope, 867. Adrian III. raised in 872, lived only a year in office. Adrian IV., an Englishman, born at Langley, died 1159. There were two other popes of the same name in 1276, 1522.

ADRIAN IV. permitted Henry II. of England to invade Ireland, on making every family there pay pence to the Holy See.

ADRIANOPLE, battle of, by which Constantine won the empire, 323; taken by Amurath, the Turkish sultan, from the Greeks, 1360. The seat of the Ottoman empire removed thence to Constantinople, 1453. Mahomet II. born here, 1430. Taken by the Russians, 1829, but restored at the close of the war in 1830.

ADRIATIC SEA wedded by the Doge upon Ascension-day, a ceremony instituted 1173; omitted the first time for centuries, 1797.

ADULTERATION OF WINE, John Jacob Ehrni beheaded for this practice at Eslingen, 1698. One Blumenthal prosecuted for, in England, in 1842.

ADULTERATION OF WINE, prohibition of, at Nuremberg, 1409; in Swabia, Franconia, and Alsace, 1487; at Worms, 1495; at Freyberg, 1498; at Augsburg, 1500, 1548; Holland and Zealand, 1327; Brussels, 1384; Paris, 1371 and 1696.

ADULTERY, from 457 to 828, during the Saxon heptarchy, punished by cutting off the hair, whipping the woman naked through the streets, without distinction of rank, on the demand of the husband. Ears and nose cut off under Canute, 1031. Made capital, 1650, according to report, but there is no record of a case. In New England, made capital, even if the man were unmarried; and several suffered for it in 1662.

ADVENT, instituted by the Council of Tours in the sixth century, including two Sundays, the first is always that nearest to St. Andrew's day.

ADVENTURERS, Merchant, or London merchants, translated into England by Edward III. from Brabant, where the duke originated such bodies in 1296. Queen Elizabeth made them a corporation in 1564.

ADVENTURE BAY, Van Dieman's Land, so named by Captain Furneaux, who visited it in 1778, called so from his vessel.

ADVERTISEMENTS in newspapers first became general, as now used, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The duty on them reduced to 1s. 6d. in England, and 1s. in Ireland, in 1833.

ADVOCATE, The King's, an office instituted at the beginning of the year 1597, to prosecute certain crimes at his own instance.

AERONAUTICS, invented in France by the brothers Montgolfier, in 1782.

Ælfric Society, established in England, 1842.

Ælian, a Greek historian, born at Prænestе in Italy, 160. He was surnamed the honey-tongue, from the sweetness of his Greek style.

Æmilianus, the Roman emperor, ruled, 253.

Æolian Harp, said to have been invented by Kircher, 1653.

Afghanistan, battle in, Nov. 2, 1840.

Affinity, degrees of, in marriage, first set forth by authority in England, 1563. All marriages within the forbidden degrees declared void by statute, 1835.

Affirmation of the Quakers in lieu of an oath admitted partially, 1702; altered Dec. 13, 1721; received in all cases, 1829; sufficient for members of parliament, Feb. 14, 1833.

Africa conquered by Belisarius, 553; by the Mahometan Arabs or Moors, 637; expedition to, by steam, 1841, ascended the Niger to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28; relinquished, owing to disease and the loss of many lives; reached Fernando Po on return, Oct. 17.

African Association at Exeter, obtained a charter from queen Elizabeth, 1588.

African Company, a charter granted to one, in 1618; a third, in 1631; a fourth, in 1662, by Charles II.; and a fifth by letters patent, in 1672; remodelled in 1695; trade settled, 1698. It would appear that the government of Charles II. owed this company £11,686,800, and their divided capital was £10,780,000. The rights were vested in the present company, by 23 Geo. II., 1749.

African Institution founded in 1807 for the civilisation of Africa, which established schools at Sierra Leone, and founded a promising colony there.

Agapemone and Agapemonians, a sect that gives itself up to brotherly love, and a fancied communion with God. The disciples live in a species of community, and no harm appears to result from the indulgence of this new fancy in creed. One establishment, situated near Bridgewater, in Somerset, was first brought before the public notice in consequence of Chancery proceedings in May, 1850.

Agaric, an excrescence of the oak, first used as a styptic, 1750.

Agatha, St., monastery of, built in 1131, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Agathan, Pope, 678.

Age, or Ages, terms of a century in duration, divided, under the uncertainty of the chronology of the darker times, into periods, as there is no certain chronology until the foundation of the Persian empire, 536 years before Christ. In this deficient state of knowledge, many divide the time between the creation and birth of Christ into "six ages," which should be eras, for which the laxity of the term will permit ages to be used. The first age was 1650 years, from the creation to the deluge; the second from the deluge to Abraham's entering Canaan, or 426 years, terminating in 2082; the third was from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, 430 years, ending A.M. 2513; the fourth from the leaving Egypt to the building of the temple by Solomon, 479 years, ending A.M. 2992; the fifth age from the building of the temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 434 years, ending 3416; the sixth age from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ, 584 years, ending A.M. 4000, or 4004 before the vulgar reckoning.

Age, or Being of Age; the majority of Edward VI. was fixed at eighteen years, by Henry VIII., his father, in 1547.

Agelnoth, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, who refused to crown Harold, king of England, on the death of Canute, in 1035.

Agincourt, battle of, between the French and English, the last under Henry V.; 10,000 were killed, and 14,000 made prisoners; 3 dukes, an archbishop, a marshal, 13 earls, 92 barons, and 1500 knights, were among the slain; and 2 dukes of

the blood royal, 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen were made prisoners, with private men more numerous than the British army, Oct. 25, 1415.

AGNACOBITES, a sect that first appeared in 701.

AGNUS DEI, first read in the Catholic litany, 687; consecration of, 1566.

AGOUIN, ISLAND OF, discovered by Tristan Nunez, 1444.

AGRA, FORTRESS OF, in India, captured by the English from the Mahrattas, Oct. 17, 1803.

AGRICOLA, the Roman general, born 37, died 86; he commanded the army in England, and erected a rampart and chain of forts between the Clyde and Forth to keep out the northern barbarians; circumnavigated Great Britain, 85; poisoned by Domitian, 86.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, in England, 1831, 1,055,982; and in Ireland, 1,131,715, to 34,250,000 acres, and 14,000,000 respectively.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF ENGLAND.—13,667,000 acres in tillage; 13,332,000 in grass; average rent, 27s. 2d.; of wheat produce, 26¾ bushels per acre; of labour, 9s. 6d. per week. Rental of England, 1842, £37,795,905.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES instituted in Scotland, 1723; in Ireland, 1747; in England, at Bath, 1777; Highland, of Scotland, 1793; the London Board of Agriculture, 1793.

AGRIPPA, or Herod I., king of Judea, born three years before Christ, died A.D. 44; Agrippa, or Herod II., died A.D. 100.

AGRIPPA CORNELIUS, asserted to be a magician in France and Germany, born at Cologne, 1486, died at Grenoble, 1535.

AGRIPPINA, murder of, by Nero, 59.

AGYNNIANS, a sect that appeared about the year 694, alleging that God forbade the eating flesh meat, founding their doctrine on the first book of Genesis. This sect was revived at Manchester and other English towns in 1814.

AILESBURY conquered by the West Saxons, in 571. Here, too, was buried St. Osyth, in 600. It was incorporated by charter, 1553.

AIR, the pressure of, discovered by Torricelli, 1645; found to vary with the height of its column in pressure, by Pascal, 1647; air-gun invented by Guter of Nuremberg, 1656; air-pump invented by Guericke of Magdeburg, in 1650, and improved by Boyle, 1657; the air-pipe invented by Sutton, a London brewer, about 1756; air-chamber applied to fire-engines, by Leupold, in 1720.

AIRE, a town of France, taken, with all its magazines, by Sir Rowland Hill, March 2, 1814.

AIX, university of, re-established, 1603.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, founded 795; treaty of, between France and Spain, concluded May 2, 1668. A second between England, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa, confirming the treaties of Westphalia, Nimiguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Baden, the Triple Alliance, the Quadruple Alliance, and that of Vienna, Oct. 7, 1748. A congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, with the ministers of France and England, was held here, Oct. 9, 1818; and the sum due from France to the allies settled at 265,000,000 francs.

AKERMAN, treaty of, 1826, between Russia and Turkey.

ALABAMA made a western state of North America, 1819.

ALANS, The, extirpated by the Goths, 417.

ALARIC and VISIGOTHS settle in Portugal, 472.

ALARIC, the Goth, captures Rome, 410.

ALBA JULIA, Transylvania, University of, founded, 1629.

ALBA, a city of Italy, founded 1152, A.C., afterwards incorporated with the Roman dominions.

ALBAN, ST., an English saint, martyred at Verulam by decapitation, 286, June 23.

ALBAN'S, ST., anciently Verulam, so called after the saint of that name; it was incorporated by Edward VI., 1552.

ALBAN'S, ST., monastery of, founded by Offa, king of the Mercians, in 793.

ALBAN'S, ST., battle of, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard, duke of York, vanquished Henry IV., the latter losing 5000 men, May 22, 1455. The second battle between the Earl of Warwick and the Yorkists, and Margaret of Anjou and the Lancastrians, when the Yorkists were defeated, Feb. 2, 1461. The third battle between the Earl of Warwick and Edward IV., April 14, 1471, in which the Earl was slain.

ALBANY, battle of, between the English and Americans, 1777, Aug. 16.

ALBERT of Austria elected emperor of Germany, 1298; succeeds to the throne of Hungary, 1437.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, the great mathematician; flourished 1237, died 1280.

ALBIGENSES, a sect which originated in 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc and Toulouse. They opposed the corruptions of the Catholic religion, and the popes persecuting them, by means of Simon de Montfort, with horrible cruelties, they resisted, and defeated the Count of Toulouse, with the loss of 17,000 of their enemies.

ALBIN, the name given to England by its Roman invaders, who held it 400 years, abandoning the island in 428, and 473 years from the invasion by Julius Cæsar.

ALBINUS declared emperor in Britain, 190.

ALBION, New, in California, on the west side of North America, so named by Sir Francis Drake, who first took possession of it, 1578.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, invaded Italy, 568.

ALBUERA, battle of, between the French and English in Spain, 1811.

ALBUQUERQUE, Alfonso de, the Portuguese viceroy of India, died 1515, the conqueror of the East.

ALCANTARA order of knighthood instituted, 1160.

ALCANTARA, bridge of, built in Portugal, 98.

ALCHYMY, a pretended branch of chemistry for turning metals into gold, licensed in England, 1476. Dr. Price of Guildford, pretending to the same art, and being required to prove his skill before some members of the Royal Society, took poison to avoid it, and died, 1783.

ALCORAN, the divine book, as pretended, of the Mahometans, and the standard of the Arabic language. It was composed by Mahomet about the year 610: the prophet was said to have had assistants in the labour.

ALCUINUS, Alcuin, or Albinus Flaccus, the friend of Charlemagne, and scholar of the venerable Bede. He founded the university of Paris, was born at York, 732, and died at Tours, 804.

ALDERMEN, governors of provinces, 882; became magistrates of towns, in London, *temp.* Henry III., appointed, 1242, to the number of twenty-six; in Dublin, twenty-four, 1323, chosen for life, 17 Richard II., 1394; present mode of election in London established, 11 George I., 1725; made justices of the peace, 15 George II., 1741.

ALDERNEY, RACE OF, the French escape through it after their defeat at the battle of La Hogue, 1692; Henry, son of Henry I. of England, and many of the young nobility, lost in a storm here, 1119. The Victory, of 110 guns and 1100 men, lost here with all the crew, and Sir John Belcher, the admiral, Oct. 8, 1744.

ALDERSGATE, London, built 1616; taken down, and sold for £91, 10s., April, 1761.

ALDERTON MOOR, battle of, in the English civil war, 1643.

ALDGATE, London, built 1608; taken down, and sold for £177, 10s., April, 1760.

ALCOCK, Mr., and Mr. COLCLOUGH, fought a duel; the latter killed, and the former lost his reason, June 21, 1807.

ALE Booths set up in England, 728, licensed 1551. Ale is mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex, and the sale was subsequently regulated; alehouses licensed in 1621; excise duty on, 13 Charles II., 1660.

ALEMANNI, or Germans, so called from being a mixture of races. They were defeated by Caracalla, 214, and ultimately subdued by the Franks.

ALENÇON, duke of, proposed marriage to queen Elizabeth, who refused, 1573; returned home, 1582.

ALERT, Dublin packet, lost with all on board, March 26, 1803.

ALESSANDRIA, battle of, between the French, under Moreau, and allied Russian and Austrian armies, under Suwarrow, when Moreau was defeated, losing 4000 men, May 17, 1799; taken by the French after the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Roman emperor, assassinated, 235.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of all the Russias, died, 1825.

ALEXANDER I., surnamed the Fierce, king of Scotland, 1107.

ALEXANDER III., pope, 1178; died, 1181. The kings of France and England held his stirrups.

ALEXANDER VI., one of the popes, an infamous character, father of Cæsar Borgia, and of Lucretia; born at Valencia, 1430; died, 1503.

ALEXANDER NEWSKOI, order of knighthood, in Russia instituted, 1700.

ALEXANDER, king of Scotland, subdued Northumberland, 1216.

ALEXANDRIAN Era, a period dating from the death of Alexander the Great; it is used in Abyssinia. The day of the birth of Christ answers to 5777 of this computation, in reckoning the age of the world. Alexander died, Nov. 12, A.C. 323.

ALEXANDRIA in Egypt, built by Alexander the Great; the walls, six miles in compass, were taken by Cæsar 47 years before Christ, and the library and MSS. of the Ptolemies destroyed; the citizens massacred by Antoninus, 213; taken by the Caliph Omar in 642, and the library of 700,000 volumes destroyed; taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798, July 5; captured by the English in 1801.

ALEXANDRIA, battle of, between the English and French; General Abercromby mortally wounded, after gaining the victory over General Menou, March 21, 1801; the city taken again by the English under General Frazer, March 21, 1807.

ALEXIS, Czar of Russia, called the father of his country, 1645.

ALEXIUS ANGOLUS put out the eyes of his brother, Isaac II., and ascended the throne of the East, 1195.

ALEXIUS II., COMNENUS, ascended the throne of the East, 1180, under the regency of his mother.

ALEXIUS III., called the Tyrant, deposed at Constantinople, and his eyes put out, 1193.

ALFORD, battle of, July 2, 1645, between Generals Baillie and Montrose.

ALFONSUS, of Portugal, defeated five Moorish kings, and was proclaimed sovereign by his army, 1139.

ALFRED, son of Ethelred II., his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and, with 600 followers, slain at Guildford, 1036.

ALFRED THE GREAT defeated 300 Danish pirates, with ten galleys, on the coast of Dorset, 897. Alfred the Great born, 849; ascended the throne, 872; died, October 28, 904.

ALGARVE, in Portugal, taken from the Moors by Sancho I., 1189.

ALGEBRA brought into Spain by the Saracens, in the year 900; and into Italy, by Leonardo of Pisa, about 1202. The first writer noticed to have used it was Stifalius, at Nuremberg, in 1544. Symbols for quantities were introduced by

Vieta, in 1590. The use made of it by Newton, being the basis of his fluxions, dates from 1668.

ALGESIRAS entered by the Moors in 713; recovered from them, 1344; an engagement off this place with a French squadron moored under the batteries, unsuccessful on the part of the English; but on coming out, two ships of Spain, of 112 guns each, and one of 74, were taken or destroyed by Admiral Saumarez, July 12, 1801.

ALGIERS invaded by the emperor Charles V. unsuccessfully, 1541; reduced by Admiral Blake, 1653, and forced to a peace with England; the French repulsed before it in 1688 and 1761; and the Spaniards also, in 1773, 1783, and 1784; attacked and bombarded by Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816; Christian slavery abolished for ever. The French attacked it by land, after a severe conflict, July 5, 1830; and in 1834 they announced their intention of holding it permanently. They entered Marcarra in 1836; attacked and took Constantina in 1837; and after a prolonged contest with Abd-el-kader, the Moorish chief, he was beaten, and surrendered in Dec., 1847, on condition of his personal freedom. This condition was violated by Louis Philippe, and he was kept a close prisoner in France until Sept., 1852, when Louis Napoleon, the president of the French nation, released him, and redeemed the national honour.

ALI sect of Mahometans, so called from this chief, the son-in-law of Mahomet, 642. He was assassinated in 660.

ALI BEY, a Mameluke chief, seized the government of Egypt in 1773. He was a Caucasian adventurer.

ALICANTE, taken by the French, December 3, 1709.

ALICE HACKNEY, dug up at St. Mary-at-Hill Church, after being buried 175 years, her skin entire, and joints pliable, 1494.

ALICE PIERCE, mistress of Edward III., banished, and her estate confiscated, October 13, 1377, under Richard II. The sentence reversed Nov. 12, 1383, by parliament.

ALI PACHA of Albania, a native of Tripolini, born 1744, and slain by the agents of the Turkish government, Feb. 5, 1822.

ALIEN PRIORIES, seized by the crown in 1337.

ALIENS, watched narrowly by the government up to 1377; juries to try them to be half foreigners conceded to them, 1430; not allowed to trade by retail, 1483; in Jan., 1793, new measure enacted against them, called an alien bill; act passed to register them, 1795; bill of 1793 repealed, and a new one passed, 1816; an act passed to abolish the privilege of their naturalization by holding stock, which they before enjoyed in Scotland, June, 1820; a new registration act, 7 Geo. IV., 1826; this last act repealed, and a new act passed, 6 William IV., 1836.

ALIWAL, battle of, between the Sikhs and English, Jan. 28, 1846. The loss of the Sikhs was estimated at 6000 killed, wounded, and drowned in the Sutlej.

ALLEGIANCE OATH, first established in 1605; another by the Convention parliament, 1689.

ALLEN, JOHN, archbishop of Dublin, murdered in Lord Offaly's rebellion, 1534.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, an English actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Keeper of the royal bear-garden. He left a sum of money to found a college at Dulwich, where he is buried. He was born in London in 1566, and died 1626.

ALLIANCE, called also the "Holy," entered into by the unconstitutional governments of Europe, Sep. 26, 1815.

ALL SAINTS, or All Hallows, instituted by the Romish Church, 625. It was retained in the English church, *temp.* Henry VIII., on the Reformation.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford,

founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437.

ALL SOULS, festival of, instituted, 1604.

ALL-SPICE, introduced into England from Carolina, 1726.

ALLY CAWN, raised to the rank of Nabob by Col. Clive, June 23, 1765.

ALMAGRO DIEGO, a Spanish adventurer, strangled by his rival Pizarro, in 1538, at the age of 75.

ALMAMON, the Saracen king, passed a decree for measuring a degree of meridian near Babylon, 817.

ALMANACS, supposed of Saxon origin. The first compiled in England was at Oxford, in 1380, called John Somers' Calendar. One was published at Lambeth, in 1460. The first printed almanac appeared at Bada, in Poland, 1470, and the first printed in England, 1497, by Richard Pynson. Tybault's prognostications, in 1553, and Lilly's ephemeris, in 1644. The celebrated nautical almanac was begun in 1767. The company of stationers claimed an exclusive right to publish almanacs until 1790, and now are supposed to sell a million per annum. The stamp duty was abolished in August, 1834. An almanac appeared for the first time at Constantinople in 1806.

ALMANZA, battle of, in Spain, April 14, 1707, in which the English were defeated by the French and Spaniards, owing to the flight of their Portuguese allies at the first onset.

ALMARANTE, a Swedish order of knighthood, instituted 1653.

ALMEIDA, battle of, between the British and Spanish armies under Wellington, and the French under Marshal Massena, who was defeated, August 5, 1811, compelling the latter to evacuate Portugal.

ALMORA, in the East Indies, taken by assault by the English, April 25, 1815.

ALNEY, combat of, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of the hostile armies, in which Canute was wounded, 1016 In 1017, the following year, Edmund being murdered at Oxford, Canute became lord of the whole kingdom.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland, founded 1147, the seat of the Percies.

ALPACA WOOL imported—1850, 1,235,641 lbs.; 1851, 1,331,339 lbs.

ALPHABET, the letters of which compose the words of a language. Atholes, the son of Menes, is said to have first used hieroglyphics, 2124 years before Christ. Josephus attributes them to Seth, fabulously. The Greeks attribute the bringing of letters into Greece to Cadmus, 1493, A.C., fifteen in number being the Phœnician alphabet. Palamedes of Argos added four more, 1224, A.C.; and Simonides four more, 489, A.C. Who introduced the epsilon or E is unknown. Until 399 years before Christ, the Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters. The Ionic of twenty-four was then introduced.

ALPHONSO X., king of Castile, so eminent as an astronomer and philosopher, expended 400,000 crowns upon the celebrated tables named from himself. He was born in 1203, and died 1234.

ALPHONSO III., called the great king of Leon and Asturias, died at Zamora in 912, aged 64.

ALTARS, in profane history, were reared first to Jupiter by Cecrops, who instituted marriage, 1556, A.C. Altars in Christian churches were first used in imitation of the Jews and Heathens, by Pope Sextus I., and consecrated by Pope Sylvester. The first was reared in England, in 634. The altar was discontinued at the Reformation, and the communion or sacramental table restored as it was originally. Laud, among other devices to revive the papal worship, removed the table from the body of the church, and restored to it the name of altar, *temp.* Charles I.

ALTIVIA, Spain, battle of, June 25, 1838.

ALTORF UNIVERSITY, founded, 1581.

ALT-RADSTADT, peace of, between Charles VII. of Sweden and the king of Poland. Signed Sept. 24, 1706.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez Toledo, duke of, and general of the imperial armies, born in 1503, died in Jan., 1582. In 1567, when sent to reduce the Low Countries, he showed himself a monster of cruelty.

ALVARADI, a Spaniard, sent out to circumnavigate the globe in 1537, but was not successful in completing the circuit.

ALUM, discovered at Rocha, in Syria, 1300; found in Tuscany, 1460; perfected in England, 1608; discovered in Ireland, 1757; in Anglesey, in 1790. One of the earliest alum-works was at Volterra, near Pisa, 1458.

AMADEUS, the Great, the defender of Rhodes, died 1323.

AMADEUS IX., count of Savoy, called the Happy, died 1472, noted for his beneficent character.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA, brought from South America, 1593.

AMAZONS, river and country of, discovered by Orellana, 1580.

AMBASSADORS, when first sent unknown; appointed by the czar of Russia to England, in 1556; from Turkey, 1606; one from Portugal imprisoned for debt, 1653; quarrel for precedency, Sept. 30, 1661; one from Russia, 1709; law passed to protect their persons, 8 Anne, 1709; the protection limited, 1773; two convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, imprisoned and fined, May 12, 1780; the first sent from India to France and Europe, from Tippoo Saib, 1778; the first received in England from the United States of America, John Adams, presented to George III., June 2, 1785; the first from England to America, Mr. Hammond, 1791.

AMBERLEY CASTLE, Sussex, built, 1374.

AMBERSBURY NUNNERY, founded 976.

AMBOYNA, seized by the Dutch, and massacre of the English, Feb. 17, 1623; by the English, Feb. 16, 1796; restored by the treaty of Amiens, 1802; again taken by the English, Feb. 17, 1810; restored, 1814.

AMBROSIUS, crowned king of the Britons, the supposed erector of Stonehenge, called also Aurelius and Aurelianus, crowned king of the Britons, 465; died, 508.

AMEERS OF SINDE, India, subdued Feb. 17, 1848.

AMELIA, Princess, daughter of George III., died Nov. 2, 1810.

AMELIA ISLAND, the American president justified the aggression of the American troops upon, Feb. 17, 1818.

AMERICA, North and South, discovered by Columbus in 1492, on the 11th of Oct., coming in sight of St. Salvador; the south coast was made more fully known by Americus Vespucius in 1498, and named after him America. The coast of the present United States, or North America, by Sebastian Cabot, and his son, John Cabot, in 1497; Newfoundland, the first English colony, was settled in 1498; Florida, discovered by John Cabot, ceded to Spain by England in 1783; Louisiana, discovered by the Spaniards, 1541, was settled by the French in 1718, but the eastern part, from the Mississippi, was ceded to England in 1763; Virginia was settled by Lord de la Warr, 1609; New England, by the Plymouth Company, 1614; New York, by the Dutch, 1614; New Plymouth, by a body of dissenters who fled from the Church of England tyranny, 1620; Nova Scotia, by Sir W. Alexander and the Scotch, 1622; Delaware, by Swedes and Dutch, 1627; Massachusetts, by Sir H. Roswell, 1627; Maryland, by Lord Baltimore; Connecticut, granted to Lord Warwick, 1630; the settling of, 1635; Rhode Island, by Roger Williams, 1635; New Jersey, by Lord Berkeley, 1644; the English seized New York, 1664; Carolina, by the English, 1669; Pennsylvania, by Wm. Penn, the

quaker, 1682; Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732; Kentucky, by Col. Boon, 1754; Canada, begun by the French as a settlement, 1534; Quebec built, 1608; conquered by the English,, 1759; stamp act passed in England, March 22, 1765; obnoxious duties on tea, paper, painted glass, June, 1767; the tea cargoes thrown overboard at Boston, Nov., 1773; the Boston port bill passed, shutting up the port until satisfaction was made to the East India Company for the tea destroyed, March 25, 1774; the first general congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774; the revolution and war commenced at Lexington, April 19, 1775; the Colonies agreed to unite and confederate, May 20, 1775; Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the Americans, June 16, 1775; thirteen colonies declare themselves independent, July 4, 1776; independence of the Colonies acknowledged in France, and ambassadors received there, March 21, 1778; American independence acknowledged in Holland, April 19, 1782; by England, provisionally, Nov, 30, 1782; definitive treaty signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; by the English Parliament, Nov. 30, 1783; ratified by the American Congress, Jan. 4, 1784; John Adams received as ambassador at St. James', June 2, 1785; the first English ambassador sent to United States, 1791. Spanish Colonies in North America, including Old and New Mexico, were connected by packet vessels with the old country in 1564. Peru was subdued by Francis Pizarro in 1530, and unheard of barbarities practised on the people and incas. The trade was opened between America and Old Spain by the Straits of Magellan, in place of Manilla, in 1774. Numerous viceroys appointed, 1776. Spanish America asserted its freedom successfully in July, 1814; wars ensued, but the country was freed, Oct. 30, 1823, and received consuls from England and France, 1830.

America, United States paper currency, established in May 15, 1775; war declared against England, July 18, 1812; Peace with England, Dec. 24, 1814.

America (United States), British exports to, 1849, £11,971,028; 1852, £14,292,976.

America, west coast, explored by Captain Cook, 1773, and by Captain Colnett, 1789. The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., the only prince of the blood-royal that ever landed on that continent, 1781.

American Railways, open 1852, 13,315 miles; 12,029 contracted for; total, 25,344 miles. Of these—2501 were opened in 1852; at work, Jan. 1, 1852, 10,814 miles; in 1848, only 5565 miles were open, at a cost of £6000 per mile; profits, 7½ per cent.

American imports, 1801, value of, £23,200,731; 1848, £32,291,443.

American exports of home produce, 1848, £27,688,358; foreign do., £4,402,565. Total exports, £32,090,923.

American Company, the Russian, established, 1785.

American Philosophical Society instituted, Jan. 2, 1762.

American Congress removed from Philadelphia to Washington, 1801.

American loyalists relieved, 1785.

Americus Vespucius, or Amerigo Vespucci, discoverer of part of the American continent, born at Florence, March 9, 1451; reached America, 1499; died at Seville, 1516.

Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.

Amicable Society, Sergeants' Inn, chartered 1706; May 1, 1821.

Amiens, the preliminary treaty of, between England, Holland, France, and Spain, signed, Oct. 1, 1801, and definitive treaty, March 27, 1802.

Amphion frigate blown up at Plymouth, when two hundred and fifty persons perished, 1796.

Amphitrite, a convict ship, wrecked on Boulogne sands, with 103 female convicts, 12 children,

and a crew of 16 persons, all except three drowned, Aug. 30, 1833.

AMPLI, battle of, between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former were victors, 1821.

AMSTERDAM commenced being built, 1203; the exchange built, 1634; and stadthouse, 1648, costing 3,000,000 of guilders, and standing upon 13,659 piles. Surrendered to the king of Prussia, 1787; taken by the French, without resistance, June 18. 1795; restored to the ancient government, November, 1813.

AMURATH I., sultan of Turkey, institutor of the Janisaries, 1362. Amurath IV. strangled his father and four brothers, 1624.

ANABAPTISTS, a sect so called, which appeared about 1525 at Munster, in Germany, named from the double baptism that followed their doctrines, rather than their anti-catholic tenets. They took up arms to vindicate what they called gospel liberty. Munster was stormed, and they were all put to the sword. The baptists of England have been so misnamed by the ignorant, as, from their confession of faith of 1689, they only differ from other protestants in practising adult baptism.

ANAGRAM, a transposition of letters in any word forming another, first practised by the French in the reign of Charles IV., 1560.

ANASTATIUS I., emperor of the east, proscribes the works of Origen, 398. Anastatius II., canonized 496.

ANATHEMA, the first brought into the church, 387.

ANATOMY, the first plates of, designed by Vesalius about 1538; Harvey's discoveries in, 1616; the anatomy of plants discovered, 1680.

ANATOMY, laws to regulate, enacted, 1540; new statute respecting, 3 William IV., 1832.

ANCHORS first forged in England, 578.

ANCHORETS, order of, instituted 1255.

ANCONA made a free port, April, 1832.

ANDOVER Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, established 1808.

ANDRE, Major, taken as a spy, Sept. 23, 1780; executed Oct. 2, in the same year. His remains removed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 10, 1821.

ANDREANOSSY ISLES, discovered 1760, between Asia and America.

ANDREW, St., crucified, Nov. 30, 69, at Patræ, in Achaia. The festival was instituted, 359.

ANDREW, St., Scotch order of knighthood of, instituted by Achaius, 809; revived by king James V., 1540. Order revived in Russia, 1698.

ANDREW's, St., Scotch University of, founded by Bishop Wardlaw, 1411.

ANDRONICUS I., emperor of the east, assasinated in 1185.

ANELLO, Thomas, otherwise Massaniello, the fisherman of Naples, who, by a revolution, obtained the supreme power, there born, 1623, and assasinated, 1666.

ANEMOMETER, invented to ascertain the force of the wind, in 1709, by Wolfius.

ANGELIC Knights of St. George, instituted in Greece, 456.

ANGELICI, order of, instituted by Angelus Comnenus, emperor of the East, 1191.

ANGELICÆ, an order of nuns founded at Milan, by Louisa Torrelli, 1534.

ANGELS, in commerce, an old gold coin of the value of 6s. 8d., *temp.* Henry VI., and at 10s., *temp.* Elizabeth, 1562, weighing 4 dwts.

ANGELOT, or HALF ANGEL, gold coin, struck at Paris by the English king, Henry VI., in 1431.

ANGELITES, a religious sect, first noticed in 494.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY purchased by the executors of Mr. Angerstein, in Jan., 1822, for £60,000; the exhibition of which was opened to the public in Pall-Mall, in May, 1824; they were afterwards removed to the place styled a national gallery, at Charing Cross.

Anglesey, Isle of, subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1282: Beaumaris castle built to overawe it, by Edward I., 1295.

Anglia, kingdom of East, founded by Uffa in 575, and terminated 792.

Anglo-Saxons first land in 449.

Angola, in Africa, settled by the Portuguese in 1482.

Angola and Gambia, exports to, 1844, £200,000.

Angoumais, conquered from the English in 1372.

Angra, the capital of Terceira, built 1533.

Angria, a pirate, on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, taken by Admiral Watson, 13th Feb., 1756.

Anguilla first colonized by England, 1650.

Anhalt, or Anholt, island of, taken by the English in the last war; they were attacked by 4000 Danes, who were repulsed by the garrison of 150 men, March 14, 1811.

Anhalt, house of, in Germany, originated in the sixth century. In 1586, the principality was divided among the five sons of Joachim Ernest.

Animalculæ discovered by Leuwenhoeck in the semen of animals, 1677.

Animal Magnetism; it first appeared in Germany, and came to France in 1778, and to England, 1787, where it duped many persons. It was first called Mesmerism, from Anton Mesmer, who promulgated it, 1734. A note of £100 offered in Dublin, to any *clairvoyante* of mesmerism who would tell its number, date, whence issued, and signature, as lodged in a particular bank, Jan. 7, 1846: it was never claimed.

Animals, bill to prevent cruelty to, called Martin's bill, 3 George IV., 1822; also 7 & 8 George IV., June, 1827; 5 & 6 William IV., Sep. 1825; statute for Ireland, 1 Vict., July, 1837.

Anjar, fortress of, in Cutch, East Indies, taken by the English, Feb. 14, 1816; and again transferred to the Rajah of Cutch in 1819.

Anjou, or Beauge, battle of, between the French and English, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of the Duke of Clarence and 1500 men, April 3, 1421.

Anjou, university of, founded 1349.

Ankerstrom, John James, assassinated the king of Sweden, 1792.

Anna Ivanowna, empress of Russia, born 1693, died 1740.

Anna Comnena, of Constantinople, daughter of the emperor Alexius, author of the Alexiad, 1148.

Annates, or First Fruits, imposed by Antonius, bishop of Ephesus, but condemned by the council, 400; pope Clement V. imposed them upon England, 1306.

Annapolis, Nova Scotia, settled by the French, 1604.

Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II. of England, married 1382, died 1395.

Anne, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, and queen of Richard III., died, supposed to be poisoned, 1485.

Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, married to Henry VIII. of England, 1532; beheaded, 1536; the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

Anne of Cleves, married to Henry VIII. of England, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced, July 10, 1540; died, 1557.

Anne, queen of James I. of England, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, married, Aug., 1582; died, 1619.

Anne, wife of James II., second daughter of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, married, Sept., 1660; died in 1671, before her husband ascended the throne of England.

Anne, daughter of James II. and queen of England, married in 1683, George, prince of Denmark; ascended the throne, March 8, 1702, and died Aug. 1, 1714.

Anne of Austria, queen of Louis

XIII. of France, and regent during the minority of Louis XIV., married, 1615; died, 1666.

ANNO BOM, island of, discovered by the Portuguese, in the Bight of Biafra, 1473.

ANNUAL REGISTER, by Dodsley, first published, June, 1759; the new Annual Register, 1781; the Edinburgh, 1808; the Annual Asiatic, 1799; the Baptist Annual, 1797; the Historical and Political, 1770; and the Imperial and County, 1810.

ANNUITIES, or Pensions, first granted in 1512; twenty pounds being given to a lady for services done, and £6 13s. 4d., to a gentleman: double the last sum deemed sufficient to support a gentleman in studying the law, in 1554; fourteen per cent allowed the government, by act of parliament, *temp.* William and Mary, 1691-3, to borrow a million sterling upon.

ANNUNCIADE of St. Michael, order of, instituted at Mantua, 1618.

ANNUNCIATION of the Virgin Mary, observed, 350.

ANNUNCIATION, order of, instituted in Savoy, 1362.

ANOINTING of kings first used in England at the coronation of Alfred the Great; in Scotland, on that of Edgar, 1098: the religious anointing, called extreme unction in the Roman church, begun as supposed about 550.

ANACLETUS, St., martyred, 78.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury, excommunicated the married clergy 1830.

ANSGAR, St., who introduced Christianity into Sweden and Denmark, born, 800; died, 865.

ANSON, Lord, the circumnavigator, presented the details of his voyage to the Royal Society, June 30, 1748; born, 1697; died, 1762.

ANSON, ship of war, wrecked on the Loebar, near the Lizard, in Mounts Bay, when the captain, Lydyard, and most of the crew perished, Jan. 7, 1808.

ANSPACH ceded by the Margrave to the king of Prussia, 1791.

ANTARCTIC land discovered, Jan. 9, 1840, no less than 1700 miles in extent, from east to west.

ANTEQUARA conquered from the Moors by the Spaniards, 1410.

ANTESUS, Pope, martyred, 235.

ANTHEMS first composed by Hilary, bishop of Portier, and others, about 350; introduced into the church, 386; introduced into the reformed churches, *temp.* Elizabeth, 1565.

ANTHOLOGY, the Greek, first printed at Florence, 1494, edited by Lascaris: by Bland and Merivale, 1806, 1813, and 1833.

ANTHONY, St., the first institutor of monastic life, born in Upper Egypt, 251; died, 356. Order of, founded in France, 1095.

ANTHROPOPHAGIST women of Milan, broken on the wheel, and burned, for killing children, salting, and eating them, 1519.

ANTIGUA, island of, discovered by Columbus, 1493; colonized by England, 1632; granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, 1666; slavery abolished in 1832; export of sugar, from 1849, 188,966 cwts.; molasses, 90,003 cwts.; rum, 42,764 gallons.

ANTINOMIAN Doctrine first applied as a charge against John Agricola, in 1538, by Luther.

ANTIOCH, built by Seleucus 301 A.C.; burned, and 100,000 citizens slain by the Jews, 145 A.C. The era of, places the creation 5492 years before Christ; the city of, taken by the Crusaders, 1098; by Sultan Bibars, 1269; by Ibrahim Pacha, 1832.

ANTIPODES first taught by Plato, 368 A.C.; the archbishop of Mentz denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining their existence, 741.

ANTIQUARIES' Society, first founded, 1572; dissolved by James I.; failure to re-form, 1617; society constituted anew, 1707, and 1717; minutes kept, 1718; met in Gray's Inn, 1727; in 1728, met at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet street; in 1750,

removed to a house in Chancery lane, and petitioned for a charter of incorporation; a charter given, dated, 1751; two secretaries appointed, 1754; in 1781, the society removed to Somerset house, holding its first meeting there in that year.

Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, instituted 18th Dec., 1780; at Newcastle, 1812.

Antoign, battle of, between the French and allies, seeking to replace the Bourbons, 1792: 4500 Austrians and Prussians were killed, and 3500 taken prisoners, with all the artillery and baggage, and 600 emigrants shut up in Longwy; the French lost 900, killed and wounded.

Antoinette, Marie, of Austria, queen of Louis XVI.; born at Vienna, 1755; beheaded, 1793, at Paris. Her remains disinterred out of the cimetière of the Madelaine, and laid in the church of St. Denis, Jan. 18, 1815.

Antonine Column, erected at Rome about the year 161, to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. The column of Antoninus Pius, during 138, in their respective reigns. The former emperor died 180; the latter, 161.

Antonines, a religious sect that first appeared in 329.

Antoninus' Wall, the third rampart built to check the inroads of the northern barbarians into England, in 140, by Lollius Urbicus.

Antonio, a claimant, unsuccessfully, to the throne of Portugal, after the death of King Sebastian, with whom he was taken captive, 1578. He died in obscurity in France, 1595.

Antwerp, first mentioned in history, 517; walled in, 1201 and 1514; the citadel erected by the Duke of Alba, 1568; the fine exchange built, 1531; sacked, 1585; taken by the French, 1792, 1794; the Bourse erected, 1531; besieged by the English, 1814; besieged by the French, taken, and restored to the Belgians, according to treaty, 1832.

Aosr, battle of, June 26, 1794.

Apocalypse, supposed to be written by St. John, in the isle of Patmos, in 95. Some churches disowned it in the fourth century; the sacred canon of the Laodicea council excluded it; confirmed by that of Trent, 1545; rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others; its authority questioned from the time of Justin Martyr, who wrote, 137.

Apocalyptic Knights, a secret society formed in favour of the Papal power, 1693.

Apocrypha, received as canonical by the council of Trent, 1545.

Apollo frigate, and forty sail of outward-bound Indiamen, lost on the coast of Portugal, with numerous lives, April 2, 1804.

Apollo, temple of, at Daphnæ, built 434 years before Christ; burned, 362.

Apostasy, law enacted against, 9 William III., 1697.

Apostles' creed, instituted by Papal authority in the 11th century; retained in England at the Reformation, 1534.

Apostolici, a sect that arose in the third century; the second founded by Sagarelli, who was burned alive at Parma, in 300.

Apothecaries first mentioned in history, 1345; London company of, established and incorporated, 1617; Dublin company incorporated, 1791. Apothecaries exempted from serving civil offices, 1702; their practice better regulated, 1815; the king's own appointed, 1344; garden at Chelsea left to the company by Sir Hans Sloane, 1753.

Apothecaries, licensed in France, 1484 and 1514; their regulations renewed, 1611, 1624, 1638. First sanctioned in Germany, 1458, at Wirtemberg; at Stutgardt, 1457; at Augsberg, 1445; at Baden, 1488; at Hanover, 1565; at Dresden, 1581; at Lubeck, 1547.

Apothecaries' Company formed at Liverpool, 1837; hall erected, 1838.

Apothecaries (Dublin), guild of, incorporated 1745.

Apparitors first instituted, 1234.

Appeal of murder, the last, Ashford v. Thornton, April 16, 1818; act to repeal the old law, in consequence, 59 George III., 1819.

Appeals to the Pope, from England, made, 1138; forbidden, 1532.

Appolinarians, the followers of a bishop of Laodicea, deposed for his opinions, 378.

Appolonicon, a musical instrument of great power, exhibited in London, 1817.

Appraisers of goods, early known in England; regulated by statute, 1282.

Apprentices of London obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in 1558. Apprentice-tax enacted, 1802.

Apricot trees, first planted in England, 1540, from Epirus.

Aquatinta engraving discovered by Le Prince, 1723.

Aqua Tofana, a poison discovered and used with deadly effect upon 600 persons, by an Italian woman, in 1659.

Aqueduct of Ellesmere, erected 1805, Dec. 26.

Aquileia stormed by Attila, in 452.

Aquitaine, made a principality, 1362; annexed to the French crown, 1370; the title of Duke of Aquitaine taken by the English crown, on the conquest of the duchy by Henry V., 1418.

Arabella Stuart loses her reason by her imprisonment in the Tower of London, and dies there, 1615, aged 38.

Arabians appear, under the name of Saracens, in 622, following Mahomet.

Arabici, a sect of materialists that sprung up in Arabia, 622.

Arable land restrained, and pasture enforced, 1534.

Aram, Eugene, executed, for a murder committed fourteen years before, in Yorkshire, 1759.

Aranjuez, Spain, railway opened at, Dec. 12, 1850.

Arbitration statutes, passed 9 and 13 William III., and 3 and 4 William IV., 1833.

Arbutus tree brought to England, from the Levant, 1724.

Arc, Joan of, born 1410; cruelly burned 1431.

Arcades, or arched walks; such are the Burlington arcade, London, opened March, 1829; the Lowther, in the Strand, opened 1837; the Royal arcade, in Dublin, opened 1820, and burned 1837; and Exeter arcade. The best and finest in England is that of Covent Garden, vulgarly called a piazza or place (which is really the space outside the arcade), built by Inigo Jones, 1630.

Arcadius, emperor of Constantinople, succeeding Theodosius the Great, 395.

Arch, a mode of building first used in England for foundations, 1167.

Arch, marble, at Cumberland Gate, modelled on that of Constantine, 1828, and set up first in St. James' Park; removed in 1851.

Archangel, the passage to, by sea, discovered by the English, 1553; the only seaport of Russia until St. Petersburgh was added, 1703; a dreadful fire at, by which 3000 houses were destroyed, June, 1793; exports of, in 1827, £233,500 per annum, and in 1829, £562,000, in 412 vessels.

Archbishops, a dignity first known in the East in 320; one settled at Canterbury, by St. Austin, 596; St. Andrew's and Glasgow erected, 1470 and 1491. In Ireland, four constituted in 1151; of these, two have been reduced by statute 3 and 4 William IV., 1833.

Archchamberlainship of the German empire conferred on the Elector of Brandenburgh, by a gold bull of Charles IV., 1356.

Archdale, John, a Quaker, refusing to take the parliamentary oaths as M.P. for Chipping-Wycombe, a new writ ordered to be issued, 1690.

Archdeacons, sixty officers of the

church in England, and thirty-four in Ireland, 1075; an appeal from their court to the Consistorial permitted, 1532; the first appointed in England by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, 1075.

ARCHERY introduced into England before 440; revived in England by Richard I., 1190; citizens of London formed corps of archers, and made a corporate body afterwards, 1538.

ARCHERS, 4000 surrounded the house of parliament, ready to destroy the king and members, 1397.

ARCOLA, battle of, between Bonaparte and the Austrians under Gen. Alvinzy, Nov. 19, 1796; the vanquished Austrians lost 12,000 men.

ARCOS, Spain, evacuated by the French, 28th August, 1812.

ARCOT, in India, taken 1751, by Colonel Clive, and retaken; surrendered to Colonel Coote, 1760; besieged by Hyder Ali, and the British defeated before it, Sept. 10, and Oct. 31, 1780.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS: Sir Hugh Willoughby, May 20, 1553; Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt at finding a north-west passage to China, 1576; Captain Davis's expedition, 1585; Barantz's, 1594; Weymouth and Knight's, 1602; Hudson's last voyage, 1610; Sir Thomas Button's, 1612; Baffin's, 1616; Fox's expedition, 1631; Middleton's, 1742; Moore and Smith's, 1746; Hearne's land expedition, 1769; Commodore Phipps', 1773; Captain Cook, 1776; Makenzie's, 1789; Capt. Duncan's, 1790; Vancouver, 1795; Lieutenant Kotzebue's, 1815; Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin, 1818; Capt. Ross and Lieut. Parry, 1818; Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, 1819; return of, 1820; Captains Parry and Lyon, 1821; Captains Franklin and Lyon, by land, 1825; Captain Parry, in the Hecla, 1827, March 25, return Oct. 6; Captain Ross' return, after four years' absence, Oct. 18, 1833; Captain Back's arctic land expedition to the Polar Sea, return Sept. 8, 1835; Capt. Back sailed to Wager River, June 21, 1836; Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier sailed in the Erebus and Terror, May 24, 1845; not returning for 7 years, various expeditions sent in pursuit, but unsuccessfully; the last sailed in 1852;—one was commanded by Sir J. Ross, who returned Nov., 1849; the Enterprize and Investigator sailed Jan. 10, 1850, and returned unsuccessfully; in 1850, £20,000 was offered to any vessel that afforded them efficient assistance.

ARDAGH, a prelacy in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, 454.

ARDCHATTAN priory, Scotland, founded 1230.

ARDFERT and Aghadoe, united Irish bishoprics, so made in the fifth century; united to Limerick in 1667.

ARGAND lamps introduced in London, 1785.

ARGENTARIA, battle of, fought in Alsace, between the Allemanni and the Romans, 373; the former defeated, with the loss of 35,000 men.

ARGENTEUS CODEX, or the Silver book of the Gothic gospels, first printed, 1665; at Stockholm, 1671; at Oxford, 1750; and at Weissenfels, 1805.

ARGONAUTS of St. Nicholas, order of, instituted at Naples, 1382.

ARGOS, Greece, taken from the Venetians, 1686; united to the present kingdom of Otho, Jan. 25, 1833.

ARGYLE, Marquis of, beheaded, May 27, 1661; Duke of, executed at Edinburgh, June 17, 1685.

ARGYLE, bishopric of, founded 1200; abolished 1688.

ARIANS, the followers of Arius, who deny the divinity of Christ, arose, 315; condemned by the Council of Nice, 325; favoured by Constantine, 329; Servetus supported the doctrine, 1531. Arius died, 336; Servetus was burned, at Calvin's instigation, 1553.

ARITHMETIC brought from Arabia to Europe, 991; the invention of decimals, by Regiomontanus, 1042.

ARKLOW, battle of, between the English and Irish, June 10, 1798; native gold discovered in the district of Arklow, Sept., 1795.

ARMADA, called the Invincible, arrived in the Chaſinel, July 19, 1588; combated in the Channel from July 21 to July 27; returned to Spain with the loss of 5000 men, and seventeen ships on the coast of Ireland, and fifteen in different engagements.

ARMADA, Spanish (so called), defeated by the Dutch off Dunkirk, 1630.

ARMAGH, battle of, in Ireland, 1318, against Edward Bruce; the city destroyed by the Danes, on Easter day, 852; see of, founded, 444.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, a confederacy of the northern powers against England, commenced by Russia, 1780; its objects defeated, 1781; renewed Dec. 16, 1800; dissolved after Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, Dec. 16, 1801.

ARMENIA conquered by the Turks, 1522.

ARMENIAN Era commenced, July 9, 552; the ecclesiastical year, Aug. 11. To reduce to present time, add 551 years and 221 days, and in leap year subtract one day from March 1 to Aug. 10.

ARMINIAN sect founded 1599, by James Arminius, of Holland, who died 1609; the doctrine condemned at the synod of Dort, 1609; taught, too, by Vorstius, the disciple of Arminius, 1611.

ARMINIUS HERMAN, the deliverer of Germany, A.C. 18; assassinated, 21 A.D.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS originated in the banners of the knights crusaders, to distinguish nobles in battle, 1100; became hereditary, 1192; visits of heralds to families to sanction the legitimacy of their arms ceased, 1609; nobles only bore arms at first; then citizens, 1371; arms given since 1609, of no moment in considering ancestry or gentle blood; taxed, 1798 and 1808.

ARMOURERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated, 1423.

ARMS of England and France claimed and quartered by Edward III., 1330; discontinued at the Irish union, Jan. 1, 1801: crowns of England and Hanover separated, in 1837: the lions now in the arms were originally leopards, according to a record of 1252.

ARMS BILL for Ireland, Oct. 15, 1831; a second passed, Aug. 22, 1843, to register arms.

ARMY, the first standing army maintained by France, under Charles VII., 1445; introduced into England by Charles I., 1638; opposed Richard Cromwell, 1659; disbanded, Nov. 24, 1660; declared illegal, 1679; in last year of war, 1815, amounted to 300,000 men, in England: the peace establishment of 1840, numbered 1109 horse guards, 4850 foot guards, 9524 cavalry, and 84,362 infantry.

ARNHEIM, Guelderland, taken by the Prussian, Bulow, and the garrison massacred, Nov. 30, 1813.

ARNOLD, General, a traitor to his country, in the American war deserted to the English, and died in London, 1801.

ARNULF crowned emperor of Germany at Rome, 896.

ARRAGON, kingdom of, separated from Navarre, 1035, under king Rameiro; succeeded by Sancho, 1063; the last by Pedro, 1094; Alonzo, brother of Pedro, 1104; Rameiro II., 1134; Petronilla, daughter of Rameiro II., when Arragon and Catalonia were united. Alonzo II., 1162; Pedro II. 1196; Jaime, 1213; Pedro III., 1276; Alonzo III., 1276; Jaime II., 1291; Alonzo IV., 1327; Pedro IV. 1387; Juan, 1395; Martin, brother of Juan, 1412; Fernando, 1416; Alonzo V., 1458; Juan II., 1479; Fernando II., married Isabel of Castile, and united Arragon and Castile under one sceptre, 1516.

ARRAS, treaty of, between France and Burgundy, 1435; a second, when Burgundy and Artois were given to the Dauphin, 1482; taken by the

French from the Spaniards, Aug., 1654.

ARRAY for raising the militia first commissioned, 1422.

ARREST for debt, peers and members of parliament protected; also, clergymen performing divine service, 1375; seamen privileged under £20, 1756; vexatious arrests prevented, May 17, 1733; for less than £10 forbidden, 1779; for less than £20, 1827; for less than £20 on mesne process forbidden in Ireland, 1829; abolished altogether on mesne process, except it be shown that defendant intends leaving the country, 2 Vict., Aug., 1838.

ARSACIDÆ, assassins, near Tyre, attacked by the Tartars, 1257, and cut off. (*See* ASSASSINS.)

ARSON punished with death, continued, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., 1827, July, 1837.

ARTHUR, king of Britain, born in Cornwall; first mentioned in history, 467; defeated the Saxons, 493; besieged York, 497; defeated the Saxons again, 504; again, near Bath, 511; assumed the purple, 528; wounded in battle, near Camelford, and died; buried at Glastonbury, 535.

ARTICHOKE, first seen at Venice, 1494; in England, *temp.* Hen. VIII.

ARTICLES of religion, six published, 1539; forty-two published without consent of parliament, 1552; reduced to thirty-nine, 1563; received the royal assent, and that of parliament, 1571; one hundred and four drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher, 1614; established, 1634; on the union with England in 1801, the English articles were adopted.

ARTIFICERS prohibited from going abroad, Dec. 6, 1738.

ARTILLERY invented by Schwartz, a German monk, 1330; used at Algesiras, by the Moors, 1341; at the battle of Crecy, by Edward III., 1346; at the siege of Calais, 1347; first employed at sea by the Venetians, against the Genoese, 1377; cast in the county of Sussex, in England, 1543; made of brass, 1635; improved by Browne; 1728.

ARTILLERY Company of London instituted, 1610, on the ground used for archery in 1498.

ARTISTS, society of Great Britain incorporated, Jan. 26, 1765; exhibited its paintings at Somerset House, 1783; removed to Trafalgar Square, 1838.

ARTISTS, society of British, instituted, May 21, 1823; its first exhibition, April 19, 1824.

ARTS, society of, established, 1754; placed in the Adelphi, 1772.

ARTS and Sciences, New York, U. S., established, 1765.

ARTS, Royal Society of London, instituted, 1663.

ARUBA, a West India island, colonized by the Dutch, 1634.

ARUNDEL Castle, Sussex, built by the Saxons in 800; taken by Lord Hopton, 1644; retaken by Sir William Waller.

ARUNDELIAN marbles, containing the chronology of ancient history from A.C. 1582, to 355, and said to have been engraved A.C., 264: they consist of statues, busts, and inscriptions; found in the Isle of Paros about 1610; purchased and given by Lord Arundel to the university of Oxford, 1627; the Greek characters translated by Selden, 1628, by Prideaux, 1676.

ASAPH, St., a native of North Wales, lived about 590; built a church at, 560, rebuilt, 1402; cathedral, 1469, of Gothic order, 179 feet long, 68 broad; choir rebuilt, 1780.

ASBESTOS, cloth and paper made of it, A.D. 74; spun at Venice, 1500.

ASCENSION-DAY first commemorated, 68; also called Holy Thursday.

ASCENSION Island, exports to, and St. Helena—1846, £28,309; 1848, £31,728; 1852, £30,555.

ASCLEPIADORUS, a British prince opposed to the Romans, crowned, 220; slain, 260, in battle with the duke of Colchester.

ASH Wednesday, or the first in Lent, instituted and ceremonized by

Popes Felix III., 487, and by Gregory the Great.

Ashantees of Africa, first reach the European forts on the coast, 1807; attack Cape Coast unsuccessfully, 1816; make war on the English, 1823, and Sir Charles Macarthy killed; completely routed by the British, 1826.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle built, 1399; dismantled, 1648.

Ashdown Church, built by Canute the Great, on the spot where he had fought Edmund Ironside, 1020.

Ashmole library given to the university of Oxford, by Elias Ashmole, 1683: he died at Lambeth, 1692.

Ashton, Thomas, of Hyde, Lancashire, improved the dwellings of the poor, 1837.

Asia, British exports to—1805, £2,904,584; 1825, £3,622,240; 1845, £10,973,721; and in 1849, £10,931,302.

Asiatic Society formed in Paris, 1822; London, 1823; at Calcutta, 1784; incorporated in England, 1824.

Askew, Anne, burned for heresy, 1546.

Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.

Aspern, battle of, between Napoleon Bonaparte and the Archduke Charles, in which the former was temporarily repulsed, owing to the loss of a bridge, May 21, 1809: there were 20,000 men killed and wounded on both sides.

Assam conquered by the East India Company, and annexed to their territory, 1825: the tea plant discovered there, 1823; a superintendent of tea appointed in 1836; a company established in 1839; and a considerable quantity consumed in England, 1841.

Assassins, an heretical tribe of Mahometans, settled in Persia, 1090: they assassinated the Marquis of Montferret, 1192; Lewis of Bavaria, 1213; the Khan of Tartary, 1254; conquered, 1257; and extirpated by the Tartars in 1272.

Assassination plot against William III. of England, discovered by Pendergrass, Feb. 14, 1696.

Assay of gold and silver established in England, 1354; regulated, 1700 and 1705; assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.

Assaye, battle of, between the English under General Wellesley, and the Mahrattas, Sep. 23, 1803: the latter were ten times the number of the English.

Asses, feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy walked in procession at Christmas, dressed to represent prophets; it was suppressed before 1445.

Assessed taxes date as early as 991, according to some; others, to Henry VIII., 1522; William III., 1689: by George III. they were much advanced, in 1797 and in 1801, and reduced in 1816, 1823, 1834.

Assiento, a disgraceful contract between Spain and other powers, to furnish her dominions with negro slaves, begun in 1689; it was here vested in the South Sea Company, in 1713: they were to furnish annually 4800 slaves to the Spanish colonies. The contract was given up to Spain in 1748.

Assignats, a paper currency made to support the credit of the French republic, in April, 1790; a forgery of these in England, 1793, to send into France.

Assize of bread and ale established in England, in 1202, by statute; it was to be observed on pain of the pillory. This assize was abolished, and the sale of bread regulated, in 1815. It was regulated by statutes in Ireland, passed in May, 1832, and 1836. Bread was placed there on the same footing as in England, by 1 Vict., 1838.

Assize courts regulated by Magna Charta, 1215; at present, by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I. 1284; no lord or other person to sit on the bench with justices of assizes, 20 Richard II., 1396.

Association ship of war, with the Eagle, of Romney, wrecked on the

Scilly Islands, and Sir Cloudsley Shovel, with all their crews, lost, Oct. 22, 1707.

Assumption of the Virgin, festival of her being taken up into heaven, Aug. 15, A.D. 45, in her 75th year, instituted, 813.

Astley, Philip, founded the equestrian amphitheatres of London and Paris: he was born in 1742, and died 1814: his amphitheatre was destroyed by fire, Aug. 17, 1799, and the new one erected in its place, Sept. 2, 1803.

Astley, Lord, defeated at Stow-on-the-Wold, 1646.

Assurance Office, London and Royal, charter granted to, 1716.

Assurances of vessels 43, under Claudius Cæsar; regulations respecting, in the *Lex Oleron*, generally known in Europe, 1194; first statute to prevent frauds, in 1601, or 43 Elizabeth.

Astorga, in Spain, taken by the French, April 12, 1810; evacuated, June 12, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, Aug. 18, 1812.

Astracan, taken from the Tartars by the Russians, 1554; made a province of Asiatic Russia, 1580.

Astronomical observations made in Babylon, A.C. 1234; the science brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary, 1201; great discoveries in, made from 1680 to 1850; the Chinese knew it 1100 years before Christ; the places and distances of planets discovered, A.D. 130, by Ptolemy Alphonsine Tables composed, 1284; clocks first used, 1500; Copernican system, 1530; Tycho Brahe advances it, 1582; planetary motions discovered by Kepler, 1619; discoveries of Galileo, 1632; Horrox discovers the transit of Venus, 1639; aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebrow, 1659; Helvelius mapped the moon's, 1670; the sun's motion on its axis proved by Halley, 1676; discoveries of Huygens, 1686; Newton's Principia published, and the present system established, 1687; Flamstead catalogues the stars, 1688; satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini, 1701; celestial irregularities explained by Lagrange; Uranus and its satellites discovered by Herschel, 1781, March 13; Ceres, an asteroid, discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1, 1801; La Place published his *Mecanique Celeste*, 1796; Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 28, 1802; Juno, by Mr. Harding, Sep. 1, 1804; Vesta, by Dr. Olbers, 1807.

Astronomical Society of London founded, 1820.

Astrology, Judicial, encouraged in France, by Catherine de Medicis, 1533; Bede in England addicted to it, 700; Roger Bacon, 1260; Lord Burleigh and one Dee were noted in the reign of Elizabeth as astrologers; Lilly consulted by Charles I. about his escape from Carisbrook, 1647.

Asylums for debtors generally abolished in London, 1696; but that of the mint not wholly until the reign of George II.

Asylum near Westminster bridge established, 1758.

Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, and king of Quito, burned by the Spaniards, 1533.

Athanasian creed, written about 340; great controversies having arisen on the subject of the divinity of Christ, between 333 and 351; this creed asserted by some to be the work of an African bishop in the fifth century, and not of St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, who died 373.

Athanagelde, captain of the Spanish Goths, defeated near Seville, 554.

Athelstan knighted by Alfred the Great, 900—the first English knight ever made.

Athelstan attacked the Danes and subdued them, 926; destroyed the castle of York, 927; beat Howel, king of Wales, in battle, 934.

Athelm, archbishop of Canterbury, crowned King Athelstan, 925.

Athenæum Club, of London, formed, 1824; the club-house erected, 1829; Liverpool Athenæum

opened, Jan. 1, 1799; the Manchester Athenæum, Oct. 3, 1844.

ATHENS, founded by Cecrops, 1556, A.C.; and taken by Xerxes, 430 years before Christ; fell into the hands of the Venetians, A.D. 1204; was taken by the Turks in 1687, and became the capital of a Turkish province; it became the capital of renovated Greece, Jan. 1, 1833, under king Otho I.

ATHOLL, Duke of, proclaimed king of the Isle of Man, July, 1736.

ATKINSON, Christopher, expelled from the House of Commons for perjury, and set in the pillory, Oct. 25, 1785.

ATMOSPHERE, weight of, discovered by Galileo and Torricellius, 1630; density by Boyle; its relation to light and sound, by Hooke, Newton, and Durham; the composition, by others; and refraction, by Bradley, 1737.

ATMOSPHERIC railway tried first, June 30, 1840; one successfully completed in Ireland, between Dalkey and Killiney, Sep., 1843.

ATTAGUIA, in Syria, destroyed by an earthquake, May 5, 1796, when 3000 persons perished.

ATTAINDER, acts of, passed 1644-5; of Lord Russell, July 21, 1683 (reversed, 1689); acts of, under James II., publicly burned, Oct. 2, 1695; that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, July 1, 1819, who was implicated in acts of rebellion in Ireland, but never tried, in 1798.

ATTAINDER, bill of, against the Scotch rebels, passed May 15, 1746.

ATTERBURY, Francis, bishop of Rochester, sent to the tower, Aug. 24, 1722; banished, May 17, 1723; born, 1662; died, 1731, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

ATTILA of the Huns, called the scourge of God, ravaged Europe in 447, at the head of 500,000 Huns, penetrating the Roman empire; he died on his nuptial night, oppressed with wine, about 453.

ATTORNEYS, the highest number permitted to be in Great Britain was 400 in the reign of Edward III.; taxed, 1785; number limited in Norfolk and Suffolk, and reduced from eighty to fourteen, 1454, *temp.* Henry II.

ATTORNEY-General, the first, Wm. de Gisilham, 7 Edw. I., 1278.

ATTRACTION described by Copernicus, 1520; differently, by Kepler, 1605; by Newton, as the power which restores lost motion drawing bodies towards each other, 1705.

AUBURN village, Wilts, 72 houses burned at, Sept. 12, 1760.

AUCTION, sales by, the first in England in 1700, by governor Elisha Yale, of Fort St. George, in the East Indies; tax laid on them, 1779; duties thus laid repealed by 8 Vict., c. 15, May 8, 1845; and a £10 license imposed in their place.

AUCKLAND, Woburn, and Juanasburg, three villages of the Cape colony, burned by the Caffres, and 70 of the inhabitants put to death, Dec. 25, 1850.

AUCTION Mart, founded in 1813, in the city of London.

AUERSTADT, battle of, between the French and the Prussian armies, when Napoleon conquered, taking 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14, 1806.

AUGMENTATION of the revenue, a court erected, 1534, to secure the plunder of the monasteries for the crown, by Henry VIII.; new, of poor livings office, 1704.

AUGHRIM, Ireland, battle of, which decided the fate of James II. in Ireland, July 12, 1691.

AUGSBURG Confession of the Faith, drawn up by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the emperor Charles V., 1530.

AUGSBURGH, battle of, between the French, under Moreau, and the Austrians, Aug. 29, 1795, and won by the former, when the cities of Augsburgh and Munich opened their gates to them.

AUGSBURGH, treaty of, between Holland and the other European powers, for causing the treaties of Munster and Nimiguen to be repealed, 1686.

AUGSBURGH Council, for confirming the celibacy of the priesthood, held, 952.

AUGUSTIN, St., the father of the Latin church, born in Numidia, A.D. 354; died, Aug., 430; also the name of the first father of the Roman Catholic church who preached Christianity in England—sometimes called St. Austin, archbishop of Canterbury—landed in the Isle of Thanet, 596; died Aug. 23, 607.

AUGUSTINE, St., abbey of, Canterbury, built about 605.

AUGUSTUS Cæsar, emperor of Rome, born, A.C. 65; died, A.D. 14.

AULIC Council, the sovereign court of Austria, established by Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, in 1506: it is divided into two courts, one of which is called the imperial chamber.

AURELIAN, the Roman emperor, assassinated, 275.

AURIFLAMME, or Oriflamme, the holy banner mentioned so often in French history: it belonged to the abbey of St. Denis, being suspended over the tomb of that saint in 1140. Louis le Gros took it with him to battle; and it appeared for the last time on the field of Agincourt, 1415, though some assert it re-appeared under Louis, 1465.

AURICULAR confession first made use of, 1215.

AURICULA, imported into England from the Alps, 1509.

AURORA Borealis, or Northern Lights, first seen, March, 1716, when they extended from Ireland as far as Russia; many were terrified by them in 1765; electricity of, discovered at Jena in 1789.

AURORA frigate never heard of after leaving the shore of England in 1771; many persons of note were on board, and among them was Falconer, the seaman poet.

AURUM Fulminans invented, 1413.

AUSTERLITZ, battle of, in Moravia, fought Dec. 2, 1805, between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and Napoleon of France; the killed and wounded on the side of the allies was 30,000, besides the capture of 40 standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners: it led to the peace of Presburg.

AUSTRALASIA discovered by Van Dieman in 1521, and explored by subsequent navigators, colonized by England in 1789; and subsequently divided into west and south Australia, and Van Dieman's land, in 1829, 1834, and 1842, by acts of the British legislature.

AUSTRALIA, exports to, in 1852, £2,807,356; wool, to the extent of 22,969,711 lbs., imported from, in 1848; imports of the colony, 1848, £702,956; exports of, £581,475 in value.

AUSTRIA, taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, 1040; made a duchy, 1156; forming a part of the empire of Germany, which was governed by the house of Hapsburg for 500 years, but the title was changed to that of emperor of Austria in 1806, on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine.

AUSTRIA, emperor of, declared at the head of the Germanic confederation formed in 1815.

AUSTRIA, toleration of religion granted, and torture abolished in, 1776.

AUSTRIAN railways opened, 1850, 920 miles.

AUSTRIAN Netherlands invaded by France in April 28, 1792.

AUSTRIAN Italy, exports from England to, 1852, value £812,942.

AUSTRIAN reigning family, began in Germany, 1273.

AUTO DA FE, the public punishment of heretics, Jews, and others, not professing the Catholic religion; established in 1203, since which 100,000 persons have been sacrificed to its sentences. In 1787, twenty persons were burned at Goa in the East Indies, under the sentence of this infamous tribunal.

AUTOMATON figures, called also ANDROIDES. The first was a flying dove, reported to be made by Archytas, A.C. 408. Friar Bacon made a brazen head that could

speak, 1264. Vaucanson made an artificial duck, that eat, drank, and quacked, and also a flute-player, 1738.

AUXONNE, bridge of, constructed by Margaret of Bavaria, 1405.

AUZOUT, Adrien, a French astronomer, who died in 1691 or 1693, and who, with Picard, first applied the telescope to the mural quadrant.

AVALANCHE, fall of one on the village of Ruerns, 1749, when, of a hundred persons, sixty were dug alive out of the snow; another fell in 1806; in 1820, sixty-four persons were killed by one at Fettars; and in the same year, eighty-four persons and four hundred head of cattle, in Obergestelan. The village of Briel covered with one, 1827.

AVELLINO, a city of Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

AVENZOAR, or Ebn Zoar, an Arabian physician, who died, 1169, aged 135 years.

AVERAGE Wages in money of husbandry labour:—

1687 ...	6s.,	bread cost	3d.
1776 ...	8s.	„	6½d.
1785 ...	8s.	„	6d.
1792 ...	9s.	„	7d.
1803 ...	10s.	„	10d.
1811 ...	12s.	„	12d.
1812 ...	15s.	„	15d.
1843 ...	10s.	„	8d.

AVIGNON, University of, founded 1388; taken from the pope by France, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; claimed by the French national assembly, 1791; confirmed to France by the allied sovereigns, 1815.

AVIS, a Portuguese order of knighthood, which was instituted 1147.

AVERSA, palace of, Naples, where Andreas of Hungary was strangled by conspirators, Sept. 8, 1345.

AVIENUS, or Avianus, or Aniarsus Festus, about whom the learned have much disputation, whether he lived in 260 or 400, the author of the "Ora Maritima."

AVRANCHES, Cathedral of, having the stone where Henry II. did penance for Becket's murder, 1172.

AXMINSTER, Sir R. Cholmondley killed at, in an action during the civil war, 1644.

AYACHUCHO, battle of, in South America, Dec., 1824, in which the royalists were routed, with the loss of 1400 killed, 700 wounded, and their whole army prisoners.

AYAMONTE, Spain, conquered by the Moorish king of Grenada, 1406.

AYESHA, the favourite wife of Mahomet, born, 610; died, 677.

AYLESBURY, taken by the Saxons, garrisoned for the parliament, 1644, 1645; old house of grey friars at, founded in 1387; dilapidated in the civil war of Charles I.

AYLESFORD, Kent, battle of, between the Saxons and Britons, 455.

AYGARTH Bridge, Yorkshire, built, 1539.

AYRSHIRE, invaded by the Norwegians, who were driven to their vessels, 1263.

AYLMOUTH Castle, Northumberland, built, 559.

AZOF, in Russia, built by the Genoese, 1261; taken by Tamerlane, 1392; possessed by Turkey, 1471; the fortifications demolished, 1739; ceded to Russia, 1774.

AZORES Islands, discovered by the Portuguese, 1439; settled, 1448. An earthquake in these islands for twelve days in 1591; another, 1557. A volcano destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; in 1811, a volcano appeared in the sea near St. Michaels, where the water was 80 fathoms deep, and an island arose called Sabrina, which gradually disappeared in Dec., 1812.

B

BABBAGE's statement of difference of prices in 1812 and 1832: thus—anvils costing 25s. in 1812, cost only 14s. in 1832; locks, 16s. at the former period, only 2s. 6d. at the latter, or 85 per cent. less; trace chains of iron, 46s. 9½d. in 1812, were no more than 15s. in 1832; and so with other goods.

BARRINGTON, the noted pick-pocket, convicted and sentenced to transportation, Sept. 22, 1790.

BABE, a dwarf kept by the King of Poland, only 33 inches high, aged 23; died 1764.

BABER, or BABOUR, sultan of India, and founder of the Mogul dynasty, 1510; conquered Rana Sanka, 1527.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, an active agent in the French revolution; entered into a conspiracy against the directory, and was executed, 1797.

BABINGTON, conspiracy of, formed on behalf of Queen Mary against Elizabeth, and with thirteen others executed in 1686; he was a gentleman of Derbyshire.

BABYLON, battle of, between Thomas Kouli Khan and the Turks; he killed 20,000, obtaining a decisive victory, Nov. 28, 1734; again, May 29, 1835, when the Turks lost 60,000 men.

BACHELORS' tax, 1695; increased, 1735, 1796; doubled on their servants, 1785.

BACK, Captain, and his companions, reach Liverpool from their Arctic land expedition, Sept. 8, 1835; sailed from Chatham in the Terror to explore the Wager river, June 21, 1836; received the King's annual premium for Polar discoveries, 1835.

BACKBARRA (Cumberland), powder mill near, exploded, and killed and wounded several persons, Aug. 30, 1823.

BACKGAMMON, game of, invented 1224 years before Christ, said also to have been invented in Wales before the year 1000, A.D.

BACON, Roger, the learned friar and reputed magician, born 1214; died 1292.

BACON, Francis, Lord Verulam, high chancellor of England; born, 1561; committed to the Tower, 1622; died, April 9, 1626.

BADAJOS, siege of, by the Duke of Wellington, invested, March 11, 1811; invested a second time, and stormed with enormous loss, April 6, 1812.

BADEN, German house of, descended from Berthold I., Duke of Zahringen, who died 1074; and from Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, 1527.

BADEN, treaty signed at, between the empire and France, Sept. 7, N.S., 1714.

BADEN, territory of, made a grand duchy, and member of the Rhenish confederation, 1806; guaranteed by the allies in 1815.

BADEN, Bohemia, &c., and throughout Germany, extensive insurrectionary movements, 1848.

BADON HILL, near Bath, battle of, gained by the renowned Cornish king, Arthur, 511.

BAFFIN'S BAY, discovered by Wm. Baffin, 1616.

BAGGS, the notorious Major, fought eleven duels; won £17,000 by throwing the dice fourteen mains in succession; fought the notorious duellist Fitzgerald, and wounded him; went to India overland to play; ruined more than forty persons; died, 1792, aged 70.

BAGGUELEY, Drummen, and Johnson, found guilty of sedition at Chester, April 17, 1819.

BAGS, containing charges against the Queen, opened by a secret committee, June 24, 1820.

Bagdad, built by Almansor, 762; and made the seat of the Saracenic empire, 1258.

Bagnal, Lieut., mortally wounded in a duel, Oct. 7, 1812.

Bagnolet, near Paris, a fossil palm-tree was discovered deep in the earth, 1809.

Bahama Isles, discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492. Became known to the English, 1667, and seized from pirates for the crown of England, 1718. Hurricane at, Oct., 1796, which did great damage. A storm and inundation at, July 22, 1801.

Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, July 13, 1782.

Bahia, Brazil, revolution at, April 30, 1821.

Bail, allowable by the ancient law for all crimes, murder excepted, by statute 3 Edward I.; in cases of treason and certain felonies, 1274; subsequently regulated, 23 Henry VI., 2 Philip and Mary; where a magistrate refuses, a judge may bail.

Bailey (or Old Bailey) Court, the court for the trial of criminals in Middlesex and London, where the sessions are held eight times a-year; the house was built in 1773, enlarged 1808; in May, 1750, the judges, lord mayor, and alderman, and many of the spectators, caught the jail fever and died; the disease broke out again in 1772, and proved fatal to many; in front of this building, at the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steele, Feb. 22, 1807, twenty-eight persons were trampled to death, and many wounded; the Old Bailey, the name of the street in which the court-house stands, is derived from the court-house itself, and on the north side is Newgate, begun in 1770, finished 1783.

Baillie, Robert, of Jerviswood, Scotland, accused and tried in Edinburgh, for being concerned in the plot of Lord Russell, and condemned and executed the same day, Dec. 24, 1685.

Bailiffs or Sheriffs, called shire-reeves before the conquest, appointed for counties generally, 1079; in Dublin, 1308; name changed to sheriff, 1548: in some places the bailiff is still the name of the chief officer.

Baize, manufacture of, introduced into England, at Colchester, 1660.

Balambangen, the English driven from, Feb. 24, 1775, by the natives of the island of Sooloo.

Balbec built, 144; destroyed utterly by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.

Balchen, Admiral, born 1669, lost in the Victory man-of-war, Oct., 1744.

Baldock, bishop of Exeter, slain by the Londoners, 1320.

Baldwin, emperor of Germany, died 1206.

Baldwin I. elected emperor of the East, 1204.

Baldwin II., with John of Brienne, associate emperors, 1228.

Baliol College, Oxford, founded 1268, by John Baliol, who died 1269.

Baliol, king of Scotland, on being summoned, appeared and pleaded his own cause in Westminster Hall, Oct., 1293.

Balkan pass crossed by the Russians, July 26, 1829: they were commanded by General Diebitsch, and the passage was followed by the treaty of Adrianople, Sep. 14, 1829.

Ball, Mr., received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, for cultivating rhubarb, 1790.

Ballads generally ascribed to the Anglo-Saxons, about 695; the first to the authorship of Andhelme, who died 709.

Ballast of the river Thames seized on by Charles I., 1636.

Ballasteros retreated before the French troops, that had entered Spain to restore the despotism of Ferdinand VII., Aug. 30, 1823; Mina for some time contrived to baffle those forces, but was finally unsuccessful.

Ballasteros, General, repulsed the French at Palma, in Spain, March 2, 1811.

Ballets arose from the effeminate

taste of the Italians; exhibited before Henry VIII. and Francis I., at the field of the cloth of gold, 1520; they reached their perfection in Tuscany, and in the court of France, under Louis XIV., who himself took a part in them, 1664.

Ballinahinch, battle of, Ireland, between the Irish and British troops, under Earl Moira, June 13, 1798: the royal army suffered severely.

Ballot, the secret, allowed by Louis Napoleon of France to be adopted on his election as head of the state, Dec. 1, 1851.

Balloons, said to be first invented by a Jesuit, 1729, but effectively by the brothers Montgolfier, Aug. 27, 1783. Pilatre de Rozier and M. Romain perished in attempting to pass from Boulogne to England, their balloon taking fire, June 14, 1785. Introduced into England by Lunardi, who ascended from Moorfields, Sep. 15, 1784. Messrs. Blanchard and Jeffries crossed from Dover to Calais, Jan. 7, 1785; used to reconnoitre at the battle of Fleurus, June 17, 1794. M. Garnarin rose to 4000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sep. 21, 1802, near St. Pancras church. M. Gay Lussac ascended to 23,000 feet, Sep. 6, 1804. A Mr. Arnold ascended from St. George's Fields, and fell into the Thames: Major Money, into the sea, having ascended from Norwich, and was saved by a revenue cutter. Sadler, after many ascents, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, and was saved by a vessel, Oct. 9, 1812. Mad. Blanchard, in Paris, fell in consequence of the balloon taking fire, and was killed, July 6, 1819. Mr. Sadler, jun., was killed by a fall from a balloon, in 1825; a Mr. Cocking was killed by the collapsing of his parachute, July 24, 1837. The ascents have been numerous, and the accidents few. The most remarkable, perhaps, was that of the great Nassau balloon, which, in 18 hours, took three passengers to Wielburg, in the duchy of Nassau, from Vauxhall Gardens, Nov. 7, 1836. Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, was killed by the people letting go the ropes of the balloon prematurely, at Bordeaux: he was dashed to pieces, Sep. 18, 1850.

Balmerino, Lord, beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 18, 1746.

Balow, in Russia, nearly destroyed by fire, 1803, 458 houses being burned.

Balsham, Hugh, founded Peter's house, Cambridge, 1286.

Baltic Sea, elevation of the bottom of, observed, 1834.

Baltic expedition, under Admirals Parker and Nelson, April 2, 1801, when Nelson fought the battle of Copenhagen: a second, under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, bombarded Copenhagen, and brought away the Danish fleet, July 26, 1807.

Baltimore, battle of, between the English and Americans, when the former, under General Ross, were repulsed with great loss, and their commander killed, Sept. 12, 1814.

Baltimore, United States, founded, in 1729, by an act of the proprietary government of Maryland; nearly destroyed by fire, Dec. 4, 1796.

Baltimore House, Southampton Row, built, 1759.

Bamborough Castle, Northumberland, built 1558.

Bambridge, the warden of the Fleet prison, punished for extortion, 1729.

Bamfylde, Sir Charles, shot by one of his own servants, who committed suicide immediately afterwards, April 23, 1823.

Ban or banning, a denunciation against certain offenders in the reign of Henry III., in Westminster Hall, on May 3, 1253. Banning was used, too, by parish priests, as in case of theft, by cursing the stealer publicly. The dean cursed, in 1299, at St. Paul's Cross, all who searched for gold in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

Banbury, battle of, between the west Saxons and Britons, 556;

castle erected at, 1125; a second battle, 1469, between Edward IV. and the Earl of Pembroke; it surrendered, after the battle of Edgehill, to the king, 1642; twice besieged, 1644 and 1646; church and tower at, fell down, Dec. 16, 1790.

Banana Islands added to the territory of Sierra Leone, Feb. 8, 1822.

Banca, an island of the Indian Ocean, ceded to the East India Company, 1812; made over to the king of the Netherlands, Dec. 2, 1816.

Banca Tin, in 1849, 35,826 cwts. were imported, and 8940 exported.

Bancroft's Hospital, Mile End, built 1735.

Band of gentlemen pensioners instituted by Henry VIII., 1509.

Band, an order of knighthood instituted in Spain, 1232.

Banda Islands first visited, 1504; visited by the Portuguese, 1511; taken possession of by them, 1521; they supersede the Portuguese, 1608; Rohun Island made over to the English, 1616; the Dutch concede to the English one-third of the trade, 1619; captured by the English, 1796; restored to the Dutch, 1801; taken again by the English, 1811; restored, 1816.

Bandes Noires, a body of German foot soldiers which carried black ensigns, 1526: the French regiment of Piedmont took the same name after the death of its colonel, Brisac; 1569.

Bandon Island founded by the Earl of Cork, 1610.

Bandon, Ireland, numerous persons injured at the Catholic church, by an alarm that the gallery was falling, Dec. 25, 1815.

Bands worn first by lawyers, 1615, under Judge Finck; by the clergy, 1652.

Bangalore, East Indies, taken by Lord Cornwallis, 1791.

Bangor Cathedral founded by St. Deiniol; destroyed by the Saxons, 1071; rebuilt by monies from a synod at Westminster, 1102; the bishop taken prisoner by the king, while officiating, 1212; injured in the wars between the Welsh and Henry II., 1247; destroyed by fire, 1402; choir rebuilt between 1496 and 1500, 214 feet long, 60 wide, in Gothic work; tower and nave erected by Bishop Skiffington, 1532; its property alienated by Bishop Bulkely, 1547, selling even the bells.

Bangor or Benchor Abbey, Ireland, founded by St. Comgall in the sixth century; Cormac, king of Leinster, died there, 567; restored by St. Malachy, 1120.

Bangor College, United States of America, founded 1833.

Bangorian controversy began, Mar. 31, 1717.

Banham, near Launceston, Cornwall, a sheriff's officer shot in attempting to enter a house, April 13, 1814.

Banishment of Ovid to Tomos, 9.

Banishment of mathematicians and astronomers from Rome, 16.

Banjarmassin, Borneo, garrisoned by the English, 1811; settlement made there, 1817.

Bank of England projected by one Patterson; incorporated for twelve years, 1694, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to the state at 8 per cent., and £4000 for management, that being its capital; notes were under par down to 1745, having been at 20 per cent. discount at first; bank bills paid in silver, July 2, 1751–1752; government borrowed £1,400,000, at 3 per cent., 1745; bank post bills first issued, 1759; notes of £10 and £15 issued, Mar. 31; cash payments discontinued, Feb. 25, 1797, and notes of £1 and £2 issued; 5s. silver tokens issued, Jan., 1798, and value raised to 5s. 6d., 1811; these were Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV. of Spain; cash payments partially resumed, Sep. 22, 1817; the restrictions ceased, 1821; on May 1, 1823, the current gold coin of the realm was demanded and paid; May 22, 1832 a committee of secresy was formed to inquire into the propriety of renewing the bank charter; an

act passed for the renewal of the charter, Aug. 29, 1833; bank notes made a legal tender for sums above £5 after Aug. 1, 1834, and accounts of the state of the bullion and securities were ordered to be published at stated periods. In 1694, the bank proprietors divided 8 per cent.; increased to 9 the subsequent year; from 1729, between 5½ and 9, for eighteen years; in 1747, interest fell to 5 per cent.; in 1753, to 4½; from 1767 to 1806, it increased to 7 per cent; from 1807 to 1822, to 10 per cent.; in 1823, and subsequent years, to 8 per cent. Besides this interest, 57½ per cent. has been received upon the subscribed capital to 1852. The bank charter was extended five years, 1706, beyond the original period, in consideration of circulating exchequer bills to the government, to the extent of £1,500,000. The charter was renewed thirteen times, viz.:—1709 to 1732, 1713 to 1742, 1742 to 1764, 1764 to 1786, 1781 to 1812, 1800 to 1833, 1833 to 1854. The total debt due to the bank from the government is £14,686,800, bearing 3 per cent. interest. The 5 per cents. reduced to 4, March, 1822. The capital stock of the company is £11,642,400, on which the annual dividend is paid to the proprietors. The augmentation of the capital of the bank has been permitted from time to time, as parliament has seen fit, upon the renewal of the charter. The firm is styled, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The average amount of the public money in the hands of the bank, is about 5½ or 6 millions. The profit of the bank (at 3 per cent., the rate at which the government pays for the capital borrowed of it, nearly £15,000,000 in amount), remunerates the bank in its capacity of banker to the public service. From the report of the secret committee of 1797, to investigate the affairs of the bank, it appeared that, on the 25th of Feb., there was a balance of £3,826,903, and on the 11th of Nov., a balance of £3,839,550 in favour of the company. These profits increased afterwards; and, at Lady-day, 1807, they raised their dividend, as already seen, and their profits increased yet more. The buildings of the establishment, erected in 1732, were enlarged, 1771, improved, 1796, and partly rebuilt, 1824.

Bank of England accounts published on the 1st day of Jan. 1853, comprising the liabilities and assets of the bank:

Liabilities, Banking Department.	
Capital deposits, bills,	£41,311,599
Assets.	
Securities, notes, and coins	£41,311,599
Liabilities.	
Notes issued	£34,014,005
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	2,984,900
Bullion, gold coin, &c.	19,994,851
„ silver	19,154
	£34,014,005

Bank of Scotland incorporated by an act of the Scotch parliament, 1695; a second, the Royal Bank of Scotland, by a royal charter, 1727; and a third, the British Union Company, 1746. The Bank of Scotland has a capital which has reached £1,000,000. It established branches in 1696, and issued £1 notes in 1704. It early received deposits, and in 1729 granted credits on cash accounts. This bank has a governor, deputy, and twenty-four directors. The Royal Bank of Scotland has a capital of £2,000,000, and with the third, or Union Company's Bank, does business in the same way as the Bank of Scotland. Commercial Bank, 1810; National Bank, 1825.

Bank of Ireland incorporated in 1783, at St. Mary's Abbey; the charter renewed in 1791; the business removed to the old houses of parliament, 1808; branch banks formed since 1828.

Bank Stock, 3 per cents., created 1726; 3 per cent. consols, 1731; 3 per cent. reduced, 1746; 3 per cent. ann., payable at the South Sea house, 1751; 3½ per cent. ann., 1758; long ann., 1761; 4 per cent. consols, 1762.

Banks, Joint Stock, under a statute, 47 George IV., 1826, multiplied greatly; their note circulation, Oct. 6, 1850, £2,577,234 in England, £3,139,114 in Scotland, £4,133,928 in Ireland; the total, with English private banks, £13,202,781, and with the Bank of England, £31,127,483. The circulation of the Bank of England, decennially, was as follows in the undermentioned years:—

1778.....	£7,080,080
1790.....	10,127,000
1800.....	15,450,000
1810.....	23,904,000
1815.....	26,803,520
1820.....	27,174,000
1830.....	20,620,220
1840.....	17,231,000
1850.....	19,776,814

The returns of the bank made weekly, to Jan. 1, 1853, already given.

Banks of Savings suggested by Bentham, 1797; first at Tottenham, by Mrs. P. Wakefield, 1803; the first in Edinburgh, 1814; several in England, 1816. *See* Savings' Banks.

Bank of Venice, established 1157; of Genoa, 1345; Amsterdam, 1609; Hamburgh, 1619; Rotterdam, 1635; Geneva, 1345; Barcelona, 1401; Stockholm, 1688; Copenhagen, 1736; Berlin, 1765; Caisse d'Escompte, France, 1776; Petersburgh, 1786; E. Indies 1787; America 1791; branch banks of England, 1828.

Bank, (the term,) comes from banco or bench, on which monies were exchanged, in the market-places. Among many arrangements, before banking took place in England, the merchants deposited their cash at the mint, in the Tower of London, for security. In the year 1640, Charles I. carried off the money, and destroyed the security of the mint. Not wishing to be longer open to the royal plunderer, they placed their money, in 1645, with the Goldsmiths' Company, in Lombard Street, who were obliged to keep places of security for their own valuable goods. At home, those merchants and dealers were liable to be robbed by their apprentices, who found impunity and security with the army. The goldsmiths paid 4d. per cent. per day for the monies thus lodged, and lent it out at higher interest. Thus they became the first London bankers.

Banks, institution of, these were begun in Italy, by the Lombard Jews, in 808, some of whom came to England, and settled in Lombard Street, where so many banks yet remain. The country banks in England, in 1815, were 696, with 2164 partners; in the following year, 642, with 1979 partners.

Bank and South Sea house agreed to a reduction of interest, Feb., 1749-50.

Bank of England attacked by Lord George Gordon's rioters, 1780.

Bank of St. Petersburgh, established by the Empress Catharine, August 18, 1786.

Bank, a fire broke out at, Oct. 24, 1791.

Bank Restriction Bill continued by law, 1803.

Bank of Hanover, £400,000 in dollars removed to the Bank of England from, on the French invasion, May 29, 1806.

Bank keys stolen from the Bank of England by an insane woman, tried at the Old Bailey and acquitted, Sept. 28, 1819.

Bank, The, demands of government the ten millions it owed that body, May, 1819.

Banks in Ireland, eleven stopped payment, June 21, 1820.

Bank of England issued sovereigns, May 8, 1821.

Bank of England announced its intention of investing sums on mortgage and the security of funded stock, April, 1824.

Bank Mill, Manchester, burned, £30,000 damage, Oct. 31, 1813.

BANK of England second report of committee upon the public expenditure, report made in 1831-2.

BANKRUPTS in England, first laws regarding, 1543, 1560, 1602, 1706, 1780, 1812, 1831, 1849. Act of consolidation for Ireland, May, 1636; the Scotch acts date 1686, and 34 George III.; bankruptcy there is called sequestration; new court opened Jan. 11, 1832. It was enacted, that members of the House of Commons proving bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812. The bankrupts from 1700 to 1850, were as follows:—

1700..... 38	1800..... 736
1726.....416	1810.....2000
1746.....159	1815.....2029
1762.....205	1820.....1335
1763.....233	1826.....2489
1780.....449	1830.....1467
1791.....604	1840.....1308
1792.....628	1845.....1028
1793... 1304	1850.....1298

In 1826, 59 banks with 144 partners, and 20 without, also 60 traders, per week, were in the Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY Law amended, 1843.

BANNER, White, once borne in the English army; that of the Danes, taken by Alfred, 879; that of St. Cuthbert made, 1346; entry of one, *temp.* Edward I., 1299; the cross of St. Patrick added to the English banner, 1800; St. Martin's cap and the oriflamme, were the banners of France about 1100.

BANNERET, a dignity created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII., 1485; it was the last among the created, and the first of the second rank, being a knighthood conferred in the field or under the banner; renewed by George III. in the person of Sir W. Erskine, 1764.

BANNS of Marriage, publication of, instituted, 1210; originally a feudal law, meaning a solemn proclamation of any thing; first introduced into the Gallican church in relation to marriage rites.

BANNOCKBURN, battle of, between Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, and Edward II., of England, in which the latter was defeated, June 25, 1314; the English lost 154 lords and knights, 700 gentlemen, and 10,000 common men; the Scotch, 4000.

BANQUET, a civic one given to George IV. at Edinburgh, in the hall of the Parliament House, Aug. 24, 1822.

BANQUETING House, Whitehall, built, 1607.

BANTAM, a city of Java, first visited by the Portuguese, in 1511; expelled by the Dutch, 1595; in 1602, the English established a factory at Bantam, under Captain Lancaster. 1603, who, in 1619, divided the pepper trade with the Dutch. The Dutch then expelled the English. Bantam surrendered to the English, 1811, and was restored to the Dutch in 1816, according to the treaty of 1814.

BANTRY Bay, on the south-west coast of Ireland, where the French landed in 1796; an engagement there, in 1689, between the French fleet which brought over James II., and the English, under Admiral Herbert; mutiny of the squadron of Admiral Mitchell at, 1801-2, seventeen mutineers condemned to death.

BANTRY Bay, Ireland, seven French ships anchor in, 1796.

BARABIS, T. P., a Prussian, who was a Hebrew lexicographer before he was ten years old, a master of mathematics at twelve, and died in 1740, at the age of nineteen.

BARBADOES, the first British settlement in the West Indies, settled by a charter granted James Duke of Marlborough, 1605; a dreadful hurricane swept over the island, 1780, when 4000 inhabitants perished; great inundation at, Nov., 1795; two great fires in May and Dec., 1796; dreadful devastation at, by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1831,

BARBADOES, thunder storm at, which killed several persons, Aug. 15, 1850.

BARBADOES petitioned the Crown, in consequence of the declining

state of the colony, April, 1731; the demand they made, to be allowed to export their produce to any country of Europe directly, without landing it first in England.

Barbadoes, a shift of land removed and destroyed an entire plantation, Oct. 16, 1784.

Barbadoes, a bishop of, consecrated, 1842.

Barbarini, Pope Urban VIII., the first pope who gave the Cardinals the title of Eminence, 1644.

Barbarossa, Aroodje, born in Mytilene, 1474; entered the service of Tunis, 1504; the scourge of the Genoese and Spaniards in the Mediterranean; he was one of the boldest and most successful adventurers that ever lived; killed fighting against the Spaniards, in 1518.

Barbarossa, Hayraddin, brother of Aroodje, succeeded his brother at Algiers, whom he outdid in audacity—outstripped in success. He was admiral of Tunis, 1532; scoured the coast of Italy, 1534; in 1542, he ravaged Naples, and, being joined by the French, attacked and took Nice, burned part of the town, and carried off 5000 of the inhabitants; more than 12,000 captives filled his galleys, of all ranks of persons. He returned to Constantinople, 1544, and died in the Black Sea, 1546.

Barbers' Hall, London, Monkwell Street, built, 1530.

Barbers incorporated, 1461, by Edward IV. in London; united with surgeons, 32 Henry VII.; dissociated, 1744; the trade practised at Rome in the third century.

Barber, Fletcher, and Sanders, tried for the forgery of a will; Barber generally supposed innocent; sentenced to transportation, 1844.

Barbou, the name of a family of printers, long famous; John resided at Lyons, 1539; Hugh, at Limoges, 1580; John Joseph, a descendant, at Paris, in 1704; Joseph, his brother, 1723; Joseph Gerard, who took the office of his uncle's widow, and produced the classics which bear his name, began 1748—of these there is a complete set in the British Museum; after his decease, his nephew took his business, and died in 1809.

Barbuda, island of, first colonized by the English, 1628.

Barcelona, yellow fever broke out at, and 300 persons died per day, Oct. 19, 1821; the convent of St. Francis at, forcibly dissolved, Nov. 5, 1822.

Barcelona, built by Hamilcar Barcos, A. C. 235; Adolphus the Goth entered it, A. D. 411; it fell into the hands of the Mahometans, 718; retaken by the Catalonians and Charlemagne; in 827, taken by Abderhaman II.; in 833, it fell into the hands of the Christians; in 852, it was betrayed to the Mahometans by the Jews, and nearly all burned; in 984, stormed by the Mahometan chief Almanzor, and most of the inhabitants butchered; it was saved by Borello, and governed by its counts until 1131; in 1640, the inhabitants rose against Philip IV., and he besieged it unsuccessfully; in 1706, taken by Lord Peterborough, for Austria; and afterwards by assault, by Marshal Berwick, in 1714. The mole was built in 1477; the Casa Real de Caridad, a charity, was established here 1802, for the destitute of both sexes. The French held the town in 1810.

Barclay, Robert, founder of the quaker sect, born 1648, died 1690.

Barclay, Captain, walked a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, each mile within the hour; hundreds of thousands of pounds depended; took place July 10, 1809; forty-two days and nights, less eight hours. A lady was said to have ridden a thousand miles in a thousand hours, which she performed May 3, 1758.

Barclay & Co.'s brewery destroyed by fire, in Southwark, May 22, 1832.

Bards, in ancient times, poets or prophets, regarded with great veneration, traced from the earliest re-

cords, in the northern as well as the southern nations, among the Druids and the Welsh, as well as the Jews and Greeks. The bard was a domestic officer in Wales, 940; the bards of Wales were regulated by the King of Wales, ap Conan, 1078. In Ireland, a harp is yet preserved that belonged to one of their wild race of king-bards, Brian Boiromhe, 1014.

Bards of Wales, meeting of, or Eesteddfod, held at Brecon, Sept. 25, 1822.

Barfleur town reduced to ashes, 888, by the pirate Hastings; William, son of Henry I., embarked here, to meet his death by shipwreck, 1120; taken by Edward III. of England, 1346.

Barham, 74 guns, foundered off Corsica, July 20, 1811.

Bari, Naples, plundered by the Saracens, 860; taken from them by the Emperor Louis, 870; taken by the Normans, 1070; retaken by Lotharus, 1137; and again by Roger of Sicily. The priory of St. Nicholas at, built 1098; with a splendid monument to Bona Sforza, queen of Poland, 1557.

Barilla, East Indies, insurrection at, April 21, 1816.

Barillon, the ambassador from France to Charles II.; arrived in England, Aug. 19, 1678, after the restoration.

Baring, transport, wrecked off Berehaven, many lives lost, Oct. 10, 1814.

Bark, Peruvian, brought to Europe 1649; yellow, first used in England 1790; in 1832 and 1833, the quantity of 356,998 lbs. and 253,767 lbs. was imported; introduced into practice in England by Sir Hans Sloane, 1700; in France, 1680.

Barking Alley, London, a house fell with 1000 people in it, by the Ship alehouse, at the execution of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1746; by which ten persons were killed on the spot, and numbers injured so that they lost their lives.

Barking Abbey, founded 677, burned by the Danes 870; petitioned in 1377 to be excused from contributing an aid to the king, on account of the expenses of repairing Dagenham breach; in 1410, the revenue of the convent so impaired from this cause, that the ladies had only fourteen shillings a-year each for clothes and necessaries; the nuns were Benedictine; in 1200, the abbess' election vested in the convent; convent surrendered to Henry VIII., 1539; the possessions valued at £1064, 6s. 2½d.; manor of, sold by Charles I. to Sir F. Fanshawe, for £2000, receiving a fee farm rent of £160; workhouse built, 1787.

Barkway greatly injured by fire, 18th Aug., 1848.

Barletta, a duel between 13 Italian and 13 French knights, 1503.

Barley and Barley Meal imported into England, 1748, were together, 80,076 quarters.

Barling Abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.

Barnard's statue, Sir John, erected in the Royal Exchange, May 23, 1747.

Barnard's Inn Society, Chancery Lane, constituted, 1445.

Barnabas Chiaramonte elected pope, at Venice, as Pius VII., through the interest of Napoleon Bonaparte; signed the concordat terminating the schism with the Gallican church, July 15, 1801; crowned Napoleon in Paris, 1804, but refused to go there to crown Louis XVIII. Napoleon put an end to the temporal reign of the pope, May 17, 1809; Pius refused to resign, and was taken to Fontainbleau, until 1814, when the Allies restored him to the plenitude of temporal power: he was of the same poor intellectual character as his successors. While a prisoner at large at Fontainbleau, he exhibited great avarice: although all his wants were amply provided for, yet he reckoned very carefully a few

dozen pieces of gold which he kept in his escrutoire; he took an exact account of the most trifling articles of his wardrobe, from his cymar to his stockings and small linen: he did not open a book the whole day; he employed himself in occupations which could scarcely be imagined or believed without the evidence of the senses—he would stitch and repair little rents in his dress, he even replaced with his own hands a button on his breeches; he washed the front of his cymar, upon which he was accustomed to drop snuff, which he used in great quantities: no small dose of illusion is necessary to create a belief in the infallibility of a sovereign pontiff so nearly approaching to the extreme of human imbecility: he had many means of rationally employing his time at Fontainbleau, had he been so disposed; there was a magnificent library which he never touched, and he would scarcely see any body but his cardinals.

Barnardiston, Sir Samuel, fined £10,000, for stating that the plot of which Lord Russell and others were accused was a sham, Feb. 14, 1684.

Barnet, or Chipping Barnet, church, built 1400, by John Moot; the free school, 1573; Mr. Allen's school, 1725; mineral water discovered there, 1652; battle of, April 14, 1471; obelisk to commemorate, erected 1740.

Barnett, George, fired at Miss Kelly on the stage, Feb. 27, 1816; tried April 8, and found insane.

Barnwell Castle, destroyed by fire, 1132.

Barnwell Abbey, founded 1298.

Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by fire, 30th Sep., 1751; again, 16th Dec., 1757.

Barometer invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, in 1643; wheel barometer contrived, 1668; pendant, 1678; marine, 1700.

Baron of Renfrew, a timber ship of 9000 tons, lost between Calais and Dunkirk, 23rd October, 1825, from Quebec to London.

Baron, the dignity of, originally Thanes, the first baron, 1265, under Henry III.; John de Beauchamp, the first baron by patent, 1387; refused to attend king John, 1201; first summoned to parliament, 1205; heavily taxed, 1205; made war against the king, 1213; made the king sign Magna Charta, 1215; interdicted by the pope, 1215; did homage to the French dauphin, 1216; defeated, May 19, 1217; compelled the king to delegate his regal power, 1258; made war on the king, 1262; refuted the award of the king of France, and took the king prisoner, 1265; defeated the king, 1398; many executed, 1400; had a coronet, and first used it, *temp.* Charles II.

Baronet, an order of knighthood instituted, for money to pay his troops, by James I., 1611; and made hereditary. Instituted in Ireland, 1619; to be gentleman born, and have an estate of £1000 per annum. The first made was Sir Nicholas Bacon, May, 1611; Baronets of Nova Scotia, 1625; all made since 1801, are of the United Kingdom.

Baronets of Nova Scotia appeared at court in the badges of their order, for the first time for a long period, Nov. 30, 1775.

Baronies by writ, the following are all in existence at present:—De Roos, 1264; Le Despenser, 1264; Clinton, 1299; Ferrers, 1299; De Clifford, 1299; Multon of Gillesland (not claimed), 1307; Botetourt, 1308; Zouche, 1308; Audley, 1313; Willoughby of Eresby, 1313; Dacre, 1321; Grey of Ruthyn, 1324; Molines, 1347; Beauchamp of Bletsho, 1363; Botreaux, 1368; Scrope of Bolton (not claimed), 1371; Hungerford, 1426; Say and Sele, 1447; Hastings, 1461; Willoughby de Broke, 1492; Conyers, 1509; Windsor, 1529; Mordaunt, 1532; Paget, 1550; Compton, 1572; Norris, 1572; Howard of Walden, 1579; Clifton, 1608; Strange, 1628.

Barrier Treaty, ceding the Low

Countries to the Emperor Charles VI., signed November 15, 1715.

Barristers first appointed by Edward I., 1291.

Barrington, isle of, one of the Gallopagos, explored, June, 1793.

Barrosa, battle of, between the French and English, under General Graham and Marshal Victor, March 6, 1811.

Barrow, one opened near Stonehenge, November, 1808, containing Celtic ornaments in wood, amber, and gold.

Barrow's Straits discovered by Captain Parry, August 2, 1819.

Barrymore, the Earl of, confined for treason, Feb. 29, 1743-4.

Bartholomew, St., martyred, 71; festival of, instituted 1130.

Bartholomew, St., monastery of Austin Friars, founded by Rahere, 1102; the hospital enlarged, 1539; incorporated, 1546-7; rebuilt, 1729.

Bartholomew Fair, charter for, granted by Henry II.; Phillips' booth fell, killed two persons, wounded many, August 23, 1749; toll of, abolished, 1755.

Bartholomew, St., massacre of, in France, committed by the Catholics on the Huguenots, Aug. 24, 1572; when 70,000 were murdered by secret orders of the king, Charles IX.

Bartholomew, St., island of, occupied by England, April 4, 1801.

Bartholomew's Hospital, average of deaths in, for sixty years, from 1790 to 1749, 7·59 per cent.

Bartholomites, a religious order founded 1307, at Genoa; suppressed by Pope Innocent X., 1659.

Barton Stanley, Hants, had 27 houses destroyed by fire, May 8, 1792.

Bartolini, Thomas, his account of a double man, published, 1654, named John Baptist and Lazarus Colleredo.

Barton, Eliza, the holy maid of Kent, executed 1584.

Basil, St., died 379.

Basil, battle of, 1444.

Bassein, India, treaty of, 1802.

Bashaw of Scutari revolted against Turkey, and was defeated. 1786.

Basilians, the order of St. Basil of which there were ninety thousand monks, reformed 1569; also a sect who had all things, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil, their founder, was burned alive in 1118.

Basilius vanquished the Paulician heretics, 873.

Basilius II. and Constantine IV. reigned alone in the east, 1025 and 1028.

Basin for steam-vessels excavated at Portsmouth, 1848.

Basing-werke Abbey, Flintshire. built 1131.

Basketmaking, an ancient trade in England, and by the early Britons; sometimes still used proverbially, as turning to an old trade.

Basket's Printing-office, Blackfriars, the finest in the world, burned, Dec. 14, 1737.

Basle, peace of, 1795.

Basque Road, French vessels in, attacked by Lord Cochrane with fire-ships; four sail of the line and numerous merchant vessels destroyed, April 12, 1809; Lord Gambier, commander-in-chief, was brought by Lord Cochrane to a court-martial on this occasion, but was acquitted.

Bass's Straits discovered between New Holland and Van Dieman's Land, by Lieut. Flinders, 1799.

Basset, or Bassette, game of, introduced into fashion in France. 1674.

Bastard Children, concealing the death of, made criminal, 1624; acts relating to, in Scotland and England, 1836, 1845.

Bastia, Corsica, surrendered to the English, June 10, 1794.

Bastille, in Paris, built April 23, 1369, by Charles V., for the defence of Paris against the English, and finished 1383; used as a state prison, and the scene of many freaks of despotism and of crime. Henry IV. besieged it in vain, 1588; it was attacked by the populace in 1789,

at the commencement of the revolution, and utterly destroyed, the governor being killed by the mob. It was on this occasion, July 14, 1789; that the Earl of Massarine, imprisoned there for many years, was set free by the Parisians.

Batavian Republic received a new constitution, April 28, 1805.

Bate, the Rev. Mr., sentenced to a year's imprisoument, for writing a libel on the Duke of Richmond, June 26, 1781.

Bath, battle of, 520.

Bath founded by the Romans, whose baths were discovered under the abbey house, 1755. King Edgar crowned here, 973; plundered and burned, 1137; abbey church completed, 1532; 235 feet long, 72 wide; hospital built, 1738; fire on the south parade, 1756; assembly-rooms built, 1791; pump-rooms, 1797; theatre reopened, 1805; philosophical society of, founded 1817.

Bath Hospital built July 6, 1738.

Bath Stage-waggon took fire on Salisbury Plain, May 20, 1750, much valuable property destroyed.

Bath, grand freemasons' meeting at, March 24, 1817.

Bath Abbey Church restored, 1834.

Bath and Wells, the church built and established at Wells, by Ina, king of the west Saxons, 704; made a bishopric by Edward the Elder, 905; removed to Bath by John de Villula, in 1088; the bishop styled of both places, 1136, Bath having the precedency.

Bath, order of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., who gave it to forty-six esquires, that had watched the night before, and bathed, 1399; after the coronation of Charles II., it was neglected until 1725, when George I. revived it, and fixed the number of the knights at 37; in 1815, the Prince Regent enlarged the order, forming 72 grand crosses, and 180 knights commanders, with an unlimited number of companions.

Baths and Washhouses for the poor established under act of parliament, August 26, 1846.

Bathurst, Mr., the English envoy at Vienna, murdered near Perleberg, 13 German miles from Berlin, 1810.

Battel Abbey founded by William the Conqueror, on the spot where the battle of Hastings was fought, October 14, 1066.

Battel-roll, a list of the chiefs of the army of William the Conqueror in 1066; the number is 629, commonly called the roll of Battel Abbey; the list is believed to have been much interpolated since.

Battering Ram invented, A.C. 441.

Battersea Church rebuilt, 1770.

Battersea House pulled down, 1775; once the residence of Lord Bolingbroke.

Battersea Bridge built, 1773.

Battle, Wager of, abolished 1819.

Battlebridge, Fort, constructed for the defence of the metropolis, against Charles I., 1643.

Battlebridge, Southwark, fire at, destroying £50,000 of property, August 12, 1749.

Battlefield, battle of, near Shrewsbury, between Henry IV. and Hotspur, Percy, 1402.

Battles, Military: — Aberoche, France, 1394; Adda, combat on the shore of, May 22, 1799; Adrianople taken by the Ottomans, 1360; by the Russians, August 30, 1829. Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533. Agra, the fortress of, termed the Key of Hindostan, surrendered to the English 17th October, 1803. Aire, taken by General Hill, March, 1814. Aix-la-Chapelle taken by the French troops in 1793; and again, 21st September, 1794. Alessandria, in Italy, seized by the French, 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, 24th July, 1799. Alexandria, Egypt, taken by the French, 1798; by the English, 22nd August, 1801. Alexandria, North America, capitulated to the British, 29th August, 1814. Al-

giers reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761; bombarded under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, which was followed by a treaty, by which Christian slavery was abolished on the part of the Dey. Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762; taken by the French, 27th August, 1810; blown up by the French, 10th May, 1811. Almora, East Indies, heights and town of, carried by assault by the Company's forces, 25th April, 1815. Anholt, defeat of the Danes by the English, who attempted to recapture it from them, 1811. Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624; by the English, 28th November, 1796; again by the English, 17th February, 1810. Amsterdam taken possession of by the French, 18th January, 1795. Ancona was taken possession of by the French, July 1796, and surrendered to the Imperialists, 13th November, 1799. Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1295. Anglo-Saxons first landed in Britain, 449. Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756. Anholt, island of, attacked by a Danish force of 4000 men, who were repulsed by a British force of 150, after a close engagement of four hours, 27th March, 1811. Anjar, fortress of, in the province of Cutch, captured by the troops of the East India company, February 1816. Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757. Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1792 and 1794. Arcos, evacuated by the French, 28th August, 1812. Arcot, East Indies, taken by the English, 1759. Armed neutrality of the Northern powers, against England, by the Empress of Russia, commenced, 1780; renewed, 1800; dissolved by a British fleet, 1801. Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, 19th July, 1588, but dispersed by a storm: Armada of the Spaniards defeated off Dunkirk by the Dutch, 1639. Armenia was conquered by the Turks, 1522. Arnheim, taken by General Bulow, and the garrison put to the sword, 30th November, 1813. Arzilla, Morocco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470; Astorga, taken by the French, 12th April, 1810; quitted by them, 12th June, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, 18th August, 1812. Astracan, in Tartary, taken by the Russians, 1554. Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 B.C. Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored the brotherhood of the Jesuits, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1790; continued to France by the congress of sovereigns, 1815. Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040. Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, October, 1784. Austrian Netherlands entered by the French troops, 28th April, 1792. Badajos, surrendered to the French, 11th March, 1811; taken by storm by the British and Portuguese, 6th April, 1812. Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, 8th May, 1782; retaken by the English, 16th July, 1783. Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402. Bamberg taken by the French, 4th August, 1796. Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621; taken by the English, August, 1810. Bangalore, East Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis, 1791. Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682. Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497. Bar-sur-Aube, taken by General Wrede, 26th February, 1814; retaken by the French the same day; and taken again by the Prince of Wurtemberg, March, 1814. Bareilly, in Rohilcund, insurrection at, quelled after a severe conflict, 21st April, 1816. Batavia taken by the English, 8th Aug., 1811. Bartholomew, St., West Indies, taken from the Danes by England, March 20, 1801. Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51. Boadicea and the

Romans, 61. Jerusalem, 70. Silures defeated in Britain, 70. Antoninus and the Moors, 145. Issus Niger killed, 194. Claudius and the Goths, 269. Constantius and Alectus, 296. Constantine and Maxentius, 312. Aquileia, Constantine II. killed, 340. Argentaria in Alsace, 378. Aquileia, Maximus slain, 388. Aquileia, Eugenius slain, 394. Mountains of Fesulæ, 405. Rome taken by Alaric, 410. Alemanni and the Goths, 417. Ravenna, 425. The Franks defeated by Ælius, 428. Genseric took Carthage, 439. Chalons-sur-Marne, 451. Ebro, Suevi and Goths, 456. Bath, 520. Banbury, 542. Bedford, 571. Stamford, Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, 449. Aylesford, 455. Crayford, Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457. Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Amoricans, 458. Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466. The same, 477. Pevensay moor, 485, Camelford, 542 and 908. Hatfield, Yorkshire, between Cadwallon and Edwin, 633. Oswestry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641. Malerfield, Shropshire, 1st August, 642. Gelling, 651. Leeds, 665. Lindisfarne, 740. Benson, Oxfordshire, 771. Helston, Cornwall, and in the Isle of Sheppey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834. Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 845; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethlewolf and the Danes. Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated and the Danes settled, 854. Assendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; another defeat at Merton, 871. Wilton, Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872. Farnham, Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894. Bury, Suffolk, between Edward the elder and his cousin Ethelward, 905. Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914. Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916. Maldon, Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918. Chester, 922. Stamford, Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923. Benfield, 924. Wildendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938. Brunsbury, Northumberland, 938. Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016. Ashdon, Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016. Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038. Clontarf, Ireland, 1039. Dunsinane, Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054. Stamford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, between Harold II. and Halfager, Oct. 5, 1066. Hastings, where King Harold was slain, 14th Oct., 1066. Llechryd, Wales, 1087. The Crusades began, 1096. Alnwick, 1092. Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106. Ronen, Normandy, 1117. Brenneville, Normandy, 1119. Valweves, Portugal, 1129. Cardigan, Wales, 1136. Northallerton, or the Standard, 22nd Aug., 1138. York Castle besieged, 1138. Leeds, 1139. Ourigue, Portugal, 1139. Lincoln, 1141. Renfrew, 1164. Farnham, 1173. Alnwick, 1174. Ascalon, 16th Sept., 1191. Gisors, 1128. Bovines, 25th July, 1214. Lincoln, 19th May, 1217. Lewes, 14th May, 1264. Evesham, 5th Aug., 1265. Llewellyn and the English, 1282. Chesterfield, 1296. Dunbar, 27th April, 1296. Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298. Courtray, Flanders, 1302. Biggar, 1303. Bannockburn, 25th June, 1314, when the English were defeated. Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, 1322. Brechin, siege of, 1333. Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,200 Scots were slain, and only 15 English, 19th July, 1333. Sluys, Flanders, 13th June, 1390. Cressy, 26th Aug., 1346. David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner, 17th Oct., 1346, at Nevil's Cross, Durham. Poictiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, 19th Sept., 1356. Auray, Brittany, 1363. Brignas, Provence, 1363. Najara, 1369. Rochelle, 1371. Near

Berwick, 1378. Rosbach, Nov. 17, 1382. Sempach, July 9, 1386. Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas, 31st of July, 1388. Myton upon Swale, York, 1391. Nicopolis, 1396. Kincardine, 1397; Nisbet, May 7, 1402. Holmedon, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, 7th May, 1402. Shrewsbury, 21st July, 1403. Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated, 11th May, 1405. Agincourt, 25th Oct., 1415. Nicopolis, 1420. Anjou or Beague, where the Duke of Clarence and 1500 English were killed, 3rd April, 1421. Crevant, June 11, 1423. Verneuil, 16th Aug., 1424. Herrings, 12th Feb., 1429. Patay, under Joan of Arc, 10th June, 1429. Herberoy, France, 1434. Basil, Switzerland, 1444. Brechin, 1452. Castilon, Guienne, 1452. St. Alban's, 22nd May, 1455. Belgrade, 1456. Bloreheath, 23rd Sept., 1459. Northampton, 19th July, 1460. Wakefield, 31st Dec., 1460. Towton, 29th March, 1461. St. Alban's, Shrove Tuesday, 1461. Mortimer's Cross, 1461. Hexham, 15th May, 1464. Banbury, 26th July, 1469. Stamford, 13th March, 1470. Barnet, 14th April, 1471. Tewkesbury, 4th May, 1471. Murten, 1476. Bosworth, 22nd Aug., 1485. Stoke, 6th June, 1487. St. Aubin, France, 1488. Knocktow, Ireland, 1491. Blackheath, 22nd June, 1497. Flodden, 9th Sept., 1513, when James IV., king of Scotland, was killed. Marignan, Italy, 13th Oct., 1515. Pavia, Italy, Feb. 24, 1524. Bicoca, Italy, 1522 and 1525. Mohatz, Aug. 19, 1526. Solway, 24th Nov., 1542. Cerisoles, Piedmont, 1544. Ancrum, Scotland, February 17, 1544. Musselburgh, Scotland, 10th Sept., 1547. Pinkey, Sept. 10. Ket and Warwick, 1549. St. Quintin, 10th Aug., 1557. Calais taken, Jan. 7, 1558. Gravelines, Flanders, 1558. Dreux, France, 1562. St. Denis, 1567. Langside, May 13, 1568. Moncontour, 1569. Jarnac, Poitou, 1569. Ardavat, Ireland, 1585. Coutras, 1587. Arques, Normandy, 21st Sept., 1589, Blackwater, Ireland, 1597. Nieuport, Flanders, 1600. Prague, 1600. Lutzen, 7th Sept., 1633, king of Sweden killed. Avein, Leige, May 1635. Newcastle, Northumberland, 1637. Calloo, Flanders, 1638. Arras, June, 1640. Hopton-heath, Staffordshire, 19th March, 1642. Worcester, 23rd Sept., 1642. Edgehill, 23rd Oct., 1642. Brentford, 1642. Kilrush, Ireland, 1642. Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642. Ballintober, 1642. Liskard, Cornwall, 19th January, 1643. Drayton in Hales, 25th January, 1643. Barham-moor, 29th March, 1643. Ross, in Ireland, March, 1643. Rocroy, in France, 1643. Stratton, 16th May, 1643. Lansdown, 5th July, 1643. Roundaway-down, 13th July, 1643. Donnington, 1643. Newbury, 20th September, 1643. Alresford, 29th March, 1644. Cropedy Bridge, in Oxfordshire, 6th June, 1644. Freidburgh, Suabia, 1644. Marston-moor, 2nd July, 1644. Oldcastle, 1644. Newark, 1644. Newbury, 27th Oct., 1644. Aldern, 15th May, 1645. Naseby, June 14, 1645. Donnington, Gloucester, 1645. Alford, 2nd July, 1645. Nordlingen, Suabia, 3rd August, 1645. Benburb, Ireland, 1646. Kingstoo, Surrey, 1647. Dungan Hill, July 10, 1647. Knockness, Ireland, 1647. Rathmines, Ireland, 1649. Dunbar, 3rd Sept., 1650. Invercarron, 1650. Worcester, 3rd Sept., 1651. Bothwell-bridge, 22nd June, 1651. Arras, 1654. Estremos, 1663. Brod, Sclavonia, 1668. Sintzheim, Germany, 1674. Senceffe, Flanders, 1674. Mulhausen, Alsace, 31st Dec., 1674. Fehrbellin, Brandenburgh, 18th June, 1675. Altenheim, 28th July, 1675. Saltsburgh, 1675. Bothwell-bridge, Scotland, 1679. Argoa, 1683, Allies and Turks. Vienna, 18th July, 1683, Allies and Turks. Sedgemoor, Somersetshire, 6th August, 1685. Coron, European Turkey,

1685, Allies and Turks. Mohatz, Hungary, 4th August, 1687, Allies and Turks. Hersan, Hungary, 1687, Allies and Turks. Torven, between the Germans and Turks, 1688. Walcourt, Allies and French, 1689. Killicrankie, Scotland, 1689. Newton Butler, Ireland, 1689. Charleroi, 1690. Cavan, 1690. Boyne, Ireland, 1st July, 1690. Salusses, Piedmont, 8th Aug., 1690. Fleurus, Flanders, 12th July, 1690. Staffarda. French and Piedmontese, 1690. Salankemen, Austrians and Turks, 1691. Lease, Allies and French, 1691. Aughrim, 22nd July, 1691. Pfortsheim, Germans and French, 1692. Steinkirk, 1692, Allies and French. Landen, 19th July, 1693, Allies and French. Marsaglia, 8th Oct., 1693, Piedmontese and French. Neckar, Germans and French, 1693. In Transylvania, Allies and Turks, 1695. Olasch, Germans and Turks, 1696. Zeuta, Hungary, 1697, Germans and Turks. Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec., 1700. Chiara. 6th Aug., 1701, French and Allies. Riga, Russians and Poles, 1701. Carpi, Modena, 1701, French and Allies. Glissa, Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons. Fridlingen, Suabia, 1702, French and Germans. Victoria, French and Allies, 1702. Luzara, Italy, 15th Aug., 1702. Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703. Eckeren, Brabant, 30th June, 1703, French and Dutch. Donawert, 2nd July, 1704, French and Germans. Punitz, Swedes and Saxons, 1704. Blenheim, 2nd Aug., 1704, Allies and French. Schellenburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704. Mittau. Swedes and Russians, July, 1705. Cassano, Italy, in 1705, French and Allies. Tirlemont, French and Allies, 1705. Fraunstadt, Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons. Calcinato, Italy, 1706, French and Allies. Ramillies, Whitsunday, 1706, French and Allies. Turin, 7th Sept., 1706, French and Germans. Offenburg, Germans and French, 1707. Kalish, Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians. Lerida, 1707. Almanza, Spain, 1707, Allies and Spain. Holowzin, Russia, 1708, between the Russians and Swedes. Czarnanapata, Muscovy, 22nd Sept., 1708. Lezno, Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes. Lisle taken, 1708. Gemaurthorff, Poland, 1708, ditto. Winnendale, 28th Sept., 1708, French and Allies. Oudenard, July 11th, 1708. Caya, 17th May, 1709, ditto. Pultawa, 8th June, 1709, Russians and Swedes. Malplaquet, 11th Sept., 1709, French and Allies. Rumersheim, French and Germans, 1709. Gudina, Allies and Spaniards, 1709. Almanza, 16th July, 1710, French and Allies. Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710. Saragossa, 20th Aug., 1710, French and Germans. Villa Viciosa, 12th Dec., 1710, ditto. Arleux, Allies and French, 1711. Bouchain, 1711. Gadesbush, Swedes and Danes, 1712. Demain, Netherlands, 1712, Allies and French. Friburg, French and Germans, 1713. Bitonio, 1713. Preston, 12th Nov., 1715, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland. Dunblane, 13th Nov., 1715, ditto. Peterwardein, Austrians and Turks, 5th Aug., 1717. Belgrade, 16th July, 1717, Austrians and Turks. Glenshiels, Scotland, 10th June, 1719. Between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Khan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men before Babylon, 28th Feb., 1733. Parma, 29th June, 1734. Guastalla, Aug., 1734. In Persia, where the Turks were defeated by Kouli Khan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and six bashaws, 22nd May, 1734. Bitonto, Austrians, and Spaniards, 1734. Parma, France, and Spain against Austria, 1734. Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734. Turks and Persians, 1735; 50,000 of the latter killed. Bagnialuk, European Turkey, 27th July, 1737, Russians and Turks. Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738. Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739. Kernal, Turks and

Persians, 1739. Cochzim, Moldavia, 21st July, 1739. Molwitz, 10th April, 1741, Prussians and Austrians. Williamstadt, Sweden, Swedes and Russians, 23rd July, 1741. Hilkersburg, 8th April, 1742, Prussians and Austrians. Czaslau, 7th May, 1742, Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742. Branau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743. Campo Santo, Spaniards and Allies, 1743. Dettingen, 15th June, 1743, Allies and French. Coni, Allies and French and Spaniards, 1744. Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745. Friedberg, 4th June, 1745, Prussians and Austrians. Fontenoy, 30th April, 1745. Prestonpans, 21st Sept., 1745. Erzeroum, Turks and Prussians, 1745. Falkirk, Scotland, 18th Jan., 1746. Roucoux, 12th April, 1746, French and Allies. Kesseldorf 1746. Culloden, Scotland, 16th April, 1746. St. Lazaro, 31st May, 1746, French and Allies. Placentia, 15th June, 1746, Spaniards and Allies. Exilles, Piedmont, 19th July, 1747, Allies and French. Val, Flanders, 20th June, 1747, ditto. Laffeldt, 20th July, 1747, ditto. Arania, India, 1751. Bahoor, India, 7th Aug., 1752. Fort du Quesne, North America, 9th July, 1755. Lake of St. George, 8th Sept., 1755. Paraguay, 1755. Calcutta, India, June, 1756 and 1759. Lowoschutz, 30th Sept., 1756, Prussians and Austrians. Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757. Plassy, East Indies, 20th June, 1757. Schweidnitz, Silesia, 1757. Prague, 22nd May, 1757, Prussians and Austrians. Plassy, India, June 20th, 1757. Reichenberg, Bohemia, 1757, ditto. Kolin, 12th June, 1757, ditto. Hastenbeck, 25th July, 1757, French and Allies. Jagersdorf, Prussia, 3rd Aug., 1757, ditto. Rosbach, 5th Nov., 1757, French and Prussians. Breslau, 21st Nov., 1757, Prussians and Austrians. Lissa, 5th Dec., 1757, ditto. Hoya, in Westphalia, 24th Feb., 1758, French and Allies. Crevelt, 23rd June, 1758, ditto. Sondershausen, 25th July, 1758, ditto. Meere, 5th Aug., 1758, ditto. Zorndorff, 25th Aug., 1758, Prussians and Russians. Olmutz, 1758, ditto. Hochkirchen, 10th Oct., 1758, ditto. Landwerenhagen, 1758, French and Allies. Bergen, 14th April, 1759, ditto. Minden, Aug., 1759, ditto. Zulichau, Silesia, 27th July, 1759. Prussians and Russians. Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759. Pasberg, ditto, 1759. Niagara, N. America, 24th July, 1759. Warburg, 6th Aug., 1759, French and Allies. Montmorenci, 10th Aug., 1759, French and English. Cunersdorf, 12th Aug., 1759, Prussians, Russians and Austrians. Plains of Abraham, Quebec, in America, 15th Sept., 1759, French and English. Wandiwash, East Indies, 10th Jan., 1760. Strehla, Silesia, 1760, Prussians and Austrians. Warburg, 1760. Near Quebec, 28th April, 1760. Pfaffendorff, 12th Aug., 1760, Prussians and Austrians. Torgau, 3rd Nov., 1760, ditto. Fulda, 1760, ditto. Landshut, Silesia, June, 1760. Sillery, English and French, 1760. Langensaltza, Allies and French, 1761. Slangerode, ditto, 1761. Kirk-Denkern, ditto, 1761. Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, 16th July, 1761, Prussians and Austrians. Dippoldiswalda, ditto, 1762. Graebenstein, 4th June, 1762, French and Allies. Burkersdorf, 22nd July, 1762, ditto. Toplitz, 1762. Friedberg, Hesse, 29th Oct., 1762, Prussians and Austrians. Homburg, Allies and French, 1762. Minden, ditto, 1762. Johannisberg, Allies and French, 1762. Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762. Schweidnitz, Aug., 1762. Bushy Bun, America, 1763. Plains of Geriah, East Indies, 1763. Buxar, ditto, 1764. Calpy, ditto, 1765. Errore, ditto, 1767. Mulwaggle, 1768. Choczim, 30th April, 1769, Russians and Turks. Brailow, European Turkey, 1770. Silistria, ditto, 1773. Lexington, near Boston, 19th April, 1775. Bunker's-

hill, 27th June, 1775. Long-Island, America, 27th Aug., 1776. White Plains, near New York, 30th Nov., 1776. Brandywine-creek, America, 13th Sept., 1777. Of the Lakes, 5th July, 1777. Skenesborough, North America, 7th July, 1777. Bennington, ditto, 16th Aug., 1777. Albany, ditto, 1777. Saratoga, 7th October, 1777. General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans, Germantown, 14th October, 1777. St. Lucie, ditto, 1778. Monmouth, ditto, 1778. Rhode Island, ditto, 1778. Briar's Creek, ditto, 1779. Stony Ferry, ditto, 1779. Camden, ditto, 16th August, 1780. Perinbancum, East Indies, 1780. Waxau and Cataaba, North America, 1780. Broad River, ditto, 1781. Guildford, ditto, 16th March, 1781. Camden, 25th April, 1781. Hobkirk's-hill, ditto, 1781. Eutaw Springs, ditto, 1781. York Town, when Earl Cornwallis surrendered, 29th October, 1781. Porto Novo, East Indies; 1781. Arnee, ditto, 1781. Russians and Turks, 1781. Bednore, India, 1783. Russians and Swedes, 1788. Austrians and Turks, 1788. Bessarabia and Ukraine, 1789. Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789. Foczania, Austrians and Turks, 1789. Lasmere, 28th August, 1789. Ismail stormed by Suwarrow, 1790. Martinestie, or Rimnick, Austrians, Russians, and Turks, 1789. Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790. Maczin, ditto, 1791. Seringapatam, East Indies, 1791; again in 1799, when Tippoo was reduced by Lord Cornwallis. At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, 14th August, 1792. Antoign, Aug. 13th, 1792. Hanau, 27th October, 1792. Grand-pré, when the French were defeated, 10th Sept., 1792. Valmy, between the French and Austrians, 20th Sept., 1792. Menehould, Prussians and French, 2nd October, 1792. Condé, Austrians and French, 2nd October, 1792. Bossu, ditto, 4th Nov., 1792. Jemappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant, 6th Nov., 1792. Anderlecht, Austrians and French, 13th Nov., 1792. Tirlemont, ditto, 17th Nov., 1792. Varoux, ditto, 27th Nov., 1792. Hockheim, ditto, 7th Jan., 1793. Aldenhoven, ditto, 28th Feb., 1793. Aix-la-Chapelle, ditto, 15th Jan., 1793. Tongres, ditto, 4th March, 1793. Neerunden, near Tirlemont, ditto, 18th March, 1793. Tirlemont, ditto, 19th March, 1793. Louvaine, or the Iron Mountain, ditto, 22nd March, 1793. Coblentz, ditto, 1st April, 1793. Cassel, ditto, 7th April, 1793. Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, 8th May, 1793. St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, 10th May, 1793. Valenciennes, Allies and French, 23rd May, 1793. Manheim, ditto, 30th May, 1793. Furnes, Dutch and French, 21st June, 1793. Furnes, Austrians and French, 26th June, 1793. Villiers, ditto, 18th July, 1793. Cambray, or Cæsar's Camp, ditto, 9th August, 1793. Lincelles, ditto, 18th August, 1793. Furnes, ditto, 21st August, 1793. Rexmond, ditto, 29th August, 1793. Dunkirk, English and French, 7th September, 1793. Quesnoy, ditto, 11th Sept., 1793. Limbach, Austrians and French, 12th Sept., 1793. Menin, ditto, 15th Sept., 1793. Toulon, English and French, 1st Oct., 1793. Weissenburg, Austrians and French, 14th Oct., 1793. Maubeuge, Allies and French, 16th October, 1793. Birlemont, ditto, ditto. Orchies, ditto, 20th Oct., 1793. Wanzenau, ditto, 20th Oct., 1793. Landau, ditto, 29th Nov., 1793. Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, 19th Nov., 1793. Lebach, ditto, 27th Nov., 1793. Roussillon, Spaniards and French, 11th Dec., 1793. Mons, Dec. 4, 1793. Perpignan, ditto, 20th Dec., 1793. Oppenheim, Allies and French, 8th Jan., 1794. Waterloo, ditto, 23rd Jan., 1794. Werwick, ditto, 1st March, 1794. Bayonne, Spaniards and French, 19th March, 1794. Perle, Allies and French, 22nd March, 1794. Cateau, Allies and French, 28th

March, 1794. Cracow, Russians and Poles, 4th April, 1794. Durkheim, Allies and French, 5th April, 1794. Piedmont, Sardinians and French, 6th April, 1784. Crombech, Allies and French, 14th April, 1794. Arlon, ditto, 17th April, 1794. Warsaw, Russians and Poles, 21st April, 1794. Landrecy, Allies and French, 24th April, 1794. Cambray, English and French, do. Cateau, ditto, 26th April, 1794. Courtray, Allies and French, 29th April, 1794. Ostend, ditto, 5th May, 1794. Montesquan, Spaniards and French, 1st May, 1794. Aost, Sardinians and French, 2nd May, 1794. Saorgia, Sardinians and French, 8th May, 1794. Tournay, English and French, 18th May, 1794. Courtray, Allies and French, 12th May, 1794. Mons, ditto, 16th May, 1794. Bouillon, Allies and French, 18th May, 1794. Tournay, ditto, 22nd May, 1794. Espierres, May 22, 1794. Lautern. Allies and French, 23rd May, 1794. Lithuania, Russians and Poles, 3rd June, 1794. Piliezke, ditto, ditto. Barcelona, June 14, 1794. Charleroi, Fleurus, Allies and French, 17th June, 1794. Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto. Aost, Sardinians and French, 26th June, 1794. Puycerda, Spaniards and French, ditto. Blonie, Russians and Poles, 7th July, 1794. Manheim, Allies and French, 12th July, 1794. Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, 19th July, 1794. Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, 2nd August, 1794. Zogre, Prussians and Poles, 22nd August, 1794. Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, 26th August, 1794. Valley of Leira, ditto, 8th Sept., 1794. Bois le Duc, 14th Sept., 1794. Boxtel, 17th Sept., 1794. Maestricht, Allies and French, 18th Sept., 1794. Clermont, ditto, 20th Sept., 1794. Piedmont, ditto, 23rd Sept., 1794. Posnania, Prussians and Poles, 24th Sept., 1794. Kophir Bazsee, Russians and Poles, 25th Sept., 1794. Oneglia, Sardinians and French, 30th Sept., 1794. Emmerick, Allies and French, 2nd Oct., 1794. Warsaw, Poles defeated by the Russians, &c., 10th Oct., 1794. Druten, English and French, 20th Oct., 1794. Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, 28th Oct., 1794. Nimeguen, Allies and French, 4th Nov., 1794. Warsaw, 8th Nov., 1794. Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c., 16th Nov., 1794. Navarre, Spaniards and French, 25th Nov., 1794. Mentz, Allies and French, 1st Dec., 1794. On the Waal, 11th Jan., 1794. Nantes, between the Chouans and Republicans, 18th Jan., 1795. Catalonia, 5th March, 1795. Neve Munster, where the French were repulsed, 3rd March, 1795; again, 18th ditto. At Figueras, the Spaniards were defeated, 5th April, 1795. Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, 12th April, 1795. Pontas, Catalonia, where the French were defeated, 14th June, 1795; again, 1st July. Pampeluna, when the French were defeated, 2nd July, 1795. Piedmont, when the French were defeated, 24th June, 1795; again, the 27th; and Bilboa, when the Spaniards were defeated, 17th July, 1795. Quiberon, the Emigrants were defeated, 21st July. Urrtia, when the French were defeated, 30th July. Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, 14th August. Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, 30th August. La Pietra, the French were defeated, 31st August. On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, 19th Sept. Manheim, the Austrians were defeated, 23rd Sept. Piedmont, the French were defeated, 1st Oct. On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, 11th Oct. Mentz, the French were defeated, 29th Oct. Worms, ditto, 8th Nov. Moselle, ditto, 22nd Nov. Deux Ponts, ditto, 28th Nov. Alsentz, ditto, 8th Dec. 1795. Mantua, January 31, 1796. Piedmont, Sardinians were totally defeated by the French, 14th April, 1796. Lodi, French and Austrians,

11th May. Mantua, ditto, defeated, 29th May. French defeated, near Wetzlaer, 4th June. Ditto, under Jourdan, by General Kray, near Kirpen, 20th June. Edengen, July 1, 1795. Castiglione, July 2, 1796. Austrians defeated by Jourdan, July 6. The Archduke repulsed by the French, 8th July. Mantua's siege raised; the French left behind 140 cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c.; 31st July. The Austrians defeated by General Jourdan, 11th August. Moreau defeated by the Archduke, near Nuremburg, 18th August. The French defeated by the Austrians, near Neuweid and Amberg, 24th August. Augsburgh, 24th Aug. Roveredo, 4th Sept. Cavella, 7th Sept. Jourdan defeated, near Munich, 11th Sept.; again, on 19th Sept., at Isny, on the Argen. Arcola, 19th Nov., 1796. Between the Austrians and Bonaparte, in Italy, 19th and 27th January, 1797, when the Austrians were defeated. Bonaparte defeated the Archduke, 1st April, 1797. The Austrians were again defeated, on the Upper Rhine, 7th May, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c., 1797. The Swiss troops were defeated by the French, and their independency abolished, 19th Sept., 1798. Between the Irish rebels and the king's forces, at Kilcullen, 22nd May, 1798. Ditto, at Naas, 24th May; the same day, at Stratford-upon-Slaney; at Hackestown, 25th May; at Dunlavan, 25th May; at Taragh, 26th May; at Carlow, 27th May; at Monastereven, the same day; at Oulart, the same day; at Kildare, 28th May; at Ballicanoe, and at Newtownbarry, 1st June; at New Ross, 5th June; at Antrim, the same day; at Arklow, 9th June; at Ballynahinch, 13th June; at Ovidstown, 19th June; at Ballynarush, 20th June; at Vinegar Hill, June 21, 1798; at Hacketstown, June 25, 1798; at Clonard, July 11, 1798, where the insurgents were generally defeated; at Castlebar, August 28, 1798; at Caloony, September 5, 1798; and at Ballinamuck, September 8; those three last battles with the French invaders, who surrendered 7th September, 1798; Killala, September 23. Near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans, 18th January, 1799. The Archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c., 14th and 26th March, 1799, near Stockach. The French defeated near Verona, 5th, 25th, and 26th March; and again 30th March and 5th April. The Austrians defeated the French in Italy, 9th and 30th April, near Cremona. The Russians defeated the French near Milan, 27th. The French defeated near Cassano, 27th April. Bonaparte repulsed at Acre by the Turks and Sir S. Smith, 16th April. The French and Austrians near the Adda, the former defeated, 26th and 31st March, and 5th May. Suwarrow's army defeated the French under Moreau, near Alexandria, 17th May. The French defeated at Zurich, 4th June, where Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, 19th. Tippoo Saib defeated near Seringapatam, in the East Indies, by the English forces, 4th May, with considerable slaughter; Tippoo killed. The Austrians defeated near Coire by General Massena, when Captain d'Ausenberg and 700 men were taken prisoners, 7th May. The Archduke defeated Jourdan, 2nd April. General Kray defeated Gen. Scherer, commanding the French in Italy, April 18. Suwarrow defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda, 23rd May. Battle of Alexandria, May 17, 1799; Bonaparte retired from before Acre; siege raised. The French defeated at Naples by Cardinal Ruffo, 5th June. Suwarrow defeated Macdonald near Parma, 12th July. Suwarrow defeated General Moreau, July 13. Joubert totally defeated by Suwarrow, and killed, Aug. 15, at Novi. Aboukir, French and

Turks, 26th July, 1799. The French defeated near Manheim, 13th August. Bergen, 2nd October, 1799; Alckmaer, 6th October, 1799; Bergen and Alckmaer, 19th September, 1799. The Imperialists defeated near Zurich, 24th September. The French defeated near Mondovi, 6th November. Near Philipsburgh, 3rd December, 1799. Near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians. Near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated, and lost 3000 men, 12th December. Novi, 8th January 1800, Austrians and French. Savona, Italy, 8th April, ditto. Veragigo, 10th April, French defeated. Stockach, 1st May, Austrians defeated. Moeskirch, 3rd May, ditto. Biberach, 9th May; Austrians lost 4000 men. Montebello, 9th June. Marengo, 6000 Austrians killed, 8000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon taken, 14th June. Bronni, June 10, 1800. Ulm, June 21. Hohenlinden, Austrians defeated, 3rd Nov. On the Mincio, 25th December; Austrians defeated. Alexandria, Egypt, French defeated by the English, 21st March, 1801. Assaye, East Indies, between Scindiah and the English, former defeated, 11th August, 1803. Ferruckabad, East Indies, English victorious, 17th November, 1804. Bhurtpore, East Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar defeated by the English, 2nd April, 1805. Guntzburgh, French and Austrians, French victorious, 2nd October, 1805. Ulm, French and Austrians, latter taken prisoners, 19th Oct., 1805. Moelk, French and Austrians, latter beaten, 10th Nov., 1805. Austerlitz, French against Austrians and Russians, French victorious, 2nd Dec., 1805. 21st June, 1806, Buenos Ayres taken by the English. Maida, French and English, the former defeated, 6th July, 1806. Castel Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated, 29th Sept., 1806. Auerstadt and Jena, French and Prussians, latter beaten, 3rd Oct., 1806. Halle, 17th Oct., 1806. Pultusk, 26th Dec., 1806. Eylau, French and Russians, latter defeated, 7th February, 1807. Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, 14th June, 1807. Buenos Ayres, English defeated, 6th July, 1807. Baylen, the French under Dupont defeated by General Reding, 20th July, 1808. Vimiera, General Junot defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, 21st Aug., 1808. Tudela, Spaniards beaten by the French, 23rd Nov., 1808. Corunna, French and English, the former defeated, 16th Jan., 1809. Braga, Portuguese defeated by the French, 19th March, 1809. Pfaffenhoffen, Austrians defeated by the French, 19th April, 1809. Abensberg, Austrians defeated by the French, 20th April, 1809. Landshut, Austrians defeated by the French, 21st April, 1809. Eckmuhl, Austrians defeated by the French, 22nd April, 1809. Ebersberg, Austrians defeated by the French, 3rd May, 1809. Oporto, French defeated, 11th May, 1809. Aspern and Essling, French and Austrians, dreadful slaughter on both sides, 21st and 22nd May, 1809; French defeated. Raab, Austrians defeated by the French, 14th June, 1809. Wagram, Austrians defeated by the French, 5th July, 1809. Talavera de la Reyna, French defeated by the English and Spaniards, 27th July, 1809. Ocana, Spaniards defeated by the French, 19th Nov., 1809. Busaco, French repulsed by the allied army under Lord Wellington, 27th Sept., 1810. Lafesat, Turks defeated by the Russians, 11th Feb., 1811. Barrosa, the French under General Victor defeated by General Graham, 5th March, 1811. Palma, French surprised by General Ballasteros, and General Remon's detachment dispersed, 10th March, 1811. Badajos invested by Wellington, 11th March, 1811. Albuera, French repulsed, with the loss of 9000 men, by Marshal Beresford, 16th May, 1811. Buenos Ayres and Monte Video

between the troops of, in which those of the latter were defeated, 18th May, 1811. Rudshuck, Turks defeated by the Russians, 4th June, 1811; and again, 14th October. Almeida, 5th Aug., 1811. At Ximena, a division of Soult's army defeated by General Ballasteros, 18th Sept., 1811. Ciudad Rodrigo, between the French and the allied armies under Wellington, ending in the retreat of the latter, 25th Sept., 1811. Puche, near Saguntum, Gen. Blake defeated by the French under Marshal Suchet, 25th Oct., 1811; Marshal Suchet was wounded; he took 14,000 men and 15 guns. Carares and Merida, the French, under General Girard, surprised and routed by General Hill, 28th October, 1811. Plains of Bornos, Spaniards defeated by the French, 1st June, 1812. Castalla, army under General O'Donnell defeated by the French, 21st July, 1812. Salamanca, French defeated by Wellington, 22nd July, 1812. Mohilow, Russians under Prince Bagration defeated by the French under General Davoust, 23rd July, 1812. Ostrovno, Russians defeated by the French, 25th and 28th July, 1811. Polotsk, French under Marshal Oudinot defeated by the Russians under Count Witgenstein, 30th and 31st July, 1812; the same armies contended the next day, when the Russians were defeated. Drissa, Russians defeated by the French, August, 1812. Smolensko, Russians defeated by the French, and abandoned the town, 16th August, 1812. Banks of the Duna, near Polotsk, several severe actions between the Russians and the French, in which success was nearly balanced, 16th and 17th Aug., 1812. Heights of Valentina, between the French and Russians, which terminated in the retreat of the latter, 19th Aug., 1812. Moskwa (or Borodino), between the French and Russians, 7th Sept., 1812. Moscow burned, Sept. 4th, 1812. Queen's Town, Canada, army of the United States defeated by the British, 13th Oct., 1812. Polotsk, French defeated by the Russians, and the place taken by storm, 20th Oct., 1812. Malo-Yaroslovitz, Russians and French, victory claimed by each, 24th October, 1812. Viasma, French under Ney and Davoust defeated by the Russians, 3rd November, 1812. Dorogobudsch, the French driven from, by the Russians under Platoff, with great slaughter, 7th November, 1812. Witepsk, the French under General Victor defeated by the Russians under Witgenstein, with the loss of 3000 men, 14th Nov., 1812. Krasnoi, French army under Davoust destroyed or dispersed by Kutusoff, 16th Nov., 1812. Ney's corps, defeated by the Russian general Miloradovitch, 17th Nov., 1812. Borisso, Russians under Count Lambert defeated Dombrowski's Polish division, 21st Nov., 1812. Berezina, terminated in the capture, by General Witgenstein, of a French division of 8,800 men, 28th Nov., 1812. Wilna, 11th Dec., 1812. Kowno, French defeated by the Russians with the loss of 6000 prisoners and 21 pieces of cannon, 14th Dec., 1812. Kalitch, Saxons, under the French general Regnier, defeated by the Russian general Winzingerode, Feb., 1813. French Town, Canada, American general Winchester defeated, and made prisoner, by Colonel Proctor, 22nd Jan., 1813. Miami, America, Jan. 22nd, 1813. Bejar, in Spain, French defeated by General Hill and the allied Spaniards, 20th Feb., 1813. Lunenburg, French defeated by the Russians and Prussians. At Castella, in Spain, the French defeated by General Murray and the allied Spaniards, 13th April, 1813. Lutzen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians, victory claimed by each, 2nd May, 1813. Mockern, Beauharnois defeated by the Russians and Prussians, 5th April, 1813. Alberstadt, French division defeated by the Russian

general Czernicheff, 7th May, 1813. Konigswerden, French defeated by the allied army of Russians and Prussians, 19th May, 1813. Konigswerden, second battle, which ended in the falling back of the Allies, 20th May, 1813. Wurtzschen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians and the French army under Napoleon, dreadful carnage on both sides, the Allies retreated, 21st May, 1813. Miami, Americans defeated by Colonel Proctor, May, 1813. Fort George, on the Niagara, British defeated by the Americans, 27th May, 1813. Burlington Heights, Americans defeated by the British, 6th June, 1813. Vittoria, French under Joseph Bonaparte defeated by Wellington and the Spaniards, 21st June, 1813. Valley of Bastan, General Hill and the allied Spaniards attacked by Soult, and obliged to retreat, 24th July, 1813. Soult defeated by Lord Wellington, 28th July, 1813. San Marcial, Soult defeated 31st July, 1813; defeated again, 4th Aug., and driven from the Pyrenees. Bober, banks of, Prussians under Blucher defeated by Napoleon, 21st August, 1813. Goldsberg, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French, 22nd Aug., 1813. Jauer, French under Macdonald defeated by Blucher, 26th and 27th Aug., 1813. Before Dresden, allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeated by the French, 28th Aug., 1813. Toplitz, French defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 30th August, 1813. Dennewitz, French defeated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, with great loss, 8th Sept., 1813. Ordal, Pass of, Colonel Adams and the combined Spaniards and Portuguese defeated by Soult, 12th Sept., 1813. Domitz, French under Davoust defeated by Colonel Walmoden, 16th Sept., 1813. Elster, French under Bertrand defeated by Blucher, 3rd Oct., 1813. Moravian Village, on the Thames, Canada, the British defeated by the Americans, 5th October, 1813. Mockern, between the French and the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeat of the French, 14th October, 1813. Before Leipsic, a general engagement between the allied armies and the French armies, in which no ground was gained by either 16th Oct., 1813. Before Leipsic another general engagement, of which the result was a loss to the French of 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and the desertion of 17 German battalions, 18th Oct., 1813. Hanau, French defeated by the combined Austrian and Bavarian army under General Wrede. 29th Oct., 1813. Hanau, another severe engagement between the same armies, in which Wrede was wounded, and the allies driven from the place, 30th Oct., 1813. St. Jean de Luz, between the allied armies under Lord Wellington, and the French under Soult, when the latter were driven farther into France, 10th Nov., 1813. Passage of the Nive, engagements between the allied army under Wellington and the French, during which two German regiments came over to the Allies, the French driven to their entrenchments, 10th and 13th Dec., 1813. Christler's Point, Upper Canada, Americans defeated by the British, 11th Nov., 1813. Blackrock, American general Hull defeated by the British general Riall, 30th Dec., 1813. Province of Valladolid, three battles, in which the forces of Morelos, and other insurgent chiefs, were defeated by the Royalists, with the loss of 1500 men and 30 pieces of cannon, Dec., 1813. Bozzolo, on the Mincio, Austrians defeated by the French under Beauharnois, 7th and 8th Jan., 1814. Marne, advanced guard of Schwartzenburg defeated by the French, 27th Jan., 1814. Brienne, allied army of Russians and Prussians defeated, and the place taken by the French, 29th Jan., 1814.

Rothiere, French under Napoleon defeated by the allied Russians and Prussians, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon, 1st February, 1814. Champ-aubert, Russian division under General Alsufief defeated by the French under Napoleon, 10th Feb., 1814. Champ-aubert, division of Blucher's army, under Generals Sacken and D'Yorck, attack of, by the French under Napoleon, in whose favour it terminated, 12th Feb., 1814. Janvilliers, Blucher's army attacked by the French, and driven back to Chalons, 14th Feb., 1814. Garris, French defeated by the allied Spaniards under General Morillo and General Stewart, 15th Feb., 1814. Nangis, advanced guard of Witgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, the French under Napoleon, Feb. 17, 1814. Bridges of the Seine, at Montereau and Bray, the Prince of Wurtemberg defeated by Napoleon, Feb. 18, 1814. Orthes, French defeated by the allied British and Spaniards under General Hill, Feb. 25, 1814. Reggio, French defeated by the king of Naples, March 5, 1814. Laon, French defeated by the Prussian general Blucher, March 9, 1814. Passage of the Taro, French defeated by the king of Naples, March 12, 1814. Rheims, allied Russians and Prussians defeated by the French, March 13, 1814. Tarbes, Soult defeated by Wellington, March 20, 1814. Arcis-sur-Aube, French defeated by the Prince of Wirtemberg, March 21, 1814. Fere Champenoise, the corps of Generals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, surprised and defeated by Gen. Schwartzenberg, Mar. 25, 1814. Heights of Fontenay, Romanville, and Belleville, and French army out of Paris under Joseph Bonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, March 30, 1814. Toulouse, French defeated by Wellington, April 10, 1814. Arazua, valley of, between the insurgents of the Carracas and the royalists, in which the latter obtained a complete victory, June 18, 1814. Chipawa, British under General Riall defeated by the Americans under General Brown, July 5, 1814. Chipawa, Americans defeated by the British under Generals Drummond and Riall; but the latter general was wounded and taken prisoner, July 25, 1814. Ferrara, Neapolitans under Murat defeated by the Austrians, April 12, 1815. Tolentino, between the Austrians under General Bianchi and the Neapolitans under Murat, ending, after two engagements, in the retreat of Murat, May 2 and 3, 1815. Ligny, Prussians under Prince Blucher, after a desperate conflict, defeated by the French, with the loss of fifteen pieces of cannon, June 16, 1815. Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815. Waterloo, in which the French army, with Bonaparte at its head, was defeated by the British and Prussians, June 18, 1815. Fort Erie, Aug 15, 1814. Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814. Baltimore, General Ross killed, in an unsuccessful attack on, by the British, Sept., 12, 1814. Bangor, North America, taken by the British, May 3, 1814. Bavaria joined the coalition against France, Oct., 1813. Bellair, North America, attacked unsuccessfully by the British, and Sir Peter Parker killed, Aug 30, 1814. Larissa, Greeks and Turks, July 8, 1822. Thermopylæ, Greeks and Turks, July 13, 1822. Cadiz and the Trocadera, August 31, 1822. Prome, in Burmah, Dec. 2, 1825. Malloun, English and Burmese, Jan. 20, 1826. Anatolia, Greeks and Turks, May 23, 1828. Brohilow, Russians and Turks, June 19, 1828. Akhalzie, Aug. 24, 1828. Czoroi, Sept. 26, 1828. Varna, Oct. 11, 1828. The Morea Castle, Oct. 30, 1828. Battle of Lepanto, May 9, 1829. Kulertscha, near Schumla, June 11, 1829. Balkan, passed by the Russians, July 26, 1829. Adrianople, entered by the Russians, Aug. 20, 1829. French invasion of Algiers, July 4, 1830.

Civil war in Paris, July 27, 28, 29, 1830. Civil war in Brussels, Sept. 21, 1830. Battle of Growchow, Feb. 20, 1831. Wawz, between the Poles and Russians. Seidlez, Poles and Russians, April 10, 1831. Zelicho, April 10, 1831. Ostrolenka, May 26, 1831. Wilna, June 12, 1831. Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831. Vallonga, in Portugal, won by Don Pedro, July 23, 1832. Leiria, Feb. 14, 1834. St. Sebastian, Spain, May 5, 1836. St. Sebastian, Oct. 1, 1836. Bilboa, Dec. 24, 1836. Hernani, May 15, 1837. Irun, May 17, 1837. Valentia, July 15, 1837. Herrara and Don Carlos, Aug. 24, 1837. Constantina, French and Algerines, Oct. 18, 1837. St. Eustace, Canada, civil war, Dec. 14, 1837. Pennecerada, Spain, June 22, 1838. Altura, Spain, June 25, 1838. Prescott, Canada Oct. 17, 1838. Ghiznee, India, July 23, 1839. Afghanistan, India, Nov. 2, 1840. Kotriah, Scinde, India, Dec. 1, 1840. Cabul massacre, Nov. 2, 1841. The Cabul Pass, Jan. 8, 1842. Candahar, English and Afghans, March 10, 1842. Jellalabad, India, April 5, 1842. Ghiznee, Sept. 6, 1842. Ameers of Scinde and English, Feb. 17, 1843. Maharapore and Sunniar, Dec. 29, 1843. Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845. Ferozeshah, Dec. 21, 1845, Phullor, Sikhs and English, Jan. 21, 1846. Aliwal, Jan. 28, 1846. Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846. Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 24, 1846. Bueno Vista, Mexicans and Americans. St. Ubes, Portugal, May 9, 1847. Mexico. Aug. 19, 1847. Sonderbund, Nov. 13, 1847. Valaneze, Hungarians and Austrians, Sept. 29, 1848. Mooltan, India, Nov. 7, 1848. Chillianwallah, India, Jan. 13, 1849. Goojerat, India, Feb. 21, 1849. Vigevano, Italy, under Radetski, March 21, 1849. Novaro, the Piedmontese and Austrians, March 23, 1849. Kronstadt, Hungarians and Austrians, June 21, 1849. Acs, Austrians and Hungarians, July 2, 1849. Waitzen, July 14, 1849. Schüssburg, between Bern and the Austrians, July 31, 1849. Temeswar, Aug. 9, 1849. Ilstedt, Danes and Holsteiners, July 25, 1850. Rangoon, English and Burmese, 1853.

Sieges.—Acre, taken by Richard I. with the Crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, and the loss of six archbishops, twelve bishops, forty earls, three hundred barons, and 300,000 men. Attacked Jan. 1798, by Bonaparte, and defended by the Turks and Sir Sydney Smith, who compelled him to raise the siege, March 6, 1799. Stormed by the English, June 2, 1840. Algesiras, 1341. Algiers, 1681; bombarded by Lord Exmouth, 1816; taken by the French, 1830. Alkmaer, 1573. Amiens, 1597. Ancona, 1799. Angoulême, 1345. Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1706, 1792, 1814, and the citadel, 1830. Arras, 1414. Ath, 1745. Avignon, 1226. Azof, 1736. Amoy, China, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1841. Bagdad, 1298. Barcelona, 1697, 1714. Belgrade, 1429, 1455, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789. Bangalore, 1791. Bellegarde, 1793, 1794. Belle Isle, taken by the English, June 7, 1761. Bender, burned, 1773. Benevento, seized by the king of Naples from the pope, 1768; but restored on the expulsion of the Jesuits, 1773. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1588, 1622, 1747, 1814. Berlin, seized and laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758; taken and pillaged, 1760; taken by the French, 1807; entered by the Russians under Witgenstein, March 3, 1813. Berne, in Switzerland, taken by the French, 1798. Beveland, south, taken by the English, August 3, 1809. Beyrout, taken by the English, Oct. 10, 1840. Berwick, 1293. Besançon, 1668, 1674. Bethune, 1710. Bergen, forced by the allied Russian and Prussian army under Count Langeron, Jan. 3, 1814. Bologna, Italy, seized by the French, June 28, 1798; retaken by the Austrians, June 12, 1799; evacuated by Murat, and entered by the Austrian army, April 16,

1815. Bombay, yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661. Bois-le-duc taken by the French, Oct., 1794. Bonifacio, 1553. Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703. Boulogne, 1545; bombarded by Lord Nelson, Aug. 15, 1801. Bourbon, Isle of, surrendered to the British, July 10, 1810. Bourdeaux, 1451, 1653; entered by Wellington, March 12, 1814; submitted to the government of Louis XVIII., July 22, 1815. Brannau, 1744, 1805. Brazil, seized by Portugal from Holland, 1654. Breda, 1590, 1625; taken by the French, Feb. 24, 1793; and again, 1794 and 1795. Breda taken possession of by General Benkendorf's Cossacks, Dec., 1813. Bremen repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761. Bremen capitulated to the Russian General Tettenborne, Oct. 14, 1813. Brescia, 1512, 1796, 1799. Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761; entered by the French, June 1, 1813. Brest taken by the English, 1378; redelivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391. Brill, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that republic, 1570; seized by the French, Jan., 1795. Brisac, 1638, 1703. Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318. Bruges sacked by the Gantois, 1382; the basin, gates, and sluices of the canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798. Brussels, 1695, 1746; taken by the French, 1792 and 1794. Buda, 1526, 1541; taken from the Turks by the imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686. Buenos Ayres taken by the English, July 2, 1806; retaken by the inhabitants, 1807. Entered into a treaty with Monte Video to acknowledge no sovereign but Ferdinand VII., Oct., 21, 1811. Monte Video surrendered to, by capitulation, June 20, 1814. Declaration of independence by the "Representatives of the United Provinces of South America in General Congress," published at, July 19, 1816. Buffalo, town, North America, taken by the British, and burnt, Dec. 30, 1813. Bonaparte seized Egypt, July 1, 1798; and quitted it, Aug. 23, 1799. Burgos, siege of, abandoned by the allied army under Wellington, Oct. 20, 1812; castle and works of, blown up by the French, June 13, 1813. Burlington, American camp at, surprised by Colonel Vincent, June 5, 1813. Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73; destroyed by Severus, 196; rebuilt by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, 1453. Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; bombarded, July 14, after it had been blocked up with the Spanish fleet by Earl St. Vincent, 1797 to 1798; siege of, by French, raised, Aug. 25, 1812. Cadiz, expedition from, for the reduction of the insurgents of South America, arrived at Porto Cabello, April, 1815. Caen, Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346, 1450. Caffa, in Crim Tartary, planted and rebuilt by Genoa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1464. Cairo taken by the English and Turks from the French, June 21, 1801. Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558, 1596. Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758. Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, after a siege of 59 days, Aug. 10, 1794; abandoned by the British, 1796. Cambray, town of, taken by the English under General Sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815; citadel of, surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court, from Ghent. Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010. Canada taken by the English, 1628; restored to France, 1631; taken again, Sept. 13, 1759. Campo Mayor, 1811. Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; retaken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; retaken by the Turks, 1667. Candy, Island of Ceylon, in an expedition against, a whole British detachment massacred or imprisoned, 1803;

war renewed against, Oct., 1814; taken, and the king of, defeated and made prisoner, Feb. 18, 1815; deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815. Canterbury Cathedral burned by the Danes, 1011. Canton, China, forts of, taken by the English, Feb. 26, 1841. Canute, first Danish king of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028. Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again, 1758. Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, June, 1795; again, Jan. 8, 1806. Capua, 1501; surrendered to the allies, July 26, 1799. Caraccas, city of, capitulated to the Spanish royalists, July 28, 1812; taken again by the royalists, July 7, 1814. Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula, in 51. Caribbees war began, 1772; adjusted, 1773. Carthage destroyed, 146 B.C.; again by the Saracens, 622 A.D. Carthagena, colony of, 1706; taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of £1,200,000 in 1697; bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1740. Carthagena evacuated by the insurgent garrison, Dec. 6, 1815. Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762. Cassel capitulated to the Russian general Czernicheff, Sept. 30, 1813. Castillon, 1452, 1586. Castine, fort of, in the Penobscot, taken by the British, Sept. 1, 1814. Castro de Urdiales, a port in Biscay, stormed and taken by the French, May 11, 1813; evacuated, and taken possession of by the English, May 25, 1813. Cayenne colony, taken by the British and Portuguese, Jan. 15, 1809. Celerico, evacuated by the French, and entered by the English, March 28, 1811. Ceuta, Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1213; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640, 1790. Ceylon Isle taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, Sept. 16, 1793; ceded to England, 1801; complete sovereignty assumed by England, 1815. Chagres fort, South America, taken by Admiral Vernon, 1740. Chalons capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb 6, 1814. Chalons-sur-Soane taken by an Austrian force under the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Feb., 1814. Chamblé fort, Canada, taken by the Provincials, Oct. 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, Jan. 18, 1776. Charleroi, 1672, 1677. 1693, 1736; surrendered to the French, June 26, 1794. Charlestown, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, May 4, 1780. Chartres, 1568, 1591. Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667. Cherbourg, 1450; forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758. Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765; having revolted, returned to their allegiance, April 19, 1814; restored to freedom by the Buenos Ayres' army under General San Martin, Feb., 1817. Chin-hae, China, taken by the English, Oct., 10, 1841. China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635. Chios, Isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566. Christopher, St., Isle of, retaken from the French, 1620; taken by the French, 1782; restored to England, 1783. Chuen-pe, China, taken by the English, Jan. 7, 1811. Cimbri, the war with, 113 B.C. Ciudad Real taken by the French, March 27, 1809. Ciudad Rodrigo, 1706, surrendered to the French, June 10, 1810; stormed by the English, and taken, Jan. 19, 1812. Civita Vecchia taken by the French, Feb., 1799; and evacuated in Sept. following. Cleves taken, 1760; by the French, 1794. Coblentz taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794; occupied by the allied army under Blucher, Jan. 1, 1814. Coimbra

taken by the English, Oct. 7, 1810. Colberg, Prussia, 1760; besieged but not taken in 1807; besieged in vain, from 1758 to 1761; taken, 1762. Colchester, 1645. Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12, 1796. Compeigne, 1430. Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794. Coni, 1691, 1744; taken by the Austrians, Dec. 3, 1799; Constance was seized by the French, Aug. 2, 1796; and again, Oct., 1799. Constantinople, taken by the Latins, Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II., which put an end to the Eastern Empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453. Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319; again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369; 1700; bombarded by the English under Lord Nelson, April, 1801; the city, and the Danish fleet, surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. Cordova taken by the French, Nov., 1809. Corfu, 1715; seized by the French in 1797; taken by the Russians, March 3, 1799. Corsica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; was offered to the English, 1759; surrendered to the French in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June, 1794; quitted, 1796. Corunna surrendered to the French, Jan. 19, 1809; evacuated by the French, June 22, 1809. Courtray, 1302, 1794. Cracow, in Poland, 1772; surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, 1794. Cremona, 1702. Croisades, or the holy wars, begun, 1065; again, 1101. Croix, St., a Swedish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 31, 1801. Crowland burnt by the Danes, 868. Crowpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 14, 1775. Cuba, Isle of, taken by the Spaniards in 1511; by the English in 1762. Cumberland, Earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589. Cumberland, merchant ship, Captain Barrett, with 26 men, defeated four French privateers, taking 170 men, who had boarded the Cumberland, Jan. 13, 1811. Cumoona, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British forces, Nov. 21, 1807. Curaçoa seized by Holland, 1634; taken by the English, Sept. 14, 1800; and Jan. 1, 1807. Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570. Dantzic by the Russians, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773, 1793, 1807, 1813; evacuated by the French, by capitulation, Jan. 2, 1814. Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337. Demerara, Issequebo, surrendered to the English, April 23, 1796; again, Sept. 23, 1803. Dendermond 1667; Detroit, fort of, capitulated to the British, Aug. 16, 1812. Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694. Dole, 1668, 1674. Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783. Dort taken possession of by the French, Jan. 10, 1795. Douay, 1710. Dover, 1216. Drake, Sir Francis, defeated the Spanish Armada, 1758. Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760; the Austrians, 1809. Dresden, 1745, allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, in a grand attack on, repulsed, Aug. 27, 1813; surrendered to the allied army, Nov. 12, 1813. Drogheda, 1649. Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, 1171, again 1500. Dunkirk, 1646, taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France, 1793. Duneberg taken by storm, by the French, July 30, 1812. Dupont, General, surrendered with his army to the Spanish patriots, July 19, 1808. Dusseldorp surrendered to the French, Sept. 6, 1725. Edinburgh, 1093, taken by the English, 1296. Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Assaredin, 1160; conquered by the Turks, 1516; invaded by the French, 1798; reconquered from them by the English, 1831. Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French, Jan. 12, 1799. Elba, isle of, near Leghorn, taken posses-

sion of by the English, July 6, 1796; relinquished, 1797; conferred on Bonaparte, as his place of retreat, upon his relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. After having been quitted by Bonaparte, taken possession of by the Grand Duke of Florence, July 30, 1815. Elburg taken possession of by the French, April, 1812; by the Russians, Jan. 12, 1813. Elmo St., surrendered to the royal troops of Naples, July 12, 1799. Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 873. Embden subdued by Hamburg, 1438. Erie, Fort, taken by the American general Brown, July 3, 1814. Attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men, Aug. 15, 1814. Sortie from, repulsed by the British, but with great loss, Sept. 17, 1814. Evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5. 1814. Esopus, on North River, in North America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, Oct. 15, 1777. Eustatia, island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783; again captured by the English in 1801 and 1810. Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by king William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII. Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757. Falkland islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771. Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 18, 1775. Ferrara taken from the French, 1799. Feroe and Iceland, islands of, taken under British protection, Feb. 12, 1810. Ferrol surrendered to the French, Jan. 26, 1809; evacuated by the French, June 21, 1809. Figueras, fortress of, surprised by the Spaniards, April 10, 1811; retaken by the French, Aug. 19, 1811. Flanders dismembered from France, 866; overrun by the French, 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic: taken from them and made part of the kingdom of Netherlands, 1814. Florence city taken possession of by the French in July, 1786, and March 20, 1799; and evacuated July 18, following; evacuated by the Austrians, and entered by the Neapolitans, April 6, 1815. Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781. Flushing surrendered to the English, Aug. 15, 1809. Fontainebleau reduced by the Austrians and Cossacks, Feb. 16, 1814. Fontenoi, 1242. Formosa seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662. Fort Balaguer taken by the French, Jan. 9, 1811. Fort George taken by the Americans, May 27, 1813. Fort St. George, in the East Indies, seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748. Fort Michilimachinack taken by the British Canadians and savages, June 17, 1812. Fort William taken by the English, 1757. France conquered by the English, 1358; recovered by the French, 1447. Frankfort city seized by the French, July, 1796. Frankendal, town of, taken by the French, Oct. 17, 1794; retaken, Nov. 12, 1795. Fredericksfort, fortress of, capitulated to the allied Russian and Prussian forces, Dec. 19, 1813. Frederickshall, 1718, and Frederickstadt, Norwegian fortresses, surrendered to the Swedes, Aug. 3, 1814, French town taken by the American general Winchester, Jan. 18, 1813; retaken by Colonel Proctor, 22nd of same month. Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793. Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799, 1806, 1815. Gavilgar, in the East Indies, taken by the English, Dec. 15, 1803. Geneva entered by the allied army under General Bubna, by capitulation, which permitted the French governor to retire with his garrison, Dec. 30, 1813. Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746; seized by the French in 1798, who were repulsed, Aug. 17, 1799; taken by the English and Austrians in May, 1800; surrendered to the French the July following; surrendered to

the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1816. Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America, Dec. 29. 1778; abandoned by the English forces, 1783. Gerona capitulated to the French, Dec. 10, 1809; regained by the Spaniards, Feb., 1814. Ghent, 1576, 1708. Gibraltar taken from the Moors by the Castilians in 1463; taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May, 1731, and from 1780 to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot. Glatz, 1742, 1807. Gluckstadt capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Jan. 6, 1814. Gorcum capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb. 4, 1814. Goree, isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again, 1779; restored to the French, 1783; taken by the French, Jan. 18, 1804; retaken by the English March 9 following. Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539. Goza, an island dependent on Malta, surrendered to the English, Oct. 1798. Grenada, 1481; recovered from the Moors, 1491; surrendered to the French, Jan. 28, 1810. Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799. Graves, 1602, 1674, and 1794. Gravelines, 1644. Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its overthrow, 1453. Greenland seized by England from the Dutch, 1610. Granada Isle taken by the French, July 6, 1779; restored to the English, 1783; insurrection in, 1795. Grenoble, insurrection in the neighbourhood of, suppressed May 4, 1816. Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741. Groningen, 1580, 1672, 1795. Gross-Gorschen taken by storm by the allied Russians and Prussians, May 3, 1813. Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759 and 1779; and again, 1794; surrendered to the British, Feb. 5, 1810. Gun-boats destroyed before Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782. Guastella, 1702. Gueldres, 1637, 1640, 1703. Haerlem, 1572, 1573. Ham, 1411. Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244; entered by the Russian advanced guard under general Tettenborn, March 18, 1813; retaken by the French, May 30, 1813; surrendered by the French, May 16, 1814. Hanover desolated by the French, 1758; taken by the French, June 14, 1803; the celebrated boring machine in the iron-foundery at, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, Jan. 1804; entered by the crown prince of Sweden in favour of England, Nov. 6, 1813. Harfleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415, 1450. Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762. Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759. Heidelberg, 1688. Helder Point, in Holland, surrendered to the British forces, Aug. 27, 1799; relinquished Oct. 19 following. Helena, St., the isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1672; by the English, 1673. Helvoetsluys deserted by the French, Dec. 5, 1813. Herat, 1838. Holland taken by the French, Jan. 23, 1795; invaded by the English, Aug. 27, 1799, and abandoned by a convention, Oct. 19, 1799. Holstein, possession of, obtained by the allied Russians and Prussians, Dec. 1813. Hostalrich taken by the French, Jan. 1810. Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758. Hudson Bay Forts destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1782. Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791. Huningen, French fortress of, surrendered to the Austrians, and its works destroyed, June 28, 1815. Hurripoor, fortress of, evacuated by the Nepaulese, after a desperate sally, March 3, 1816. Jamaica plun-

dered, 1595; by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655. Java, island of, capitulated to the British, Sept. 18, 1811; sultan of Djojocarta, in the island of Java, dethroned by the British, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne in his stead, Jan. 22, 1813. Jerusalem destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, A.D. 70; taken by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1100. Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779, and their shipping destroyed in Cancale Bay. Igualada taken by General Lacy, Oct. 4, 1811. Joppa retaken from Bonaparte by the allies under Sir Sidney Smith, June 22, 1799.

Invasions.—Of England: by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland counties were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight. Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the South side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welsh, 984; invaded by the Normans, under William, their duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c., 1071; again in 1091 and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welsh, the same year, with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, earl of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.

The first Danish descent upon England, at Portland, 787; the second, in Northumberland, 794, when the Danes were repelled and perished by shipwreck; landed on Sheppey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated by Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated king Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Wareham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1,205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by king Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; number of them massacred by order of Ethelred II., Nov. 12, 1003; invaded by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; and again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; under Canute, conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3,000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.

From the death of Edward the Confessor there have been the fol-

lowing results:—1066, Sept. 29, successful, William of Normandy; 1069, unsuccessful, by the Irish; 1071, unsuccessful, by the Scots; 1093, unsuccessful, by the Scots, when their king Malcolm was killed; 1101, unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy; 1136, unsuccessful, by the Scots; 1139, unsuccessful, Maud; 1326, Sept. 23, successful, Isabel, queen of Edward II.; 1399, July, successful, Duke of Lancaster; 1416, unsuccessful, by the French; 1462, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.; 1470, successful, Earl of Warwick; 1471, successful, Edward IV.; 1471, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.; 1484, unsuccessful, Earl of Richmond; 1485, Aug. 6, successful, Earl of Richmond; 1487, unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel; 1495, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck; 1497, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck; 1588, unsuccessful, Philip of Spain; 1650, unsuccessful, Charles II.; 1685, May 25, unsuccessful, Duke of Monmouth; 1688, Oct. 19. successful, Prince of Orange; 1689, March 22, unsuccessful, James II.; 1708, March 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1715, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1745, July 14, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1797, Feb. 22, unsuccessful, by the French, in Wales. Ireland by King Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II., 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601; attempted to be invaded by the French in 1760, by Thurot; and in Jan. 1796, at Bantry Bay, by the French, where their forces were dispersed in a storm, May 19, 1797. The French landed in Killala bay, 1,500 men on Aug. 22, 1798, who became prisoners on Sept. 7. Ischia surrendered to the British, June 30, 1809. Italy ravaged by the French, 1796 and 1797. Ismael taken by the Russian butcher Suwarrow, and 30,000 men and 6000 women massacred in cold blood.

Sieges.—Kalunga Fort, E. Indies, attacked unsuccessfully by the Company's forces, and General Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; attacked again unsuccessfully, Nov. 25; evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison, Nov. 30. Kehl surrendered to the Austrians after forty-nine days' siege, Jan., 1797. Koningsberg taken possession of by the French, April, 1812. Kowno taken by the Russians, Dec. 14, 1812. Kragaro taken from the Norwegians by the Swedes, July 23, 1814. Landau, 1702, 1713, 1792-3. Landrecy, 1543, 1712, surrendered to the French, July 15, 1794. Landshut taken by the French, April 21, 1809. Langres taken by the allied Russian and Prussian army under General Giulay, Jan. 17, 1814. Leron, 991, 1594. Las Medas Island taken by the Spaniards, Sep. 12, 1811. Lefevre, General, defeated by the Arragonese, Aug., 1808. Leghorn was taken possession of, July 29, 1796; by the French under Bonaparte, April 15, 1799; abandoned by them, July 19; attacked by the British and Italian forces without success, Dec. 14, 1814. Leipsic, 1637, seized by the Prussians, Sep. 1, 1756; by the Austrians, 1809; taken from the French by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Oct. 19, 1813. Limburg, 1704. Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1807; fortress of, taken by the French, May 14, 1810; capitulated to the Spaniards, Feb. 18, 1814. Leyden, 1574. Liege, 1468; taken by the English, 1702; by the French, in 1792; by the French, in 1795; by the Austrians, in 1798. Lille, 1667, 1708, 1792. Limerick, 1651, 1691. Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welsh, taken, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1286. Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770. Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689. Loretto pillaged by the French army, and the Madona sent to Paris, Feb. 6, 1797. Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22,

1758. Lubec entered by the Prussians, Mar., 1801; taken by the French, June, 1803; taken by storm by the French, Nov. 6, 1806; capitulated to the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Dec. 5, 1813. Lucia, St., taken by the English, Jan. 17, 1779, and 1794; again, May 31, 1796; again, June 22, 1803. Luxembourg taken and pillaged by the French, in 1543; retaken by the Spaniards, 1544; taken by the French, June 4, 1684; restored to Spain, 1697; again taken by the French, 1701; belonged to the Emperor, 1715; surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795. Lyons, 1793; capitulated to the Austrians, Mar. 23, 1814, and July 12, 1815. Movements against the Bourbons suppressed, Jan., 1816. Madeira, island of, taken by the English, July 25, 1801; again, Dec. 24, 1807. Madrid, King Joseph Bonaparte made his entry into, July 20, 1808; evacuated by the French, July 27, 1808; retaken by them, Dec. 7; entered by the allied army under Wellington, Aug. 12, 1812; reoccupied by the French, Nov. 1, 1812. Maestricht, 1576; taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, 1632; from the Dutch by France, 1673; restored, 1676, 1679, 1743; taken again by the French, Nov. 4, 1794. Magdebourg, 1631, 1806. Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640; surrendered to the English, Aug. 17, 1795. Malaga, 1487; taken by the French, Feb. 5, 1810; evacuated by them, Mar. 17, 1810. Malo's, St., reduced to ashes by the English, 1695. Malta, 1565; taken by the French, June 11, 1798; by the English, in 1800. Manheim taken by the French, in 1793, and retaken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores; taken by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, Sep. 18, 1799. Manilla taken, July 27, 1762. Mantua, 1565; surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1797; retaken, July 28, 1799, by the Russians and Austrians, after a short siege. Marc, St., West Indies, taken by the English, Oct. 31, 1803. Marcou, St., isles on the coast of France, taken by Sir Sidney Smith, July, 1795, and ably defended by Lieutenant Price against the French troops, May 7, 1798. Margaret, queen to Henry VI., with her son, taken prisoners at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471. Marseilles, 1544. Martinico taken from the French, Feb., 1762; again, Mar. 23, 1794, and Feb. 24, 1809; movements in, in favour of Bonaparte, suppressed by aid of British troops from St. Lucie, June, 1815. Martin's, St., a Danish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, Mar. 24, 1801. Mauritius surrendered to the British, Dec. 3, 1810. Medina taken by the French, Mar. 28, 1809. Memel taken by the Russians, Dec. 27, 1812. Mentz, 1552, 1689, 1792, 1797. Melun, 1420, 1559. Menin, 1706, 1744. Messina, 1282, 1719. Mequinenza, fortress of, taken by the French, June 8, 1810; capitulated to the Spaniards, Feb. 18, 1814. Merida taken by the French, June 8, 1810. Metz, 1552. Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521; army of the insurgents of, defeated near Acalco, Nov. 7, 1810; defeated again after a severe conflict, at the bridge of Aldaron, near Zapotelnejo, Jan. 17, 1811. Mezieres, 1521. Middlebourg, 1572. Milan seized by the French, May 18, 1796; the castle, June 29; and taken from them by the Russians and Austrians, April 28, 1799. Minorca conquered by General Stanhope, Aug., 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; restored to the English, 1763; besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb. 5, 1782; surrendered to the English, Nov. 14, 1796. Mobile, West Florida taken, by the Americans, 1813; surrendered by capitulation to the British, Jan. 11, 1815. Modena surrendered to the Austrians, May, 1799, and retaken by the French July 3 following. Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians, Nov. 23, 1806.

Moncey, General, defeated by the patriots of Valencia, July 1, 1808. Monmouth, duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35. Mons, 1572, 1691, 1709, 1746, 1792, 1794. Montargis, 1427. Montauban, 1621. Monte Video taken by the British, Feb. 3, 1807; capitulated to Buenos Ayres, June 20, 1814. Montserrat, isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782; restored to England, 1783. Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the provincials, Nov. 12, 1775; and retaken by the English, June 15, 1776. Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, surrendered to the British, July 11, 1814. Moro Castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762. Morocco conquered by the King of Fez, 1611. Moscow entered by the French, Sep. 14. 1812; set on fire in several places by thieves, and three-fourths of the city destroyed; evacuated by the French; re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, 1812. Moskwa, Russians driven from it by the French, Sep. 5, 1812. Munich taken by the French, Aug. 25, 1796; again, June 28, 1800. Murcia entered by the French, April 23, 1810. Murveidro capitulated to the French, Oct. 26, 1811. Namur, 1692, 1746; taken by the French, July 18, 1792. Naples, 1381, 1435, 1504, 1557; taken possession of by the French, June 21, 1799; retaken by Cardinal Ruffo, July 10 following; again entered by the French, April 8, 1801, and Feb. 15, 1806. Naples, ships of war in the Bay of, surrendered to the British, May, 1815; city of, quitted by Murat, and entered by the Austrian troops, April 22, 1815; public entrance of King Ferdinand into the city after an absence of nine years, June 17, 1815. Nepaul, East India Company's war with the state of, terminated, April 27, 1815; treaty of peace signed between the parties, Dec. 2, 1815; war renewed, Jan., 1816; after several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty ratified, March 15, 1816. Nevis Isle taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English, 1783. New Valentia reduced by General Miranda, Aug. 12, 1811. New York surrendered to the British troops, Sep. 15, 1776. Niagara taken by the English, 1759. Niagara, fort, taken by the British, Dec. 19, 1813. Nieuport, 1745, 1794. Nismes, several houses burnt, and massacres perpetrated by the Catholics at, July, 1815; farther violences committed at, and the place quitted by the Protestants of distinction and property, May 4, 1816. Norfolk, Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776. Norwich destroyed by Sweyne of Denmark, 1004. Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored, 1731; taken again, 1745 and 1758; and confirmed to England, 1760. Nuremberg seized by the French, July 9, 1796; and by the Austrians, in Aug. following. Ocracoke, Carolina, taken by the British, July, 1813. Ogdenburg, river St. Lawrence, taken by the British, Feb. 21, 1813. Olivenza surrendered to the French, June 22, 1810; to the allied army under Wellington, April 15, 1811. Oliva, fort, taken by stratagem by the French, with 900 Spanish prisoners, June 29, 1811. Olmutz, 1758. Omoa, Bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, Oct. 20, 1779; soon after retaken by the Spaniards. Oporto taken by the French, March 29, 1809; evacuated by them, May 12 following. Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1507; ceded to the Algerines, in 1791. Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428, 1563. Orleans, New, British unsuccessful attack upon, lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2000 men; Generals Pakenham and Gibbs killed, and General Keane wounded, Jan. 8, 1815. Ormus taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East India Company, 1622. Osnaburgh taken by the French, 1761.

Ostend, 1701, 1706, 1735; its works and the floodgates of its canals destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798. Oswego taken by the English, 1756; again, May 5, 1814. Oudenarde, 1708, 1745, by the allies. Padua, 1809, taken by the Archduke John, and retaken by the French, 1809. Palamos, Spain, taken by the French, 1694. Pampeluna capitulated to the Spanish Marshal Espana, Oct. 31, 1813. Paris, 1429, 1485, 1594, by the allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, Mar. 31, 1814. Parma and Placenza, by the French, July 3, 1799. Passages, French garrison of, surrendered to the Spanish troops, June 30, 1813, and 6th July, 1815. Pavia, 1525, 1655, 1796. Pernambuco, insurrection in the province of, Mar. 1817. Persan attacked unsuccessfully by the British and Sepoys, Jan. 1, 1815. Peschiera, Italy, taken from the French, with ninety pieces of cannon, May 6, 1799. Perpignan, 1542, 1642. Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887. Philipsburgh, 1644, 1675, 1688, taken by the French, 1734. Piedmont surrendered to the French, Dec. 6, 1798; recovered in 1799. Pillau surrendered to the Russians, Feb. 8, 1813. Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137. Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, expedition against, by Sir George Prevost, abandoned after a naval defeat, Sep. 11, 1814. Plymouth burned by the French, 1377. Poleroon Isle, East Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664. Pomerania, Swedish, entered by the French, Jan., 1812. Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694, 1748; by the English, 1761, Oct., 1778, and Aug., 1793. Ponza, island of, taken by a British detachment, Feb. 29, 1813. Portobello taken by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739. Porto Cabello taken by surprise by the Spanish royalists, 6th July, 1812. Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, 1st. July, 1776. Portsmouth, island, North Carolina, taken by the British, July, 1813. Potosi evacuated by the royalists, and entered by the Buenos Ayres army, under General Rondeau, April 5, 1815. Prague, 1741, 1743, 1744. Quebec besieged in vain by the English, 1711; taken from the French, Sep. 13, 1759; besieged in vain by the provincials, Dec. 6, 1775. Queen's Town, Canada, taken by the troops of the United States, Oct. 13. 1812; retaken by the British the same day. Quesnoy, 1774, surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815. Raab capitulated to the French forces, June 24, 1809. Ragusa, besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins, July, 1806. Ratisbon taken by the French, April 23, 1809. Rennes, 1357. Rheims, 1359. Riga, 1700, 1710. Rochelle, 1573, 1627. Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, weighed 720,000lb., sold to a Jew, in 652: taken by the Turks, 1521; the knights quitted it and settled at Malta. Rhode Island taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776. Richard I., king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193. Rome, 1527; seized by the French, Feb. 2, 1799; surrendered to the Neapolitans, July 18, 1799; the Austrians and Russians entered and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, Sep. 30, 1799. Rosas, 1645, 1795, 1808; capitulated to the French, Dec. 5, 1808. Rouen, 1449, 1562, 1591. Roxburgh, 1400. Rye, Sussex, burnt by the French, 1377. Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, Aug. 18, 1793; declared itself independent, Jan., 1797. Saint Jago di Compostella taken by the French, May 23, 1809. Santa Maura, island, taken by the British, July 23, 1810. San Philippe, on the Catalonian coast, surrendered to the British, July 6, 1813. San Sebastian taken by storm by General Graham, July

31, 1813. Salamanca entered by Wellington, June 16, 1812. Salisbury, 1341. Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 967. Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, Dec. 23, 1807. Saragossa, 1710; taken by the French, Feb. 21, 1809. Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708. Sardinia taken by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115. Saverne, 1675. Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774. Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken 1762, 1807. Scio, Greece, 1822. Seringapatam taken, 1799. Seville, 1096, 1248; Smolensko, 1611; Soissons, 1414; Stralsund, 1675, 1713, 1807. Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again, 1779; again, July 13, 1809. Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under General Harris, May 6, 1799. Seville surrendered to the French, February 1, 1810; retaken by the allies, August 27, 1812. Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667. Sidon stormed by the seamen and marines of the British navy, September 27, 1840. Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a large French frigate, in 1795. Silesia taken by the king of Prussia, 1740. Sluys, Holland, taken by the Spaniards in 1587; in 1604 the Dutch retook it; the French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace. Smolensko entered by the French, after a sanguinary battle, Aug. 18, 1812; evacuated by them, Nov. 18. Stonington, in North America, taken by Sir Thomas Harding, Aug. 11, 1814. Stralsund taken possession of by the French, Jan. 26, 1812. Surat taken by the English, 1759. Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, Aug. 20, 1799; again, May 5, 1804. Susa, Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784. Syria surrendered by the Ottomans in 1515. Tamatave, island of Madagascar, capitulated to the English, May 21, 1811. Tangiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1470; destroyed by the English, 1684. Tarragona surrendered to the French, June 28, 1811; abandoned by them, Sept. 4, 1813. Tariffa, siege of, raised by the French, 1812. Temeswar taken by the Imperialists, 1716. Ternate, in the East Indies, captured by the English, June 21, 1801. Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010. Thomas, St., a Danish island, taken by the English, March 28, 1801; again, Dec. 21, 1807. Thorn, garrison of, capitulated to the Russians, April 18, 1813. Ticonderago, America, taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775. Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; retaken by them, 1674; taken by the French, June 2, 1781; and retaken by the English, 1793; again, June 30, 1803. Tortona taken by the French, July 5, 1799; abandoned the 20th of the same month, and surrendered to the Imperialists, Aug. 11, 1799. Tortosa, garrison of, surrendered to the French, Jan. 1, 1811. Toulon taken from the French revolutionists by Admiral Hood, 1793; abandoned to their forces Dec. the same year; signed an act of submission to Louis XVIII., July 23, 1815. Toulouse entered by Lord Wellington, April 12, 1814. Trent taken by the French in 1796, who were repulsed by the Austrians the same year. Treves taken by the French in 1794. Trieste seized by the French, but retaken by the Austrians, April 14, 1797. Trincomalee, Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan. 11, 1782 and 1795. Trinidad taken by the English with four ships of the line, 1797. Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655. Taripa, Dec. 20, 1811. Tarragona, May, 1813.

Temeswar, 1716. Thunville, 1643, 1792. Thorn, 1703. Thouars, 1372, 1793. Tortosa, Jan. 2, 1811. Toulon, 707, 793. Toulouse, 1217. Tournay, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1667, 1709, 1745, 1794. Treves, 1675. Tunis, 1270, 1535. Turin, 1640, 1706, 1799. Troyes, French driven out of, by the allied armies, March, 4, 1814. Tunis taken by the emperor Charles V., and restored to its king who had been banished, 1535. Tuscany was seized by the French in April, and abandoned in Aug., 1799; again seized, 1800; ceded to Bonaparte, 1807; restored 1814. Turin taken possession of by the French, Dec. 6, 1798, and surrendered to the Austrians and Russians in June following, and the citadel, May 27, 1799. Tyrol invaded by the French, 1796—1797. Valencia capitulated to the French, Jan. 9, 1812. Valenciennes, 1677, besieged from May 23, to July 14, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the Duke of York; retaken by the French in 1794. Valladolid entered by Joseph Bonaparte, July 16, 1811; entered by the allied army under Lord Wellington, July 30, 1812. Venice was seized, and their republic abolished, by the French, in 1797; and soon after part of their territories was seized by the Austrians, and ceded to them by the French. Vannes, 1343. Venlo, 1702, 1794, surrendered to the French, Oct. 24, 1794. Verdun, 1792. Verona was taken by the French, when a great part of it was destroyed by a fire, April 28, 1797. Verea taken by assault by the Russians, Oct. 14, 1812. Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43. Viasma entered by the French, Aug. 29, 1812. Vicenza taken by the French, 1797. Vienna besieged by the Turks, 1529-32-43, and 1683; taken by the French, Nov. 14. 1805, and April 12, 1809. Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1702. Villena, castle of, with the Spanish garrison, surrendered to the French, April 13, 1813. Vincent's, St., isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; restored, 1783; insurrection there, March, 1795; suppressed, 1796. Urbino, Italy, surrendered to the Austrians, July 10, 1799. Utrecht, surrendered to the French, Jan. 18, 1795. Walcheren, isle of, taken by the English, Aug. 1809; evacuated by them Dec. following. Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286; invaded by the French, Feb. 22, 1797. Wakefield, 1460. Warsaw, 1795, Sept. 8, 1831. Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain. Warwick Abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016. Washington, North America, taken by the British, and the principal buildings destroyed by fire, Aug, 24, 1814. Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, July 15, 1377. Williamstadt evacuated by the French, Dec. 10, 1813. Wilna entered by the French, June 28, 1821; French driven from it by the Russians, Dec. 10, 1812. Witepsk entered by the French, July 28, 1812; retaken by General Witgenstein, Nov. 1, 1812. Worms was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794. Wurtzburg surrendered to the French after five weeks' siege, Jan. 10, 1801. Xativa, 1707. Xeres, 1262. York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179. York, Upper Canada, capitulated to the Americans, April 27, 1813. Ypres, 1648, 1744; surrendered to the French under Moreau, June 17, 1794, with 6000 men and 100 cannon, &c. Yu-Yaou, town of, in China, taken by the English, December 28, 1841. Zaragoza surrendered to the Spanish general Mina, July 30, 1813. Zante, and the rest of the Seven Islands, surrendered to the British, Oct., 1809. Zurich, 1544; abandoned by the French, June 20, 1799. Zutphen, 1572, 1586.

Wars with Scotland, 1068. Peace, 1091. War with France, 1116. Peace, 1118. War with Scotland, and peace concluded, 1139. War with France, 1161, and Peace, 1186; again, 1194, and Peace, 1195; again, 1201. Civil war, 1215; ended, 1216. War with France, 1224. Civil war, 1262; terminated, 1267. War with France, 1294; and Peace, 1299. War with Scotland, 1296. Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323. War again, 1327; and ended, 1328; again began, 1333. War with France, 1339; peace, 1360, May 1; again war, 1368. Civil war, 1400. War with Scotland, 1400. Peace with France, May 31, 1420; war again, 1422. Civil wars of York and Lancaster, 1452. Peace with France, Oct., 1478. Civil war, 1486. War with France, Oct. 6, 1492; and peace, Nov. 3, same year. Peace with Scotland, 1502; and war, 1513. War with France, Feb. 4, 1512. Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514. War with France, 1522. War with Scotland, 1522. Peace with France, 1527. Peace with Scotland, 1542. War with Scotland directly after. Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546. War with Scotland, 1547. War with France, 1549. Peace with both, March 6, 1550. War, civil, 1553. War with Scotland, June 7, 1557. War with France, 1557. Peace with France, April 2, 1559. Peace with Scotland, 1560. War with France. 1562. Peace with France, 1564. War with Scotland, 1570. War with Spain, 1588. Peace with Spain, Aug. 1, 1604. War with Spain, 1624. War with France, 1627. Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629. War, civil, 1642. War with the Dutch, 1651. Peace with the Dutch, April 5, 1654. War with Spain, 1655. Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660. War with France, Jan. 26, 1666. War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following. Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667. Peace with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668. War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669. Peace with the Algerines, Nov. 19, 1671. War with the Dutch, March, 1672. Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674. War with France, May 7, 1679. Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1689. War with France, May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713. War with Spain, Dec. 8, 1718. Peace with Spain, 1721. War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739. War with France, March 21, 1744. Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748. War with France, 1756. War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. Peace with France, and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763. Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773. War, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774. War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. War with Spain, April 17, 1780. War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783. War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian States. Peace between Prussia and France, 1795. Peace between France and Spain, 1795. Peace between France and Naples, 1796. Peace with the French and Sardinians, 1796. War between England and Spain, Nov. 11, 1796. War between France, Naples and Sardinia, Nov., 1798. Peace between Austria and France, Feb. 9, 1801. War between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 28, 1801. Peace between Naples and France, March, 1801. Peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10, 1801. Peace between France and Portugal, Sept. 29, 1801. Peace between France and the Porte, Oct. 17, 1801. Peace between England and France, Spain, and Holland, March 27, 1802. War between England and France, April 29, 1803. War between England and Spain, Dec. 14, 1804. War between France, Russia, and Austria, Sept., 1805. Peace between France and Austria, Dec. 27, 1805. War between Sweden and France, Oct. 31, 1805. War

between England and Prussia, April, 1806. War between Prussia and France, Oct., 1806. Peace between France and the Elector of Saxony, Dec. 11, 1806. Peace between England and Prussia, Jan. 28, 1807. Peace between France and Russia, July 19, 1807. War between England and Denmark, Nov. 4, 1807. War between Russia and Sweden, Feb. 10, 1808. War between Denmark and Sweden, Feb. 29, 1808. War between Prussia and Sweden, March 6, 1808. War between Spain and France, June 6, 1808. Peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808. Peace between Sweden and Russia, September 17, 1809. Peace between France and Austria, Oct. 15, 1809. Peace between France and Sweden, Jan. 6, 1810. Peace between England and Prussia, Aug. 1, 1812. Peace between England and Sweden, Aug. 4—17, 1812. War between England and America, June 18, 1812. War between Sweden and Denmark, Sept. 13, 1813. Peace between Sweden and Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814. Peace between France and the Allies (England, Russia, and Prussia), May 30, 1814. Peace between France and Spain, July 20, 1814. Peace between England and America, Dec. 24, 1814. Peace between Saxony and Prussia, May 18, 1815. War against Napoleon, began and ended, 1815. Wars of Austria:— 1. The war of the Ottoman Porte, from 1592 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, Oct. 21, 1606. 2. The war, commonly called the Thirty Years' War, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 14, 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia. 3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon, Oct. 13, 1630; and with Spain, by arrangements made April 6, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont. 4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for twenty years by the truce of Temeswar, in Hungary, Sept. 17, 1664. 5. War with France, from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace of Nimeguen, in Holland, Feb. 5, 1679. 6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Sclavonia, Jan. 26, 1699. 7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in Holland, Oct. 30, 1697. 8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to 1713, terminated by the peace of Rastadt, in the empire, Mar. 6, 1714. 9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, July 21, 1718. 10. Second war with Spain, respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1725, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, April 30, 1725. 11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, Oct. 3, 1738; and with Spain, by the peace at Versailles, April 20, 1739. 12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, Sept. 18, 1739. 13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the Emperor Charles VI., from 1740 to 1748: it lasted with Prussia (for the first time) from 1740 until 1742, and was terminated by peace made at Breslau and Berlin, June 11 and July 28, 1742; it lasted with Bavaria from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fuessen, in Suabia, April 22, 1745; it lasted with France and Spain together, from 1741 to 1748, and was terminated by peace made at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748; lastly, it was again carried on with Prussia (for the second time), from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745. 14. The Seven Years' War, or third war with Prussia, from 1756 to 1763, termi-

nated by the peace of Hubertsburg, in Saxony, Feb. 15, 1763. 15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teschen, in Upper Silesia, May 13, 1779. 16. Different wars with the States-General of Holland, from 1784 to 1785, respecting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontainbleau, on November 8, 1785. 17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788 until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the Congress at Reichenbach, in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistowa, Aug. 4, 1791. 18. War with France from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Styria, April 17, 1797. 19. War with France, March, 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. 20. War with France, 1805; terminated the same year. 21. War with France, 1809; terminated the same year. 22. War with France, 1813; terminated May 30, 1814. The wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since that which commenced in 1116, and lasted twenty-five years, were—1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422, forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; 1793, which terminated Mar. 27, 1802; 1803, which terminated May, 1814–15; terminated the same year. In the wars to restore the old monarchy of France, which raised up Bonaparte, and after his disasters of Moscow and Waterloo, succeeded in placing the exiled family on the throne of France, by foreign arms, only to be hurled from it again, England expended, before the peace of Amiens, to put down the revolution, 464 millions; after the peace of Amiens was broken, against Napoleon, 1159 millions. The total sums expended by interfering in continental wars, sometimes to suit the predilection of the crown for interfering in German quarrels, at other times to support a pretended balance of power, from the revolution of 1688 to 1815, was 2023 millions of pounds sterling. The waste of human life was equally great. The battles of Wellington in the Peninsula, cost England 50,000 men, and the French four or five times as many at least. The entire of the sacrifice from 1790 to 1815, on all sides, must have been many millions of men. Previous to the close of 1815, for 127 years, England wasted her resources and overwhelmed her inhabitants with debt, to support 65 years of war to 62 of peace. We spent in the war of 1688, £36,000,000; in that of the Spanish succession, £62,000,000; in the Spanish war, £54,000,000; in the seven years' war, £112,000,000; in the American war, to lose our fine colonies, £136,000,000, in addition to £1,623,000,000 in the two last French wars. In 1691, our debt was £1,000,000. *See also* Wars.

Battles, Naval:—The Emperor Claudius II. defeated the Goths, 269. With the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 898. Between the French and English, 1217. Between the English and Flemings, 1371. With the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340. Eighty French ships taken by the English, 1389. The English and Flemings, the latter defeated, 1371. Off Barfleur, where the Duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416. Near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405. Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov., 1459. Sir Edward Howard defeated the French, commanded by Prejeant, 1513. Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545. Again, 1549, when 1000 French were killed. Near the Gulf of Lepanto, between the Chris-

tian powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, Oct. 7, 1571. Between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588. Between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639. In the Downs, with the Dutch, June 19, 1652. Again, Sep. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652. Near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652–3. Off Portsmouth, when Admiral Blake took 11 Dutch men-of-war and 30 merchant ships, Feb. 10, 1652. Off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men-of-war, June 2, 1653. On the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men-of-war, and Admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653. At Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sep., 1656. At Santa Cruz, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657. One hundred and thirty of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664. Off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665. The Earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 East India Ships, Sept. 4, 1665. Again, when the English lost 9 and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666. The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25 and 26, 1666. Near Martinique, when 16 English defeated 30 French ships, 1667. Five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and 4 East India ships taken by the English, March 14, 1671–2. Twelve Algerine vessels destroyed by Sir Edward Sprague, 1671, off Tangier, where a fight lasted for eleven days between the English and Moors, 1679. At Southwold Bay, when the Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672. Again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673. In the Bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt 4 men-of-war of that state, Mar. 4, 1674–5. Off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690. Off La Hague, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men-of-war destroyed, May 19, 1692. Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693. The Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702. Benbow, admiral, engaged the French fleet off Carthagena, in Spain, 1702. Between the French and English, off Malaga, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the sea to the latter, Aug. 24, 1704. At Gibraltar, when the French lost 5 men-of-war, Nov. 5, 1704. Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707. Admiral Leake took 60 French ships laden with provisions, May 22, 1708. Near Carthagena, when Admiral Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708. Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, July 31, 1718. Off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744. The Acapulco Spanish ship taken in the South Sea by Anson, June 20, 1744. Off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, May 3, 1747. Off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men-of-war June 10, 1755. Off Ushant, when Admiral Hawke took 6 men-of-war of the French, Oct. 14, 1747. Off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756. Off Cape François, when seven ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757. French beaten off Cape Lagos by Admiral Boscawen, Aug. 18, 1759. Off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759. Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships, Oct. 9, 1762. On Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 11, 1776. Off Ushant, a drawn battle between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778. Off Penobscot, New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779. Near Cape St.

Vincent, between Admiral Rodney and Admiral Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan. 8, 1780. At St. Jago, M. Suffrein defeated by Commodore Johnson, April 10, 1781. Dogger-bank, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781. Off the Cape of Virginia, between Admiral Arbuthnot and the French, 1781. Between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Admiral Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782. The same day Admiral Hughes defeated the fleet of France under Admiral Suffrein in the East Indies. Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took six ships of war, and sunk several, June 1, 1794. Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt seven, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, March 8, 1795. The French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken, by Admiral Hotham, March 14, 1795. Admiral Cornwallis took eight transports under convoy of three French men-of-war, June 7, 1795. Eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man-of-war and some armed Indiamen, June 19, 1795. The French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, June 25, 1795, and three ships of war taken near L'Orient. The Dutch fleet under Admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, Africa, consisting of five men-of-war and several frigates, surrendered to Sir George Keith Elphinstone on Aug. 19, 1796. The Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jervis, and four line-of-battle ships taken, Feb. 14, 1797. The Dutch fleet defeated by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and 12 ships of war were taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797. The French fleet of 17 ships of war, totally defeated, and 9 of them taken, by Sir Horatio Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798, near the Nile, Egypt. The French off the coast of Ireland, consisting of nine ships, by Sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12, 1798, when he took five of them. The Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder, Aug. 29, 1799. Sound between Denmark and Sweden passed by the English fleet, when Copenhagen was bombarded, April 2, 1801. The Danish fleet, of 28 sail, taken or destroyed by Lord Nelson off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. Between the French and English in the Bay of Gibraltar; Hannibal of 74 guns lost, July 5, 1801. French fleet defeated near Cadiz, July 16, 1801; two burnt, one taken, two Spanish first-rates, and a 74 taken, by Sir James Saumarez. French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off Cape Trafalgar, Lord Nelson killed in the action, Oct. 21, 1805. French fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4, 1805. French fleet defeated in the West Indies, by Sir T. Duckworth, Feb. 6, 1806. French squadron taken by Sir J. B. Warren, March 13, 1806. French squadron in the harbour of Cadiz surrendered to the Spanish patriots, June 14, 1801. Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, Sept. 3, 1808. French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque roads by Lord Cochrane, under the command of Lord Gambier, April, 1809. Russian flotilla, eastward of Nargen Island, and another under Percola Point, taken or destroyed by Sir James Saumarez, July, 1809. Three French ships, Robust of 84 guns, Leon of 74, and Boree of 74 guns, driven on shore by a British squadron under Lord Collingwood, Oct. 25, 1809, and the first two burnt by the French next day. Eleven ships and vessels destroyed or taken in the Bay of Rosas, by the boats of a British squadron under Captain Hallowell, November 1, 1809. French frigates, La Loire and La Seine, destroyed by the ships under Sir A. Cochrane, off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Dec. 18, 1809. Gallant action of the British frigate Spartan with a French force in the Bay of

Naples, May 3, 1810. Severe action between the British ship Tribune, Captain Reynolds, and four Danish brigs, which escaped from the Tribune being damaged in her sails, May 12, 1810. Seventeen vessels captured or destroyed under the batteries of the Isle of Rhé, by the boats of the Armide, and Cadmus, under Lieutenant Roberts, May, 1810. Four French vessels captured off Portici by the boats of the Cerberus and Active, Feb. 4, 1811. Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the Cerberus and Active, Feb. 22, 1811. Amazon, French frigate, destroyed off Cape Barfleur, March 25, 1811. Number of French ships, with stores to Corfu, captured by the cruisers under Captain Otway, April 27, 1811. Three French frigates burnt in Lazone Bay, by three British ships under Captain Barrie, May 1, 1811. Rencontre between the British frigate Little Belt and the American frigate President, May 16, 1811. Off Madagascar, between three British frigates and a sloop, and three large French frigates with troops, when two of the French frigates surrendered, as did the settlement of Tamatave, to Captain Schomberg, May 21, 1811. Six French privateers captured off Sibiona by the boats of the Sabine sloop, May 26, 1811. Twenty-six sail of French ships taken off Palinuro by the British ships Thames and Cephalus, July 20, 1811, and afterwards ten other Neapolitan vessels by the Thames. Eighteen vessels brought out, and ten destroyed in a creek at Ragosinza without the loss of a man, July 27, 1811. Four Danish gun-boats taken by the British near Heligoland, Aug. 6, 1811. Five French vessels with stores captured in the Channel by the British ship Hawke, Aug. 17, 1811; and several others by the same ship two days after. The French gun-brig Teaser, and La Pluvier, with eight vessels, captured by the boats of the Diana and Semiramis, Aug. 25, 1811. A French brig sunk, two driven ashore, and a small village battered to the ground near Cherbourg, by the British ship Hotspur, Sept. 8, 1811. British frigate Naiad attacked by seven armed praams, in presence of Bonaparte, which were repulsed and driven under the batteries, Sept. 21, 1811. French frigate Pomona captured by the British frigate, Active, Dec. 29, 1811. Rivoli, French ship of 84 guns, taken by the British ship Victorious of 74 guns, Feb. 21, 1812. French flotilla defeated before Dieppe, by Captains Harvey and Trollope, of the Rosario and Griffin sloops, March 27, 1812. Two French frigates and a brig destroyed at the entrance of L'Orient by the Northumberland man-of-war, May 22, 1812. Severe action between the British squadron Podargus, Calypso, and Flamer gun-brig, and a Danish squadron off Mardoe, when two Spanish vessels were reduced to wrecks, July 6, 1812. British frigate Guerriere captured and destroyed by the American frigate Constitution, Aug. 19, 1812. British brig Frolic captured by the American sloop Wasp, Oct. 18, 1812. British frigate Macedonian captured by the American ship United States, Oct. 25, 1812. British frigate Java captured by the American ship Constitution, Dec. 29, 1812. Between the British ship Amelia and a French frigate off the African coast, in which the Amelia had forty-six killed and ninety-five wounded, Feb. 7, 1812. Peacock, British sloop of war, captured by the American ship Hornet, and so disabled that she sank with a great part of her crew, Feb. 25, 1813. American frigate Chesapeake captured by the British ship Shannon, June 1, 1813. American armed vessels Growler and Eagle taken, after a smart action, by the British gun-boats, June 3, 1813. American sloop of war Argus taken by the British sloop Pelican, Aug. 14, 1813. French frigate La Trave, of 44 guns, taken by the British frigate Andromache,

of 38 guns, Oct. 23, 1813. French frigate Alcmene taken by the British ship Venerable, Jan. 16, 1814; and the French frigate Iphigenia a few days after. Ceres, French frigate taken by the British ship Tagus, Jan. 6, 1814. French frigate Terpsichore captured by the British ship Majestic, Feb. 3, 1814. French frigate, Cloriade surrendered to the British frigates Dryad and Achates, after a severe engagement with the Eurotas, Feb. 25, 1814. French frigate L'Etoile captured by the Hebrus, March 27, 1814. American frigate Essex captured by the British ships Phœbe and Cherub, March 29, 1814. British squadron captured by an American, in Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814. Avon sunk by the American sloop Wasp, off Kinsale, Sept. 8, 1814. American ship President taken by the Endymion, Jan. 15, 1815.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1179, and made a dukedom. Raised to an electorate, 1253. Maximilian Joseph the first king, 1805. Louis Charles abdicated, Oct. 13, 1825. Maximilian Joseph II. succeeded his father, Louis Charles, who also abdicated, March 10, 1848.

Bavaria, Elector of, reinstated, Jan. 25, 1714; crowned King of Bohemia, Dec. 16, 1741; Prince Theodore, of, chosen Bishop of Liege, 1744.

Bavaria received the Tyrol and the Voralberg from Austria, 1806.

Bavaria joined the Allies against France, Oct. 17, 1813.

Bavaria, State of, to prevent duelling, established a court of honour, April 14, 1819.

Bautzen, battle of, between Bonaparte and the allies, the latter defeated, May 20, 1813.

Bayard, the celebrated chevalier, died, 1524.

Bayeux tapestry worked by Matilda, queen of William I., 1066.

Baylen, battle of, the French defeated by General Reding, July 20, 1808.

Bayonets, invented at Bayonne, in France, 1670; first used in battle by the French, 1693.

Bayonne, chapel of the new castle blown up, and 100 persons killed, July 10, 1793.

Bayonne, junta of the Cortes summoned by Napoleon attend there, and acknowledge Joseph, his brother, King of Spain, May 25, 1808.

Bayreuth, the margravate, abdicated in favour of the king of Prussia, 1791.

Bazaar, one opened in Soho Square by a person named Trotter, 1815. The Queen's, in Oxford Street, burned down, May 27, 1829. The St. James' Bazaar built by Crockford, 1832.

Beachy Head, naval engagement off, between the English and French, the former suffered greatly from the enemy's superiority, June 30, 1690. The English lost two ships and 400 men; the Dutch, their allies, 2 admirals and 500 men, besides several ships sunk.

Beads in general use among the Catholics, 1213; earlier used by the Dervishes and similar devotees in the east.

Beaugé, battle of, commonly called that of Anjou, between the English and French; the English were defeated, losing 1500 men, April 3, 1421.

Beacon Newspaper, printer of, Edinburgh, tried for libel, and £500 damages given, Dec. 9, 1822.

Beall, William, died at Dungarvan, in Londonderry, Ireland, 1774, aged 130; an ensign at the battles of Boyne and Aughrim.

Beatall, Edward, steward to the corporation of the Shrewsbury poor, with his clerk, transported for fourteen years, for embezzling nearly £3000 of the funds, 1824.

Beatrix Eleonora d'Este, queen-dowager of James II., died at St. Germain's, April 26, 1718.

Beauclerk, Charles, one of the illegitimate children of Charles II. by Nelly Gwyn, created Duke of St. Albans, Jan. 10, 1633-4.

Beam and Scales, a public beam set up in London, under a weigh-master, 3 Edward II., 1309.

Bear, order of knighthood, begun in Switzerland, 1243.

Beards, not fashionable in England until after the conquest, 1250. They were discontinued at the Stuart restoration.

Beaton, cardinal, murdered, May, 28, 1546.

Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, built, 1183.

Beaulieu Abbey, Hants, founded by King John in 1204. Margaret of Anjou was sheltered here after the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471.

Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, built; 1295.

Beauvais, siege of, under Charles the Bold, when the women, under Jeanne de la Hachette, heroically distinguished themselves, July 10, 1472.

Beaumont, M., and M. Manuel, fight a duel in Paris, and the latter killed, April 11, 1821.

Beauharnois defeated the Austrians, near Leoben, May 26, 1809.

Beccles, in Suffolk, partly burned down, Nov. 29, 1586.

Becket, or Thomas-à-Becket, killed at the altar in Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1171. His bones were enshrined in gold by the Catholic devotees in 1220, but were taken up and burned in 1539. This haughty prelate was born 1119; became chancellor to Henry II., 1157; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; was impeached, 1164; retired to France, but returned, and was reconciled to Henry, June 2, 1170.

Beckford, alderman, died 1770, in which year a monument was placed to his memory in the Guildhall, London, in remembrance of his undaunted conduct in defence of the rights of the subject, and particularly for his memorable speech to George III. on presenting a petition from London.

Bede, the venerable, so styled, died, 735.

Bedford free grammar school founded, Aug. 15, 1552. Income, 1766, clear £3000 per annum; 1818, above £6000.

Bedford Castle, built, 929; razed, 1224.

Bedford, duke of, made regent of France, 1422.

Bedford, statue of Duke of, set up in Russell Square, Aug. 4, 1809.

Bedford, sixty houses at, destroyed by fire, May 25, 1812.

Bedford and Buckingham, Dukes of, fought a duel in Kensington Gardens, May 2, 1822.

Bedloe's plot and accusation against France, as a murderer of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, Dec. 23, 1678.

Bedloe died at Bristol, Aug. 20, 1680, asserting the truth of his previous revelations.

Beere, Devonshire, partly burned, July, 1816.

Beer, early introduced into England, being similar in type to ale. Porter was first made about 1730, to unite the flavour of ale, beer, and twopenny, which were used before that; and it was called porter because it was drunk by porters principally. The licensing system came in about 1736. Beer was known in Scotland and England as early as 1100; a rich brewer is mentioned in 1414 by Stowe, and his gold trappings, 1482 and 1492. A quart of the best beer or ale was sold by statute in the reign of James I. for 1d., and two quarts of small beer for the same money. Before 1552, any body might sell ale or beer. There is no mode of knowing the amount of gallons or barrels of beer brewed in England. There were 60,000 retailers of beer in England in 1834, when the acts 1 Will. IV. and 4 Will. IV. were passed. There are about 1600 public brewers in England, 136 in Scotland, and 263 in Ireland: 28,000 victuallers brew their own ale. The quantity of malt brewed by the following seventeen porter and ale houses, in the financial years specified, ending Oct., 1852, was as follows:—

	1842. Quarters	1843. Quarters	1844. Quarters	1845. Quarters	1846. Quarters	1847. Quarters	1848. Quarters	1849. Quarters	1850. Quarters	1851. Quarters	1852. Quarters
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	114,090	108,510	110,480	117,415	127,535	113,341	105,494	115,542	113,420	126,932	124,416
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	92,466	90,585	94,448	105,630	112,450	101,242	103,212	105,022	106,462	118,366	112,494
Meux & Co.	43,340	44,956	46,467	48,940	57,050	61,487	60,276	59,617	60,302	65,117	66,296
Reid & Co.	50,120	51,830	51,205	54,293	67,593	62,700	54,520	56,640	56,580	59,550	60,100
Whitbread & Co.	52,098	51,706	53,268	51,442	55,048	43,618	51,621	51,800	51,400	52,213	53,236
Combe & Co,	40,484	42,524	42,202	44,064	51,126	42,857	44,128	43,282	45,008	48,692	47,304
Elliot, Watney, & Co.	27,050	26,694	27,204	28,775	33,881	30,850	31,450	29,558	30,660	32,728	36,222
Hoare & Co.	29,607	29,326	31,001	29,886	32,482					31,831	33,769
Calvert & Co.	30,660	29,923	30,375	30,705	32,724	31,110	28,285	28,630	33,874	35,420	32,310
Mann, Crossman, & Co.	13,539	14,895	16,186	16,540	19,413	19,745	21,295	24,030	25,265	28,690	30,881
Charrington, Head, & Co.	20,423	19,328	20,243	21,294	23,306	21,391	21,144	22,023	22,022	25,350	26,366
Taylor, Walker, & Co	19,430	19,350	16,995	16,270	17,905	18,064	17,055	15,870	15,925	16,250	17,660
Goding & Co.	17,071	16,465	18,110	18,004	19,391	17,545	15,615	13,064	15,143	16,821	16,959
Courage & Co.	13,016	11,641	11,994	12,290	13,259	13,460	13,996	14,469	14,950	15,753	16,014
Wood & Co.	7,652	8,004	8,461	10,322	9,463	8,829	8,863	9,973	9,989	9,920	10,500
Tubb, Wilks, & Cowell	5,503	5,865	6,364	6,418	6,529	6,640	7,050	8,015	8,296	9,605	9,701
Amsinck & Matthews										665	2,566

There are one hundred and thirty-six wholesale brewers in London. The duties being now only upon the malt, there is no excise account of the quantity of malt liquor brewed. In England, 1829, there were brewed 5,949,290 barrels of strong, and 1,330,467 of table-beer. In Scotland, 110,952 of strong, and 39,387 of table-beer. The quantity brewed in London varies. In 1823, it was 1,829,940 barrels, of which 71,828 were exported. The malt liquor brewed in private houses is unknown in respect to quantity, and can only be loosely estimated by the total malt consumed, which the revenue returns furnish. London engrosses nearly one-third of the whole brewing business of England. In the year 1760, the largest brewer returned 74,734 barrels; and in 1815, the largest house returned 337,621 barrels; in 1840, 361,321 barrels. The excise on malt took place in 1667, 1697. The tax was increased 1760, and new modelled 1766. Malt spirits also pay a duty. Important acts for regulating these articles are numerous. The latter were passed 8 Geo. IV., 1827, and 11 Geo. IV., 1830. Act regulating malsters, 1 Vic., July, 12, 1837. Porter was raised 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762, and again, 1801. The different quantities of porter brewed will show the increase and decrease at the times stated, in the returns of twelve principal brewers in London, between July 5, 1807, and July 5, 1808.

	Barrels.
Meux & Co.	190,160
Barclay & Perkins	184,196
Brown & Parry	131,647
Hanbury & Co.	117,574
Whitbread & Co.	111,485
Coombe & Co.	670.561
Goodwyn & Co.	70,232
F. Calvert & Co.	68,924
Elliot & Co.	48,669
Biley & Co.	38,030
P. Calvert & Co.	38,002
Taylor & Co.	32,800

Porter, quantities of, brewed by the first twelve houses, from July 5, 1811, to July 5, 1812.

	Barrels.
Barclay & Co.	270,259
Meux, Reid, & Co.	188,078
Hanbury & Co.	160,164
Whitbread & Co.	122,446
Calvert & Co.	108,212
H. Meux & Co.	102.493
Coombe & Co.	100,824
Goodwyn & Co.	81,022
Elliot & Co.	58,035
Cocks & Campbell, (Golden Lane)	51,274
Taylor	51,220
Clowes & Co.	34,010

Porter, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers, from July 5, 1815, to July 5, 1816.

Barclay, & Perkins	330,200
Meux, Reid, & Co.	189,020
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	185,041
Whitbread & Co.	168,855
Henry Meux & Co.	114,277
Coombe, Delafield, & Co.	100,655
F. Calvert & Co.	85,925
Goodwyn & Co.	77,249
Taylor & Co.	50,533
Elliot & Co.	46,567
Cocks & Campbell	36,101
Hollingworth & Co.	31,273

Porter, quantities of, brewed by the eleven principal brewers, from July 5, 1822, to July 5, 1823.

Barclay & Perkins	351,474
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	219,127
Whitbread & Co.	213,841
Meux, Reid, & Co.	190,078
Coombe, Delafield, & Co.	140,209
F. Calvert & Co.	107,858
Henry Meux & Co.	103,499
Goodwyn & Co.	72,076
Elliot & Co.	61,649
Taylor & Co.	58,763
Cross & Co.	19,501

In seven principal houses, 1840.

Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	361,321
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	263,235
Whitbread & Co.	218,828
Reid & Co.	196,442
Coombe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542
Felix, Calvert, & Co.	136,387
Sir H. Meux & Co.	116,547

A porter cask, belonging to Whitbread & Co., 65 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, with 56 hoops, weighing from one to three tons each, contains 20,000 barrels; and cost four years making. At the brewery of Meux & Co. two large vats suddenly burst, Oct. 17, 1814, and between 8000 and 9000 barrels were lost. The brewing business is engrossed by a few firms of gigantic capital, that expend large sums in purchasing public-houses, and exercise the despotic influence of great capital too often to the disadvantage of the community at large. The hops used by the brewers of London are of home growth. Parliament was at first petitioned against their growth as a deleterious weed, 1428. First used in malt liquors, 1525—as a bitter narcotic. The average quantity grown for twenty-two years, from 1785 to 1803, was 22,538,000 lbs. weight. Duty of those of Kent and Sussex in 1792, was £170,000; in 1793, £162,112, 9s. 5d.; in 1795, £82,323, 19s. 4d.; in 1799, £77,279, 5s. 4d. In 1831, the number of acres planted was 47,129. The produce in pounds weight that year, 36,496,681. In 1852, the total old duty was £244,824, 2s. 5d.

Bees, St., priory of, in Cumberland, founded, 1120.

Bees, introduced into Boston, U. S., by the English, 1670; since then they have spread over the whole continent.

Bees, St., Head Lighthouse, a mother and her five children found suffocated in, Jan. 19, 1822.

Beetroot, sugar produced from the white sort by Margraff, 1747; sugar produced from it, by M. Achard, 1799; the French chemists, at the instance of Bonaparte, extracted sugar from this plant to a large extent, for the supply of France.

Beggars, first relieved by act of Parliament, 1496.

Beguines nuns, established at Nivelle, 1207; the council of Vienna abolished a branch of the order in 1311, for some erroneous point of doctrine.

Beheading of nobles, first introduced into England by William I., as a less ignominious mode of punishment, 1074.

Behring's Straits, discovered and explored by a Dutch navigator, and found to be thirty-nine miles asunder, 1728.

Belfast, first noted, 1315, when the castle was destroyed by Edward Bruce. The city granted by James I. to Sir A. Chichester, lord-deputy, 1612; erected into a corporation, 1613; the long bridge of 2000 feet commenced, 1682; William III. resided at several days, 1690; the first editions of the bible printed in Ireland published here 1704; the castle burned, April, 1708; the bank built, 1787; mechanics' institute established, 1825; the merchants here the only commercial men in Ireland who use their own vessels for their trade.

Belgium, kingdom of, the southern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, the territory of the Belgæ conquered by Cæsar, 47 B.C. Under France in 1369, it was ceded to the Emperor of Germany, 1477; annexed to Spain by the emperor Charles V., 1556; revolt of, under the tyranny of Spain, 1579; fell again to Spain, 1648; seven provinces ceded to Germany, 1714; three to France, 1748; Austrians expelled, but restored, 1789; the French conquered it, 1792; annexed to France, Sept. 30, 1795; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, 1814; revolution in, Aug. 25, 1830; a provisional government declared its independence, Oct. 4, 1830; the Belgians took Antwerp and expelled the Dutch, driven into the citadel, thence they cannonaded the town, Oct. 27, 1830; Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers, Dec. 26, 1830; Duke de Nemours elected king, but his father refused his assent, Feb. 3, 1831; Leopold Prince of Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831; entered

Brussels, July 19, 1831; the King of the Netherlands recommenced hostilities, Aug. 3, 1831; France sent 50,000 men to the assistance of Belgium, but the articles of pacification of the great powers were accepted, Nov. 15, 1831; Leopold married Louise, the eldest daughter of the king of the French, Aug. 9, 1832; riot at Brussels, April 6, 1834; treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London, April 19, 1839; the queen died, Oct. 10, 1850.

Belgic States, confederacy so called, united for political purposes, 1790; entered by General Dumourier, 1792; united to the French republic, Sept. 30, 1795.

Belgium, King and Queen of, visited England, 1837.

Belgium, return of population given for, to the end of 1850, Dec. 31, 4,407,241.

Belgrade, battle of, between the Germans and Turks, 1456; taken by Solyman, 1522; retaken, 1688; reverted to the Turks, 1690; taken by Prince Eugene, 1717; ceded to the Turks, 1739; taken from them, 1789; restored, 1790; occupied by the Servian insurgents, 1806.

Belhaven, Lord, cast away on proceeding to govern Barbadoes, Nov. 10, 1721.

Bell, Book, and Candle, a catholic ceremony of papal excommunication—the bell is rung, the book closed, and the candle extinguished, to deprive the censured of the sacraments and services of the church. Gregory VII. first excommunicated kings, in the case of Henry IV. of Germany, 1077; the royal body was five years above ground, nobody daring to bury it. King John was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. in 1208, all England being under the impudent interdict for six years. Clement IV. excommunicated the citizens of Dublin in 1206. Pope Alexander, in 1170, put England also under an interdict; and Henry VIII. was placed under one for shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; Elizabeth also, in 1588.

Bellair, battle of, in America, and Sir Peter Parker killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

Belleisle, made a duchy, 1742; taken by Commodore Keppel and General Hodgson, June 7, 1641; restored, 1763.

Belleisle, duke of, with his brother, planned the war against the queen of Hungary, where his brother was killed; made a marshal, 1741.

Belleisle, Marshal, taken prisoner, with his brother, Dec. 20, 1744; brought to England, Feb. 13, 1745; released, Aug., 1745.

Bellingham, Northumberland, many houses at, destroyed by fire, Aug., 1730.

Bellingham, John, shot Spencer Percival, the English minister, in the lobby of the house of commons, May 11, 1811.

Bellman, appointed first in London, to proclaim the hour of the night, ringing three bells, and crying, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead," 1530.

Bells came from the east; introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about 400; into France, 550; and in churches, by order of Pope John IX., by ringing them to avert thunder and lightning, 900; first cast in England by the Chancellor Turkeytel, under Edmund I.; the first time set up in Croyland abbey, 960. The largest bells are in Russia, that of the Kremlin weighs 443,772 lbs.; St. Ivan's, at Moscow, 127,836; that at Erfurth, 28,224. St. Peter's, at Rome, 18,607; great Tom of Oxford, 17,000; great bell of St. Paul's, 11,474; Tom of Lincoln, 9,894; this last was broken, July 27, 1831. Bell-ringing is almost peculiar to England, where societies for bell-ringing have existed. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where there was a peal of twelve bells, money for a weekly entertainment.

Bells, baptism and consecration of; once, too, they were anointed. At Little Dunmore priory, the bells

were baptised as St. Michael, St. John, the Virgin, Holy Trinity, &c. The bell of Nôtre Dame, in Paris, was baptized "The Duke of Angoulême," in 1816.

Belton, riot and fire at, which destroyed 27 houses, May 27, 1776.

Belvoir Castle, a considerable part destroyed by fire, Oct. 28, 1816.

Belzoni entered the second pyramid of Ghaza, May, 1817.

Belzoni, the African traveller, news received of his death, from Gaeto, in Africa, Dec. 3, 1823—eleven days after the death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.

Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos, ceded by the Nabob of Oude to the East India Company, 1775; insurrection at, 1781; Cheyt Sing deposed at, 1783; several English assassinated at, by Visier Aly, Jan. 14, 1799.

Bencoolen, settled by the English, 1682; a fort erected at, 1690; dreadful mortality at, 1693, from having built the town in a morass; Marlborough fort erected, 1714; the colony destroyed by Count d'Estaign, 1760; reduced to a dependency of Bengal, 1801.

Bencroft's Alms Houses, built at Mile End, 1785.

Bender, city of, Charles XII. seeks shelter there after the defeat of Pultawa, 1709; peace concluded at, 1711; taken by the Russians, 1770, 1789, but kept at the peace of 1812.

Benedictines, a monkish order, founded by St. Benedict, who died, 546; William I. built an abbey of the order, 1066, where the battle of Hastings was fought; there was also a house of the order at Lewes built by the Earl Warren, 1070. There is at present a nunnery of this order at Hammersmith.

Benefactions to the poor and to the various public hospitals in France, given or bequeathed and received by legacy, amounted, between 1814 and 1823, to 27,503,256 francs.

Benefices, those sinecures of the church began about the year 500, as church corruptions increased, in order to contribute to the luxury of ecclesiastics. They did not come into full use until the twelfth century, prior to which, the clergy were maintained by the contributions and oblations of the faithful. Then abuses soon crept in; Pope Clement VII. gave to his nephew, in 1534, all the benefices that became vacant in six months. The number in England is, according to the return of 1852, 11,728; and the number of glebe houses, 8214; residents, 8077, non-residents, 2952; this is exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest vicars, lay vicars, secondaries, and similar preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and the churches and chapels between 12,000 and 13,000. The parishes in Ireland number 1456, but more than 900 glebe houses are attached. The net annual value of non-resident incumbents out of 2960, was only returned by 1297, from £10 to £2180 per annum.

Benefit of clergy: an exemption of the clergy from the punishment of death for crimes, which was commuted by burning in the hand. Oct. 24, 1513, this privilege was taken away from murderers and great criminals, and utterly abolished, 7 and 8 George IV., June, 1827.

Benefit societies, act passed for, 1795.

Benetsholm Monastery built in Norfolk, 1031.

Benevento formed into a duchy, 571; the castle built, 1323; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, again, 1703; seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. The late arch chancellor of France, Tallyrand, was made the prince of, by Napoleon.

Bengal, Indian presidency of, subject to the princes of Delhi, in 1340; afterwards free until it fell to the Mogul. The first English trade

there took place in 1534; the factories withdrawn, 1656; made a separate agency, 1680; first factory at Calcutta, 1690; bought, and the works strengthened, 1700; the garrison, 129 soldiers, 66 only Europeans, 1706; the town taken by Surajah Dowla, and a number of persons suffocated in the Black Hole, 1756; recaptured by Clive; grant vesting the revenue of in the company, Aug. 12, 1765; made the chief presidency, June 16, 1773; supreme court formed, 1773; Pitt's India bill, Aug. 13, 1784; courts of law for civil causes established, Feb. 11, 1793; bishops of Calcutta made, July 21, 1813.

Bengal Indiaman burned with twenty persons, Jan. 19, 1815.

Bengeworth, near Evesham, nearly all consumed by fire, Aug. 25, 1750.

Bennett, Sir John, a judge, fined £20,000 for bribery, 1616.

Bennet Fink, church of, London, built, 1673.

Bennet, St., Paul's Wharf, London, built 1683.

Bennet, church of, St., Gracechurch Street, London, built, 1685.

Bentheim taken from the Elector of Saxony, July 19, 1804, by the French, and put in possession of Count Bentheim.

Bentley, Dr., ejected from Cambridge, Oct. 17, 1718; appealed to the privy council, Oct. 30; restored by a mandate of the King's Bench, Feb. 7, 1723; deprived of the mastership by the Bishop of Ely, April 27, 1734; the sentence evaded by the vice-master's resignation, June 24, 1735.

Berbice, colony of, surrendered to England, April, 1796; restored and again taken, Sep. 22, 1803; ceded to England, 1814.

Bere-regis, forty-two dwellings at, consumed by fire, June 8, 1788.

Berg, Murat made Duke of, by his brother-in-law, Napoleon, 1806.

Bergen, battle of, between the allies and France, the former defeated, April 14, 1754; the allies defeated there again by the French with great loss, Sep. 19, 1799; Oct. 2, again, the Duke of York defeated, losing 4000 men; again, Oct. 6, before Alkmaer, losing 6000 men; a convention concluded by which the Duke exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, 1747; again, 1794; the British defeated in attempting to storm it, with dreadful loss, March 8, 1814.

Bergen, Norway, 1660 families burned out at, 1756.

Bergham Abbey, Sussex, built, 1160.

Berkeley Castle, built by Henry I., 1108; finished by Henry II.; Edward II. cruelly murdered there, Sep. 21, 1327; taken by Cromwell, Sep. 21, 1645.

Berkley, Sir Robert, one of the judges of the King's Bench, taken off the bench at Westminster Hall, by the Black Rod, and committed, 1641.

Berkshire freeholders met, Jan., 1821, to present an address to the King, regarding his treatment of the Queen.

Berlin city founded by Albert le Bear, 1163; made the capital of Prussia; taken by the three allies, in 1760, who were obliged to retire; taken by the French, Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, whence Napoleon issued his celebrated decree against British commerce; declared in a state of siege, Nov., 1848; pronounced illegal by the lower chamber, April 25, 1849; convention at, of Napoleon with Prussia, Nov. 5, 1808.

Berlin coach invented, 1509.

Berlin observatory erected 1711.

Berlin Decree revoked by France as regarded America, April, 1812.

Berlin, mortality of, in 1755, one in 28; 1827, one in 34.

Bermuda Islands, first called the Sommers Isles, discovered, 1527; inhabited, 1609, on Sir George

Sommers being wrecked upon them; settled by statute 9 James I., 1612; hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780; another which destroyed a third of the houses, and drove all the shipping ashore, July 20, 1813.

Bermuda College erected 1725; found unsuccessful 1728; negroes poisoned the whites there, Nov., 1830.

Bernard, Mount St., passed by Napoleon before the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800; its loftiest peak is 11,006 feet high.

Bernard Castle, Durham, built, 1270.

Bernadotte beat the Prussians at Halle, Oct. 17, 1806.

Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, crossed the Rhine to act against his benefactor, Napoleon, Feb. 10, 1814.

Bernard's, Sir John, statue voted for erection at the Royal Exchange, March, 1746.

Berne, Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290; the French overturned the old government, which was re-established, Dec. 24, 1813.

Berri, Duke de, marriage of, with great pomp, in Paris, June, 1816.

Berri, Duchess of, attempt upon her life, in Paris, May 12, 1820; arrested at Nantes, 1832.

Berri, Duke of, assassinated at the door of the opera-house in Paris, by Louvel, Feb. 13, 1821.

Berthier, General, made Prince of Neufchatel by the Emperor Napoleon, Feb. 15, 1806.

Bertran de Zara, an ambassador from Morocco, died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the public charge, Aug. 17, 1715.

Berton's, General, insurrection in France defeated, Feb. 26, 1822; executed at Poitiers, September 16, 1822.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the Scotch side, burned, 1173, and again, 1216; taken from the Scotch and annexed to England, 1333; taken by the Scotch, 1354; the English, 1355; the Scotch, 1378; the English, 1378; the Scotch, 1384; the English, 1385; finally ceded, 1502; surrendered to Cromwell, 1648; and subsequently to General Monk, Oct. 29, 1659.

Berwick, Duke of, made governor of Portsmouth, Jan. 22, 1687–8; quitted England with his father, Dec. 23, 1688; reduced Fontarabia, June 16, 1718; killed before Philipsburgh, June 12, 1734.

Berzelius, the chemist, discovered the substance Calcium, 1818.

Bessarabia occupied by three Russian armies, under Prince Potemkin, 1789.

Best, William Draper, tried for an assault on Mrs. Minifie; and it being an attempt to extort money, pronounced not guilty, July 12, 1804.

Bethlehem Hospital, originally an hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, incorporated by Henry VIII., 1546; the old hospital in Moorfields erected, 1675; pulled down, in 1814; the institution removed to a building in St. George's Fields, begun April, 1812.

Bethlehem Hospital, additional buildings, 1839.

Bethnal Green made a parish, April, 1743.

Bethnal Green, St. Philip and St. James, new chambers at, opened, 1842.

Betty, the young actor, a nine days' wonder of the multitude, born 1791; appeared on the stage in 1803, in the tragedy of Zara.

Beyrout, Syria, destroyed by an earthquake, 566; remained subject to the Ottomans until 1832, and the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha; Ibrahim defeated by the British, Austrian, and Turkish forces, with the loss of 7000 men and twenty pieces of cannon, Oct. 10, 1840.

Bhurtpoor, India, five times attacked by the British; under General Lake unsuccessfully, between Jan. 3 and March 21, 1805, losing a great number of men; it was stormed by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826.

Bible translated into Saxon, 939; Tindal's translation finished, Oct. 4, 1535; the revised version, 1537–8; permitted to be read by the laity, 1543; published in Tindal and Coverdale's translation, 1550; the bishops' translation printed, 1588; published by authority, 1560; a new translation ordered, 1604; executed, 1607–11; Septuagint version, found 217; divided into chapters, 1253; permitted by the pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic church, Feb. 28, 1759. The original translation made from the Hebrew into the Greek is called the Septuagint version, completed in the year 277 or 284 B.C. The old copies in the hands of the Christian community of both the old and new testament, are in the Vatican, written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in 1587. The next in date is supposed to be the Alexandrian m.s. in the British museum, presented by the Greek patriots to Charles I., nearly of the same age. The most ancient copy of the old Testament existed at Toledo, in Spain, in 1009. The copy of Ben Asnur, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100. The Hebrew Bible of the Jews was divided into chapters by the Rabbi Nathan, about 1445. Archbishop Langton, 1228, divided the English Bible into chapters, and put a part into verses, and Robert Stephens completed it about 1534. The vulgate latin edition was made by St. Jerome, 405; is acknowledged by the Catholic church to be authentic; first printed, 1462. The polyglot Bible edited by Walton, bishop of Chester, in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persic, Greek, and Latin, 1657. Of the earlier editions in different languages, though some may not be exactly the earliest, a few are as follows:—Spanish, 1478; German, 1522; English, 1534; French, 1535; Swedish, 1541; Danish, 1550; Dutch, 1560; Russian, 1581; Hungarian, 1589, Polish, 1596; modern Greek, 1638; Turkish, 1626; Irish, 1685; Portuguese, 1748; Manks, 1771; Italian, 1776; Bengalee, 1801; Tartar, 1813; Persian, 1815; African, 1816; Chinese, 1820.

Bible History, ceased 430 years before Christ. In the Old Testament, books 39, chapters 929, verses 23,214, words 592,493, letters 2,728,100; in the New, books 27, chapters 260, verses 7,959, words 181,253, letters 838,380; total, books 66, chapters 1,189, verses 31,173, words 773,746, letters 3,566,480. The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of 118th psalm; the middle line is the 2nd book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times. The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2nd book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st verse. *New Testament:* the middle is the Thessalonians, 2nd; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it. The 19th chapter of the 2nd book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike. The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

Bible Societies, naval and military, 1780; Sunday School Society, 1785; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1801; Hibernian, 1806; City of London Auxiliary, 1812; a bull from the Pope against, in 1817.

Other societies distributing the Bible not exclusively are numerous; one the society for supporting Christian knowledge was established in 1698.

Bible Society in Schleswig and Holstein; the distribution of Bibles in 1834 was 3,647. First in France, by the Bishop of Rhodez, France, 1718; it was opposed, but second and third editions appeared in 1725, 1731, 1732, and 1735; it began to excite opposition, but all trace of it was lost in 1750.

Bible, ancient one discovered in Greece, a MS. made in 480, containing the evangelists.

Bibles, the return of the number of, printed, from Jan. 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1850, by the king's printer, was 1,157,000 bibles, and 752,000 testaments.

Bibles, sale of, in Great Britain —Scotland, 61,000 annually, selling at 2s., 1s., 10d., and 6s. 6d.; printed in England, 240,000, exclusive of as many Testaments, &c., in 1834.

Biddles, John, a noted miser, who died in 1833, and left a million sterling, having supported himself upon 6d. per day.

Biddasoa river, passed by Wellington, Oct. 17, 1813.

Biddenden maids, cakes so named, given away at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sunday, impressed with the figure of two females who, tradition states, were joined in one at the hips and shoulders, in 1100, and died within six hours of each other; some state the story to be fabulous.

Bideford, disturbances at, and the exportation of potatoes prevented, May 20, 1816.

Bigamy, statute against, passed 1276; declared to be felony, 1602; punished as larceny, 1794.

Biggleswade, shock of an earthquake felt at, March 1, 1791.

Biggleswade waggon took fire on the road, and was burned, with valuable property, March 30, 1780.

Bilbao, built by de Haro, 1300; battle of, Dec. 25, 1836.

Bill of Rights extorted from Charles I., 1628; a declaratory bill for the same purpose, passed Feb. 1689.

Bill filed in the Court of Chancery by a highwayman named Everet, Oct. 3, 1725.

Bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock jobbing, passed March 28, 1734.

Bill for granting letters of marque against America, presented Jan. 28, 1777.

Bill of Rights, French, published by the Convention, April 19, 1793.

Bill brought in by Lord Castlereagh, to continue the alien bill, June 1, 1820.

Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by Lord Liverpool, July 5, 1820.

Bills of exceptions first admitted, 1284.

Bills of Exchange invented by the Jews, 1160; used in England, 1307; legal mode of sending money from England, 1381; regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797, and June, 1801; made a capital offence to counterfeit, 1734; statutes regarding consolidated, 1828; last act for regulating, July, 1839.

Bills of Mortality first compiled, 1533, and were formally recognized after the great plague of 1593. In 1604, the burials in 97 parishes, 16 out-parishes, and in the outer parishes were 4,323; also 896 of plague; 5458 christened. In 1619, 7,999 were buried, and 8127 christened. In 1627, 7,711 were buried, and 8,408 christened. In 1635, 10,651 buried, and 10,034 christened. In 1643, 12,216 buried, and 9,410 christened. In 1651, 10,804 were buried, and 6,071 christened. In 1659, 14,720 were buried, and only 5,690 christened; the plague that year being very fatal. In 1664, 15,448 were buried, and 11,722 christened. Great years of mortality in London were 1592, 1603, 1625, 1636. In 1603 and 1625, eight times more died in London than were born, and a fifth

part of all. The plague of 1603 lasted eight years, and that of 1636 no less than twelve years. In 1665 the funerals in the parishes within the walls, were 15,207, of which number 9,837 died of the plague. Of the sixteen parishes without the walls 41,351 died, and of the plague 28,888. In the twelve parishes in the out parts, 28,554 died; of the plague, 21,420. In the five parishes of the city and liberties of Westminster, 12,194 died; of the plague, 8,403. The funerals in 1665 were 97,306, and out of this number, 68,596 died of plague, the last time it ever visited the metropolis. The late act of parliament for the registration of deaths, births, and marriages, at last fixed the returns nearer a certainty, prior to which they were very carelessly recorded. In 1780 they were given as 16,634 births, and 20,507 burials; in 1800, 19,176 births, to 23,068 burials; in 1820, 26,158 births, to 19,348 burials; in 1840, at 30,387 births, to 26,774 burials; and in 1850, at 39,973 births, to 36,947 burials. Including the suburbs of London within the registrar general's district, the number of births for the year ending Jan., 1850, was 72,662; and of deaths, 61,423. The population is about two millions and a quarter. The deaths per cent. are: males, 2.7; females, 2.24 per cent. The most fatal diseases are those of the respiratory organs. Of 100,000 born in London, 31,671 die under five years old; from five to ten, 3,408; ten to fifteen, 1,381; fifteen to twenty, 1,856; twenty to thirty, 5,016; thirty to forty, 6,816; forty to fifty, 8,543; fifty to sixty, 11,470; sixty to seventy, 13,495; seventy to eighty, 11,842; eighty to ninety, 4,142; above ninety, 360; so that nearly one in ten lives to eighty. The mortality of some towns is much greater in proportion than that of the metropolis: of these, Liverpool shows the highest rate of mortality. The country is healthier than the towns; and in the Southern counties, a greater number live to the commonly allotted age of man than in the northern, in the hilly than in the flat counties. The pursuits of life too have a considerable effect in the increase or decrease of mortality in particular districts.

Bills of Indictment found against Sir Charles Wolsely and Joseph Harrison, at Chester, for speeches made at Stockport, July 15, 1819.

Bills to mitigate the severity of the criminal law, brought into parliament by Sir James Mackintosh. May 9, 1820.

Billing, Little, Priory, Northampton, built 1076.

Billiards, invented in France, 1571. Slate tables introduced, 1827.

Billingsgate, London, built and made a free market, 1499; but the same spot was used as a market for fish, 979; the customs began to be paid here for the crown in the reign of Ethelred II. It was made a free market, 1669; burned, 1718, 1755, 1809.

Binary Arithmetic, invented by Leibnitz, 1694.

Bindon Abbey, Dorset, built, 1172.

Bingham Priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.

Bingham Castle, in Ireland, burned, Nov. 11, 1755, doing damage to the extent of £50,000.

Birch tree, black, brought from America, 1736; another variety, the Betula Pumila, introduced 1762.

Bird, Mr., and his servant, murdered at Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1816.

Birkenhead Priory, Cheshire, erected, 1189.

Birkenhead, riot at, among the Irish labourers, at a public meeting, Nov. 27, 1850.

Birmingham Theatre enlarged and beautified, 1788.

Birmingham and Coventry Canal completed, July 6, 1790.

Birmingham, riots at, on the occasion of a dinner being given to celebrate the second anniversary of

the French revolution: the mob determined to destroy the houses of every liberal individual in the town, few or none of whom were at the festival; the house of Dr. Priestley, his library, and philosophical apparatus—the houses of Messrs. Ryland, Russell, Hutton, and others—with the chapels of the Dissenters, were demolished; cries of "Church and king!" and of "No philosophers!" rang through the streets; several of the rioters were taken, and some were executed, July 14, 1791.

Birmingham Theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 17, 1792; rioters at, fired on by the troops, Oct. 25, 1793.

Birmingham Society of Arts established, Feb. 7, 1821.

Birmingham Coach robbed of £8000, Dec. 12, 1822.

Birmingham Musical Festival returned £10,500, Oct. 23, 1823.

Birmingham Town Hall completed, 1833; new market at, opened, 1834.

Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened, 1837.

Birmingham, mortality of, in 1811, one in 30½; in 1824, one in 43.

Biron, duke of, executed in Paris, 1602.

Biron, duke of Courland, sent to Siberia, Nov. 12, 1740.

Birth of Mahomet, 571.

Births of children taxed in England, 1695 and 1783. The birth of a duke, £30; of a plebeian, 2s. Woman at Konigsburgh delivered of five children, Sept. 3, 1783. The wife of Neilson, a tailor, of Oxford market, London, delivered of five, in Oct., 1800.

Biscay, in Spain, reduced by France, Oct., 1719.

Bisserta destroyed by the Venetians, Aug. 25, 1786.

Bisham Abbey, Bucks, built 1338.

Bishop and Williams executed for murdering an Italian boy, Dec. 5, 1831.

Bishop of Osnaburg, the Duke of York, sent to Germany, to be educated, Jan. 1, 1781.

Bishops, first translation, instituted, 239; originally appointed by the people, 400; first in England, 694; in Denmark, 939; made barons here in 1072; precedency settled, 1075; banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; empowered to imprison heretics, 1382. The first executed by a sentence of the civil power, 1405; six new ones instituted, 1530; elected by the royal *congé d'élire*, 1535, held their sees during pleasure, 1547; seven deprived from being married, 1554; several executed by Mary, 1555—8; excluded from voting upon temporal questions in the house of peers, 1640; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; their lands taken into the hands of the crown, and impropriate tithes substituted for them, June 24, 1559; refused to take the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, and imprisoned, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1639; deprived of the right of voting in parliament and of temporal jurisdiction, Feb. 14, 1641; the whole order abolished, Oct. 9, 1646, after ten had protested against the proceedings of parliament, and had been sent to the Tower, 1641—2; eight new ones consecrated, and nine restored, Oct. 25, 1660; resigned their seats in the house of peers, Nov. 30, 1661; seven sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, acquitted June 30, 1688; six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, Feb., 1690; deprived, 1690; sees of Bristol and Gloucester united, and that of Ripon created, 1836; an order in council, Oct. 1838, ordered the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united, and a new see to be created at Manchester; this was rescinded 1846.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution.—London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of

England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 185; Landaff, 185; Bangor, 516; St. David's, 519 (the archbishopric of Wales, from 500 to 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan); St. Asaph, 547; St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric, by order of Pope Gregory, 596; Wells, 604; Rochester, 604; Winchester, 650; Lichfield and Coventry, 656; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 690; Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland), 838; Exeter, 1050; Sherborne (changed to Salisbury), 1056; York, archbishopric, 1067; Dorchester (changed to Lincoln), 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford, (changed to Norwich), 1088; Bath and Wells, ib.; Ely, 1109; Carlisle, 1133. The following six were founded upon the suppression of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. — Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538. Westminster was united to London, 1550.

Bishops in Ireland lay claim to an earlier appointment than those of England, which is doubtful. The bishopric of Ossory is said to have been founded, 402; that of Trim, 432; prelacies there were constituted, 1151; several were deprived by Queen Mary, 1554; Atherton put to death ignominiously, 1640; Two bishops deprived for not taking the oath to King William, 1691; one of Clogher deprived, 1322; church temporalities act, reducing the Irish bishoprics, passed, Aug. 14, 1833; of five archbishoprics, two were abolished, and eight of the eighteen bishops were, as they fell vacant, to be united to other sees, so that the Irish church should consist, as at present, of two archbishops and ten bishops, which number, by the lapses named, became existent, 1850.

Bishops, Scotch, said to have been constituted in the fourth century, or in 370. Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland, in 1688–9. There are six nominal bishops, called post revolution bishops, at present in Scotland.

Bishops, Colonial, first constituted in 1784, in the person of the bishop of Connecticut, consecrated by four Scotch nonjuring prelates. The bishops of New York and Pensylvania consecrated in London, Feb. 4, 1787; of Nova Scotia, Aug., 1787; the bishop of Virginia, 1790; the first Roman catholic bishop in the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, 1789; Canada, 1793; a bishop of Calcutta was appointed, July, 1813; and of Madras, and of Bombay, 1833; there are others in most of the colonies.

Bishoprics, incomes of—Canterbury, £20,000; York, £14,000; Durham, £24,000; Winchester, £18,000; Ely, £12,000; London, £10,000; Bath and Wells, £5000; Chichester, £4000; Lichfield and Coventry, £6000; Worcester £4000; Hereford, £4000; Bangor, £5000; St. Asaph, £6000; Oxford, £3000; Lincoln, £5000; Salisbury, £6000; Norwich, £4000; Carlisle, £3500; St. David's, £5000; Rochester, £1500; Exeter, £3000; Peterborough, £1000; Bristol, £1000; Llandaff, £900; Gloucester, £1200; Chester, £1000; these have since been equalized or modified, as the sees fell in, and new bishoprics have been erected at Ripon and Manchester. Irish Bishops, before the reduction, had revenues as follow, besides large tracts of land, by the leases of which enormous sums were realised—Armagh, £8000; Dublin, £5000; Tuam, £4000; Cashel, £4000; Derry, £7000; Clonfert, £2400; Clogher, £4000; Kilmore, £2600; Elphin, £3700; Killala, £2900; Limerick, £3500; Cork, £2700; Cloyne, £2500; Down, £2300; Dromore, £2000; Leigh and Ferns, £2200; Kildare, £2600; Raphoe, £2600; Meath, £3200; Killaloe, £2300; Ossory, £2000; Waterford, £2600.

Bishoprics in Germany founded

by Charlemagne, 800. Removed to great towns, from villages in England, 1076. Bishop of Rome martyred, 65; took title of Pope, 138.

Bishopric of Manchester established, act for, 1847.

Bishop-Auckland, palace rebuilt, 1665.

Bishops Gate taken down and sold, 1761.

Bithynia, in the ancient kingdom of which arose the Ottoman Turks, 1327.

Black-Lead, or Plumbago, for pencils, first noticed at Zurich, 1565; mines of, in Cumberland, noticed by Merrett, 1667; an inferior kind imported from Mexico and Ceylon.

Black-Death, the disease so called, visited London, not a tenth part of the citizens left alive, 1348.

Black Prince entered London with his prisoner John, king of France, 1356; entertained by the mayor of London, together with the kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus, in 1363.

Black Monday, or Easter Monday, 1351, when hailstones fell that killed both horses and men in the army of Edward III., from the extreme cold. The same name is given in Ireland to the day when a number of English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, 1209.

Black-book kept in the Exchequer, open for the inspection of visiters, 1535, in order, by blackening the monastic institutions, to render their spoliations more popular. A work of the same name, developing the sinecures, pensions, and abuses in the English State and Church, was published, 1822.

Blackfriars, of the order of St. Dominic, instituted, 1215, by de Guzman, a priest of Spain; there were converts of the order in London and Oxford.

Blackwall Hall, London, first appointed repository for woollen cloths, 1515. Previously purchased by the city of London, 1397.

Black Eagle, order of, in Prussia, instituted, 1701.

Black Act passed, 1723.

Black cattle, mortality among, 1745.

Blackfriars' Bridge, voted for in the city, 1755; bill for, passed May 17, 1756; the first stone laid, Oct. 3, 1760; finished, 1770; cost, £150,840; toll-houses built, June, 1773; burnt by rioters, and re-erected, June 7, 1780; toll taken off, June 24, 1785; Sunday toll took place, June 24, 1786; bridge paved, 1792; repaired, 1831; level reduced, July, 1840; carriage-way sunk, 1850.

Black hole, at Calcutta, suffocation of 123 Englishmen in, June, 1756.

Blackheath insurrection, under Wat Tyler, 1381. Jack Cade encamped here with 20,000 men, 1451. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish insurgents were defeated, June 22, 1497. The cavern on the ascent of the hill to Blackheath discovered, 1780.

Black River Fort, captured by the British, Oct. 10, 1782.

Black Sea, the Emperor of Germany obtained the free navigation of, 1784.

Blackfriars' Bridge, toll taken off, June 22, 1785; cost of, £152,840.

Blackwall Dock begun to be excavated, and hedges with trees found beneath strata of clay and sand, March 20, 1790.

Blackwall Docks, the West India opened, Aug. 27, 1802; the East India opened, Aug. 4, 1806. The Blackwall railway opened, July 4, 1840.

Blackwell, Dr., beheaded at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.

Blackwood's Magazine cast in £100, for a libel upon Professor Leslie of Edinburgh, July 22, 1822.

Blackburn church destroyed by fire, Jan. 6, 1831.

Blackburn town made a borough, 1832.

Blacow, the Rev., found guilty of preaching a libellous sermon

against the Queen, at the Lancaster Assizes, Aug. 15, 1821.

Blaize, St., an order of knighthood at Acon, begun, 1252.

Blake, the celebrated and noble-minded admiral, died, 1657; buried in Westminster Abbey, Sept. 4. His remains dug up three years afterwards, by order of Charles II., and buried under the Tyburn gibbet.

Blakeney, General, defended Stirling Castle, 1745.

Blanchard, Madame, killed in Paris, by falling from a balloon which had taken fire, July 6, 1819.

Blanco Cape, Africa, discovered, 1441.

Blankets, first made in England, 1340.

Blandford: the judges of assize and others die of the jail-fever, 1730; town burned, June 4, 1731, 300 houses destroyed; and again, 1775.

Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752, for poisoning her father.

Blanquet, the French admiral, his sword presented to the city of London, by Lord Nelson, Oct., 1798.

Blantyre Priory, Scotland, built, 1296.

Blantyre, Lord, killed by accident in the Belgian insurrection, Sept., 1830.

Blazonry of arms, introduced into families in England and France in 1192.

Bleaching, art of, introduced into England, 1768; chemical process of Berthollet introduced, 1795.

Bleaching by vapour, first used 1805.

Blendenhall East Indiaman, news received of its loss, April 20, 1822.

Blenheim, battle of, fought Aug. 2, 1704, between Marlborough and Marshal Tallard. The French and Bavarians lost 27,000 men killed, and 13,000 prisoners.

Bliburgh Priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.

Blind, school for, instituted, 1799.

Bligh, Captain, governor of New South Wales, and the former commander of the Bounty, which mutinied, arrested by the commander of the New South Wales corps, for his tyrannical conduct, Jan. 25, 1808.

Blisworth, near Northampton, nearly destroyed by fire, May 28, 1799, fifty houses and offices being burned.

Blonde frigate lost on the Seal Islands, Sept. 3, 1784.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, made known by Servetus, a Spanish physician, 1553; other partial discoveries tending to lead to the same fact were made by Paul Sarpi and others, but the real discovery belongs to the illustrious Harvey, who proved it in 1628.

Blood, transfusion of, attempted in France with no great success, when it was suppressed by the government. Again attempted in France, 1797, and tried in England, in a few instances with success since 1823. An English surgeon is said to have practised this way in 1691.

Blood of Christ, an order begun in Mantua, 1608.

Blood, Colonel, seized the Duke of Ormond, intending to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown jewels, May 9, 1671: he died, 1680.

Blowing Machines, the first large erected by Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760.

Blucher, Marshal, defeated by Murat, Nov. 6, 1806.

Blucher, Marshal, defeated at Ligny by the French, June 15, 1815.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blue-coat School, or Christ's Hospital, London, instituted by Edward VI., 1552; new infirmary at, built 1822; first stone of the new hall, laid April 28, 1825.

Blunt, a South Sea director, refused to be examined by the House of Peers, Feb. 4, 1721.

Blythe Dry Dock opened, Sept. 11, 1811.

Boadicea, queen of the Britons, burned London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants, to resent the treatment she had received from the Romans, 61.

Boadicea transport run aground near Kinsale, Ireland, when 200 of the 82nd regiment perished, Jan. 31, 1816.

Board of Control, for Indian affairs, established by Pitt, Aug. 17, 1784; amended, 1788; remodelled, 1793.

Board of Trade and Plantations; the idea originated with Cromwell, 1655; a board or council established by Charles II., 1660; remodelled by Wm. III.; abolished in 1782, and a new board, on the present plan, adopted, Sept. 2, 1786.

Board of Agriculture offered various premiums for the improvement of land, 1813.

Boat of iron first made and launched, May 20, 1777, holding fifteen persons, at Foss, in Yorkshire.

Boccaccio's Decameron, a rare copy (1471), sold to the Duke of Marlborough, at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, for £2260, June 17, 1812: sold again, in June, 1819, for 875 guineas.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, rebuilt and finished by Sir T. Bodley, 1598.

Bogs, Irish, calculated at three millions of acres; one of them, near Poulenard, in Louth, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1793, moved from its original situation some miles, crossed a high road, and overturned all in its way. Drainage act for bogs passed 1830.

Bohemia, kingdom of, founded 550, ruled by dukes; Christianity introduced into, 894; conquered by the Emperor Henry III., 1041; the regal title conferred upon Uratislas, the first king, 1061; Silesia made a province of Bohemia, 1342; King John of, slain at the battle of Crecy, 1346; the Elector-Palatine Frederick driven from Bohemia, 1618; crown secured to the Austrian family, 1648; Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia, 1742; the peasantry revolted, 1775; edict of toleration issued, in 1781; the French entered Prague, 1806.

Boiling, phenomena of, ascertained by Hook, and that nothing increases the heat of the boiling liquid, 1683.

Boiling to death, a punishment inflicted by a law of 23 Henry VIII., 1532; poisoning was made treason, and the Bishop of Rochester's cook suffered that way, as well as a young woman named Davie, in 1541.

Bois-le-Duc, a battle between the English and French, Sep. 14, 1794; the English commanded by the Duke of York. The town taken by the French, Oct. 6, 1794; by the Prussians, 1814.

Boiler explosion at Stockport, March 17, 1851, by which twenty lives were sacrificed.

Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Henry IV; the remains fell down, May, 1815.

Bolingbroke, Lord, impeached, June 10, 1715, after his dismissal from power, and withdrew to France. Discarded by the pretender for neglect, to whom he acted as secretary, Feb. 25, 1715-16; pardoned by George I., April 26, 1723; returned home, May, 1724.

Bolivia, one of the South American freed states, so called, 1825, from its illustrious liberator, Simon Bolivar, president of Columbia, who died at San Pedro, Dec. 17, 1831, aged 47.

Bolivar published an address to the Columbians, announcing their complete independence, June 8, 1822.

Bologna Stone, the property of, discovered in the year 1550.

Bologna observatory erected in 1714.

Bologna, city of Italy, noted for a university, built by Theodosius, 433; taken by Pope Julius IX., and entered with great pomp, Nov. 10, 1506; taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; by the

French again, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; restored to the pope, 1815.

Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120; the castle, 1297.

Bolton, the engineer, of Birmingham, first authorised to coin penny and twopenny pieces, June 10, 1797.

Bolton, England, chartered as a borough, 1832.

Bolton, extensive bleachworks at, belonging to Hardcastle & Co., destroyed by fire, Oct. 27, 1825.

Bombay, given with Tangier in Africa and £300,000 in money to Charles II., as the marriage portion of Catherine of Portugal, 1661; granted to the East India Company at free and common soccage as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of £10, 1668; confirmed by William III., 1689; now one of the three Indian presidencies; nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost at, Feb. 27, 1803.

Bombs, invented, some assert, by a native of Venloo, 1499; others say not till 1588. In 1634, they came into general use.

Bomb vessels, invented in France, 1681.

Bonaparte family, the great name of modern history; this name, Italianised, is written Buonaparte, but in the register of the birth of Napoleon, the names are spelled in both modes. Charles Bonaparte, or Carlo Buonaparte, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, 1744, of one of the best families in the city; educated in Tuscany, he returned home and married Letitia Ramolini, aged 17, being born at Ajaccio, 1750; she died Feb. 2, 1836; she had five sons and three daughters. Her husband took part with Pascal Paoli in 1768, reluctantly submitting afterwards to live under French rule, though named royal counsellor and assessor under it; chosen deputy to the French court, 1777; one of the council of twelve nobles, 1781; he went to Marseilles, 1785, about his health, and died there, Feb. 24, 1785. Joseph, the elder, (successively King of Naples and of Spain, in 1808,) Napoleon, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome, were the five sons; of the daughters, Pauline became Princess Borghese; Caroline, wife of Murat, king of Naples; and the other sister, Madame Bacciocci. Napoleon, born Aug. 15, 1769, distinguished himself at the military school of artillery, in 1784; was appointed to the artillery in the regiment of La Fere, 1785; distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Toulon, by superior skill in directing the batteries; rose to be a general of brigade, 1794; commanded the troops, Oct. 5, that year, who were employed to defend the convention, and defeated the Parisians; married, March, 1796, Madame Josephine Beauharnois, whose husband had been one of Robespierre's victims; three days after his marriage, he quitted his bride for Nice, to command the army there, found it in a state of destitution, but, not discouraged, he out-manœuvred the Austrians, and in April won the battles of Montanotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovi; May 10, 1796, he gained the field of Lodi, and quickly became master of Piedmont and the Milanese; fought the battle of Lonato, Aug. 3, 1796; that of Castiglione, Aug. 5; the battle of Roveredo, Sept. 4; of Bassano, Sept. 8; of San Giorgo, Sept. 13; of Arcola, Nov. 15; in 1797, Jan. 13, gained the battle of Rivoli; the 16th of La Favorite; took Mantua, Feb. 2; gained the fight of the Tagliamento, March 12; of Levis, Mar. 29; on the 23rd, Trieste surrendered to him; April 16, he signed the preliminary treaty of Leoben, with Austria; May 16, took possession of Venice; 17th, signed the treaty of Campo Formio; set sail for Egypt, May 20, 1798; fought the battle of the Pyramids, July 21; the battle of El Arich, Feb. 15, 1799; of Nazareth, April 8; of Mount Thabor, April; besieged

Acre, May 21 (siege raised by Sir S. Smith); battle of Aboukir, with the Turks, July 25; sailed for France, August 23; landed at Frejus, Oct. 7; dissolved the convention, Nov. 9; was declared first consul, Nov. 10; made peace with the Chouans, Feb. 15, 1800; crossed the Alps, and fought the Austrians at Romano, May 26; at Montebello, June 9; and at Marengo, June 16; preliminaries of peace signed with Austria; the infernal machine exploded, to destroy him, Dec. 24; treaty of Luneville, with the Austrians, Feb. 9, 1801; preliminaries with England, Oct. 8; the Cisalpine republic placed under Bonaparte; definitive treaty with England signed, March 27; he instituted the Legion of Honour, May 15; declared consul for life, Aug. 2, 1804; General Moreau arrested for plotting against him, Feb. 5; Duc D'Enghien shot, March 20; made emperor, May 18; crowned by the Pope, Nov. 19; wrote a pacific letter to the King of England, in Feb., 1805; declared King of Italy, May 26; marched against Austria, Sept. 24; won the battle of Werthingen, Oct. 8; of Guntsburgh, Oct. 9; of Meiningen, Oct. 14; of Elchingen, Oct. 15; General Mack surrendered at Ulm, Oct. 20; Vienna taken, Nov. 13; battle of Diernestein, Nov. 21; of Austerlitz, Dec. 2; treaty of Presburgh signed, Dec. 26; Louis Bonaparte made King of Holland, June 5, 1806; convoked the Jews, July 26; published the Confederation of the Rhine; gained the battle of Saalfield, Oct. 10; of Weimar, Oct. 13; of Jena, Oct. 14; of Halle, Oct. 18; of Zebdernich, Oct. 26; of Prentzlow, Oct. 28; of Jabel, Nov. 2; issued the Berlin decree, Nov. 19; gained the battle of Zarnovo, Dec. 23; of Pultusk, Dec. 25; of Mehringen, Jan. 26, 1807; of Bergfried, Jan. 27; of Eylau, Feb. 6; of Ostrolenska, Feb. 19; of Weiskelmonde, Aug. 15; of Friedland, June 14; signed the treaty of Tilsit, July 7; Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Spain, July 7; battle of Valmaceda, Oct. 8; of Gamenal, Oct. 10; of Burgos, Oct. 16; conference at Erfurt, Sept. 20; Bonaparte arrived at Vittoria, Nov. 5; battle of St. Ander, Nov. 18; surrender of Madrid, Dec. 4; of Santa Cruz, Dec. 8; Bonaparte returned to Paris, Jan. 22, 1809; war declared against Austria, April 6; marched against Austria, April 13; battle of Landshut, April 21; of Eckmuhl, April 22; of Ratisbon, April 25; of Newmarkt, April 26; Bonaparte entered Vienna a second time, May 10; battle of Vienna, May 11; of Gapick, May 18; of Essling, May 22; of Raab, June 14; of Engersdorf, July 5; of Wagram, July 6; treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14; his marriage with Josephine dissolved, Dec. 16; he married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II., March 11, 1810; Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to France, July 9; Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 21; Hamburgh annexed to the French empire, Jan. 1, 1811; the Empress of France delivered of a son, styled King of Rome, April 20; Napoleon led his army against Russia, May 2, 1812; reached Konigsberg, June 11; entered Wilna, June 28; battle of Kosnoi, Aug. 14; of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Smolensko taken, Aug. 18; battle of Mojaisk, Sept. 5; of Moskwa, Sept. 7; Moscow entered, Sept. 14; evacuated, Oct. 22; battle of Malojawslavetz, Oct. 24; of Wop, Nov. 8; of Krasnöe, Nov. 16; of the Beresina, Nov. 27; he left the army for Paris, Dec. 5; reached Paris and raised new levies, Dec. 18; took the command of the army on the Elbe, in April, 1813; battle of Lutzen, May 1; of Bautzen, May 20; of Wurchen, May 26; armistice agreed on, June 4; hostilities recommenced, Aug. 17; battle of Dresden, Moreau killed, Aug. 28; Dresden evacuated, Sept. 28; battle of Leipsic, Oct. 18; the Allies published a declaration against him,

Dec. 1; his enemies cross the Rhine, Jan. 4; battle of St. Dizier, Jan. 27; of Brienne, Jan. 29; of Champ Aubert, Feb. 9; of Montmirail, Feb. 11; of Vauchamp, Feb. 14; of Nangis, Feb. 17; of Montereau, Feb. 25; of Croane, March 7; the Allies entered Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdicated the throne, April 11; sailed for Elba, May 8; sailed from Elba to France, March 1, 1815; arrived at Paris, and re-ascended the throne, March 20; declared an outlaw by the Allies, March 25; called a new house of peers and of representatives of the people, in April; also a *Champ de Mai;* battle of Fleurus gained, June 14; defeated the Prussians at Ligny, June 16; defeated at Waterloo, June 18; abdicated the throne in favour of his son, June 21; surrendered himself to the English captain, Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15; sailed to St. Helena, Aug. 11; expired there, of a cancer in the stomach, at ten minutes before six p.m., on May 5, 1821, and was interred on May 9, in a spot chosen by himself; his will registered in England. The French chambers decreed that, with the consent of England, his remains should be removed to France; they arrived at Cherbourg, Nov. 30, 1840, and were interred at the Invalides, with great solemnity, Dec. 15, 1840.

Bonaparte took his seat as president of the French Institute, Jan. 27, 1801.

Bonaparte, Joseph, crowned King of Naples, Dec., 1805.

Bonaparte, Louis, crowned King of Holland, June 5, 1806.

Bonaparte, Jerome, made King of Westphalia, Dec. 1, 1807.

Bonaparte and the Emperor of Russia met at Erfurt, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808; rejected by England, Dec. 15.

Bonaparte united Rome to the French empire, May, 1809.

Bonaparte, Lucien, arrived in England, Dec. 18, 1810; created a Roman prince by the pope, Aug. 1814; refused passports for himself and family to North America by the allied sovereigns, March 18, 1817; born at Ajaccio, 1775; died, 1840, leaving several literary works; he was the patron of the French poet Beranger.

Bonaparte, Louis, resigned the crown of Holland, 1810.

Bonaparte and the Pope signed a second concordat, Jan. 25, 1813.

Bonaparte established Lancasterian schools in France, by a decree, April 27, 1815.

Bonaparte, Napoleon Francis Alexander Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of the French emperor Napoleon I., born, March 20, 1811; brought up at the court of Vienna, where he was a sort of prisoner at large; died at Schœnbrunn, July 22, 1832.

Bonaparte, Louis, died at Leghorn, 1846.

Bonding of merchandise system extended, Jan. 1, 1815.

Bondage, release of her villeins by Queen Elizabeth in several of her manors, 1574; this led to the overthrow of villenage throughout England.

Bones, the art of softening discovered, 1688. Bones to the value of £200,000 are said to be annually imported here.

Bonhommes, order of, appeared in France, 1257; came to England, 1283.

Bonn, fall of stones at, July 13, 1816.

Bonn, taken by the Prince of Orange, Oct. 1673; by the Duke of Brandenburg, Oct. 7, 1687; by Marlborough, 1703; and the French, 1794. The celebrated palace of the Prince of Cologne there burned down, June 15, 1777, at a loss of £200,000.

Bonnet, bishop of London, entered at Oxford, 1512; made bishop, 1539; deprived, May, 1550; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1567.

Books, in their present form, invented by Attalus, king of Perga-

mus, 887; begun to be sold by catalogue, 1676; supposed to have been written in a portable form as early as the days of Job. The prices were anciently very high. Jerome ruined himself by buying the works of Origen. A large estate was given by King Alfred for a book on cosmography, 872. They sold at prices varying from £10 to £40, in 1400. Thirty thousand volumes burned by Leo, 761. The first printed, a vulgate edition of the Bible, 1460; the second, Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762. Books to the extent of 200,000 volumes burned at Constantinople. There were 4,194,412 volumes in the suppressed monasteries of France in 1790; 2,000,000 of these were upon theology; the MSS. were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone there were 808,120 volumes. The first English book was the game and play of chess, by Caxton, 1474. The first in Dublin was the liturgy, 1550. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed in England in the reign of Edward VI., 1552, being accused of a taint of magic. A Countess of Anjou, in the fifteenth century, paid for one book 200 sheep, five quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rye and millet; and in early times, the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance, that in 1299, the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a Bible from a convent in that city, was obliged to give a bond for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner; and Louis XI., in 1471, was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and to get some of his nobles to join with him in a bond, under a high penalty to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the faculty of medicine at Paris. The earliest bound book is supposed to have been bound about 650, the book of St. Cuthbert. A latin psalter in oak boards was bound in the ninth century. The evangelists, on which the English kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took the coronation oath, was bound in oak boards nearly an inch thick, 1100. In the fourteenth century velvet and silk were used. Vellum was introduced in the fifteenth century, and was stamped and ornamented in 1510. Leather came in about the same time. Cloth binding superseded plain boards about 1831. India rubber backs were introduced in 1841.

Books, exclusive privilege of printing, first granted in 1490, by Henry, bishop of Bamberg; the oldest Venetian privilege dates from 1491; the oldest Papal, 1505; one was granted in 1495, by Duke Louis Sforza of Milan; a Papal one in 1506, to Tosino, a bookseller of Rome; in 1507, one to Verard, by Louis XII.; the first imperial, 1510; and in 1527, one from the Duke of Saxony, to the edition of the New Testament by Emser; in 1590, one was granted in England, by Queen Elizabeth, to one Weight, of Oxford, for a translation of Tacitus; but the oldest was in 1510, for the history of King Boccus, and another in 1518; works "cum gratia et privilegio" occur in 1520, 1521, 1525, 1528, 1530, &c. In 1483, no foreign merchants were allowed to import books and manuscripts to print them here; they were afterwards permitted to do so, but Henry VIII. revoked the liberty in 1533. In 1538, the same king issued an order respecting the printing of bibles; and in 1542, gave an exclusive privilege for the purpose, to last four years. Exclusive privileges afterwards became numerous. During the Commonwealth the privilege was abolished, but in the 27th Charles II. restored; the same in Queen Anne's reign, in that of George I. and George III. The existing patent was conferred in 1830 (Jan. 21), and terminates in 1860; the patentees have not, recently, thought proper to enforce

their rights. In Scotland, before 1700, various licenses were granted; to one Basket, July 6, 1716; Alexander Kincaird, 1749; to Blair and Bruce, 1798: the patent ceased in 1833. In Ireland, George III. granted a patent to one Grierson, for forty years; it was renewed by his son, 1811.

Book Censors first appointed by Berthold, archbishop of Mentz, 1486; this was followed by a mandate of Pope Alexander VI., in 1501, with the same object; in 1515, the Council of the Lateran at Rome appointed ecclesiastical censors; usurped in France by the faculty of theology in 1650.

Book of Sports, published, 1617; burned by the hangman, May 5, 1643.

Book Trade in Germany, the first Easter catalogue of, 1600.

Books, published in Germany from 1814 to 1826 inclusive, 50,303, being new works.

Books, published in France from 1814 to 1826:—In 1814—979; 1815—1712; 1816—1851; 1817—2126; 1818—2431; 1819—2441; 1820—2465; 1821—2617; 1822—3114; 1823—2687; 1824—3436; 1825—3569; 1826—4347, showing the great advance after the peace of 1815 in the book trade in that country; total, 33,774 works in thirteen years. Number published 1852 reached 8261; of these 4321 were published in Paris, 3926 in the departments, and 15 in Algiers. Of all 6635 were new publications; 7682 were in French, 90 German; 44 English; 110 Spanish; 66 Greek; 4 Arabic; 28 Italian; 6 Hebrew; 208 Latin; 15 Portuguese; 4 Polish; 3 Oriental; and 6 Polyglott.

Book-Keeping, in the Italian mode, originated in the fifteenth century, and was first made known here by Peele in 1569.

Boone, Colonel, founded the province or state of Kentucky, in America, being the first settler, in 1771.

Booty of military, largest plunder by military hordes, that of Thomas Kouli Khan, in the year 1734, being £266,250,000 sterling.

Borax, brought to Europe from India, 1713; it has since been found in Europe.

Bordeaux, magistrates of, fined 1,000,000 francs, for counter-revolutionary principles, Mar. 10, 1793.

Bordeaux entered by the English army, Feb. 13, 1814; deputies from, arrive in London, to invite Louis XVIII. to return to France, March 25, 1814.

Borgia, the noted Cæsar, slain at Vienna, 1507.

Borgo St. Sepolcro, Tuscany, had its cathedral and 150 houses destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

Borneo, Labuan, colonized by England, Dec. 2, 1846, under Sir James Brooke, styled Rajah of Sarawak.

Borodino, sanguinary battle of, between Napoleon and the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812. The loss on both sides was enormous, 240,000 men being engaged. The victory was with the French emperor, who afterwards marched into Moscow, Sept. 14.

Boroughs, towns which send members to parliament, so named since Burgesses were returned in the reign of Henry III., 1265; first admitted into the Scotch parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; into the Irish, 1365.

Borough-English, a mode of tenure which existed as early as 834. It was abolished in Scotland in 1062.

Boroughbridge, battle of, between Edward II. and the Earls of Hartford and Lancaster, the latter were defeated and beheaded with the greatest insults near Pontefract, 1322.

Boscobel Oak, Staffordshire, in which Charles II. concealed himself after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

Boston, United States, built 1630; fires at, 1747, 1760, 1761, 1763; re-

sisted British taxation, 1773; proscribed, and the ports shut, March 25, 1774; besieged by the English, and 400 houses destroyed, Mar. 25, 1775.

Boston Church, England, built 1309; damaged by fire, May 23, 1803.

Bosen, called also Penguin Island, at the Cape of Good Hope, sunk by an earthquake, Jan. 2, 1809.

Bosworth Field, battle of, Aug. 22, 1485, ending the wars between the red and white roses, or the houses of York and Lancaster.

Boswell, Sir Alexander, killed in a duel by Mr. James Stuart, for a libel which he had written in a scandalous paper called "The Beacon," March 26, 1822.

Botany founded by Aristotle, 320, B.C.; studied till the end of the fifteenth century; study advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Banlieu, Cæsalpinus, and others, before 1600; Linnæus system, 1750; Jussieu, 1758; there were 11,800 plants described at the death of Linnæus, 1778; the additions recorded to 1850 are 100,000.

Botany Bay discovered by Cook, 1770; first settlement of, expedition, sailed in May, 1787; arrived in Jan. 1788.

Bothel Castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.

Bothwell married the Queen of Scots, 1566; died in Denmark, 1596.

Botolph's, St. Priory, Colchester, built, 1109.

Botolph Church, Aldgate, built 1749; Bishopsgate, 1727; Aldersgate partly rebuilt, 1820.

Botolph, Aldgate, London, meeting of the inhabitants, to adopt measures for resisting the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound, on the rents of the parish, by the lay impropriators, Sept. 2, 1824.

Bottles, of glass, made first in England, 1558; one to hold two hogsheads blown at Leith, Scotland, Jan., 1748.

Boulogne, France, taken by the English, 1542; restored, 1550; vessels at, attacked by Nelson successfully, Aug. 3, 1801; a second attempt unsuccessful, Aug. 15, 1801; again attacked by Catamarans, Oct. 3, 1804; town set on fire by congreve rockets, Oct. 8, 1806. The present Emperor of France, Napoleon III., made a descent at, and was taken prisoner, Aug. 6, 1840.

Boulogne Flotilla fitted out to invade England, 1804, consisting of 1300 vessels, 17,000 seamen, 160,000 soldiers, 10,000 horse and proportionate artillery; frustrated by Nelson's destruction of the combined fleets of France and Spain, which Napoleon had designed to double upon Cornwallis, off Brest, and a portion to sweep the channel at the same time, 1805.

Boulter, Dr. Hugh, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, distributed in 1727 and 1728 large quantities of corn to the poor during the dearth, and had all the poor received and fed at his own expense in Dublin. In 1739 and 1740, he supported the poor without regard to religious distinction in the poor-house of Dublin, and his charities in Ireland alone were £40,000. He died 1742, and besides a provision for his widow, he left £30,000 more in charities.

Boughton, near Canterbury, riot at, Thom the lunatic killed, 1838.

Bounties for the exportation of goods first given, in 1688; given in America for raising naval stores, 1703; subsequently for other articles. The principle is now exploded.

Bounty, mutiny of the armed ship, owing to the tyranny of the commander, Bligh, April 28, 1789; the captain and nineteen men reached Timor at last, south of the Moluccas, in June, a distance of 4000 miles. Six of the mutineers tried and three executed, Sept. 15, 1792; others of the mutineers, ten in number, reached and colonised Pitcairn Island, where their descendants were discovered, 1814.

Bourbon created into a duchy, 1336: Anthony, head of the family

of that name; Henry of Navarre, his son, came to the throne of France, 1589; the crown of Spain settled on a younger branch of the family, 1713; duke of, disgraced by Louis XV., 1726; family compact of, 1761; expelled France, 1791; restored by the armies of the allied powers, 1814; again expelled, and restored by the allies, 1815; again expelled, July, 1830, by the French people; the Orleans branch then ascended the throne in the person of Louis Philippe, Aug. 9, 1830; deposed, Feb. 24, 1848, and his family expelled.

Bourbon, island of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1545; the French settled it, 1672; surrendered to the English, July 2, 1810; awful hurricane at, Feb., 1829.

Bourbon les Baines, Bassigni, France, the vault under the church gave way during mass, Sep. 14, 1778; when 600 persons were killed.

Bourdeaux, or Bordeaux, united to the dominions of Henry II. of England; King John of France brought there captive, 1356; Richard II. born at, 1362; entered by Wellington after the battle of Orthes, Feb. 25, 1814.

Bourdenaye, the commander-in-chief of the French East India ships, seized at Plymouth, Jan. 7, 1747.

Bourgainville, a celebrated French navigator who escaped from the massacres in Paris, 1792, and died, 1811.

Bourignonists, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, 1658; her supporters increased to thousands, 1670; died, 1680.

Bousky, George, and two other assassins tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Mr. Thynne in Pall Mall, together with Count Koningsmark, who had hired them to commit the crime, Feb. 28, 1682. Bousky and his two companions executed in Pall Mall, March 10; but Count Koningsmark was favoured by the court and escaped; he was afterwards assassinated himself, by order of George I., when Elector of Hanover.

Boussole and Astrolabe French discovery ships first missing Oct. 27, 1788.

Bow Bridge first built, 1087.

Bow Church, Cheapside, built, 1673; tower finished, 1680.

Bow and Arrow Castle, isle of Portland, built in a remote time, taken from King Stephen, 1142.

Bow new bridge opened, 1839.

Bowes, A. A., excommunicated, for not having paid £553 expenses in the Ecclesiastical Court, for costs in a suit of his wife's, March 6, 1790.

Bowler, John, convicted of shooting Mr. Burrows near Harrow, and wounding him, July 3, 1812, a farmer of good property, executed Aug. 21.

Bowles, the widow, died, West Hannay, Berks, April 4, 1719, aged 124.

Bowman, a coachman to a Turkey merchant, opened the first coffee-house at Cornhill, 1652.

Bows and Arrows introduced into England a second time, by William the Conqueror, 1066; they were known previously, before 420.

Boxtel, battle of, Sept. 17, 1794, between the English under the Duke of York, and the French; the latter were the victors, taking 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon.

Boyd, Captain, and Major Campbell, fought a duel in Ireland; the latter found guilty of murder, and executed Aug. 12, 1808.

Boyer, Gen., condemned to death by the Bourbons, for suffering Martinique to be given up to Napoleon, after his return from Elba; commuted to twenty years' imprisonment, 1816.

Boyle lectures instituted, 1691, by Robert Boyle, son of the great Earl of Cork.

Boyne, battle of the, fought July 1, 1690, between William III. and James II., in Ireland; the latter defeated, losing 1500 men.

Boyne man-of-war burned at Portsmouth, May 4, 1795, when numbers of persons perished by the

explosion of the magazine; wreck of the sunk hull cleared, 1840.

Brabant made a duchy, 620; devolved on the Count of Louvain, 1005; the Austrian division taken by the French, 1746; again, 1794; it now forms part of the kingdom of Belgium.

Brabant, Council of, remonstrated against the Emperor Joseph and the useful reforms he proposed, 1787.

Bracciara, Italy, 200 houses destroyed by an earthquake at, 1782.

Bradenstoke priory built, 1076.

Bradford, Wilts, letters at, from Bath and Bristol, delivered three days in the week after June 24, 1741, only a few miles distant.

Bradford, Wilts, much injured by fire, April 30, 1740.

Bradford, Yorkshire, made a borough, 1832.

Bradshaw, John, president of the high court of justice, who died in October, 1659, taken out of his grave and hanged at Tyburn, by Charles II., on his restoration, Dec. 3, 1660.

Bradsole abbey, Kent, built 1191.

Bradstow Pier destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767.

Braganza, house of, razed, 1640.

Bramber Castle, Sussex, built before the Conquest.

Brancepeth Castle, Durham, built, 1140.

Brandenburg family recognized in Henry I., 923; title of margrave of, 927; Frederick IV. made elector, in 1417; a dukedom, 1526.

Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, the residence of Queen Caroline of England, 1820; expired at, Aug. 7, 1821; demolished, 1823.

Brandy first extracted from the dried fruit of the caroba tree, 1805.

Brandywine, battle of, in America, in which the colonists were defeated, and Philadelphia taken, Sept. 11, 1777.

Braschi, Cardinal Angelo, elected pope Feb. 14, 1775; expelled from Rome by the French; died, a prisoner of the Directory, Aug. 29, 1799, at Valence.

Brass Crosby, lord mayor of London, committed to the Tower, 1771, by the House of Commons, for holding a messenger to bail.

Brass money called in, 1560.

Bray, vicar of, a notorious turncoat, the Rev. Symon Symonds; twice a papist and twice a protestant in two successive reigns, Henry VIII. to Elizabeth inclusive, between 1533 and 1588; he boasted that his principle was to live and die vicar of Bray, whence the well-known song.

Brazenose College, Oxford, founded, 1513.

Brazil discovered, 1486; settled by Spain; 1575; by the Dutch, 1624; taken by the Portuguese, 1654; government fixed at Rio, 1753; diamond mines discovered, 1730; independent of Portugal, Dec. 14, 1815; obtained popular representation, 1822; Don Pedro Emperor, 1825; abdicated in favour of his infant son, 1831; returned to Portugal, where a civil war broke out.

Brazil Slave Trade abolished, 1832.

Bread, during the siege of Paris by Henry IV., made from the bones of the charnel houses, 1594; assize of bread in England, 1202; London bakers' company incorporated, 1307; bread not allowed to be sold in bakers' shops until 1302; bread made with yeast by the English bakers, 1634; sale of bread as at present authorized, 1815; sale of, in Ireland, regulated by statute, 1832; bread act, 1836; in Ireland, 1838; in 1754, the quartern loaf was 4d.; in 1757, 10d.; in March, 1800, 17d., and new bread forbidden under the penalty of 5s. the loaf; if sold under twenty-four hours, old; in January, 1801, the quartern loaf was 1s. 11d.; in July, 1810, 2s. 5d.; in July, 1823, it was 10d.; and in 1833, 8½d.

Bread-fruit tree brought to the West Indies by Captain Bligh, Jan., 1793; 1151 were brought from Otahaite; introduced at St. Helena,

1793; 352 left at Jamaica; 5 reserved for Kew Gardens; cultivated successfully in Guinea, 1802.

Bread, the assize upon, abolished Aug. 19, 1815.

Breakfast in 1480; a tavern bill of this date ran as follows: "Breakfast provisions "Syr Goefry Walton, the gude Ladie Walton, and their fair daughter Gabrielle — 3 pounds of saved salmon, 2 pounds of boiled mutton and onions, 3 slices of porke, 6 red herrings, 6 pounds of leavened bread, 1 choppin of mead, 5 choppins of strong beer."

Breakwater at Plymouth begun Aug. 10, 1812; finished, 1841; it is 5280 feet long, 360 broad at the bottom, and 30 at the top; it took 3,666,000 tons of marble blocks, of from one to five tons each, and cost £1,500,000.

Breastplate armour invented, 397 B.C.

Brechin, Scotland, besieged, 1333, by Edward III.; battle of, 1452; see founded, 1150; bishopric discontinued, 1688; a post-revolution bishopric established, 1731.

Brecknock Castle, Wales, built, 1039; priory, 1100.

Brecknock Canal opened June 28, 1802.

Breda taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau, 1590; by the Spaniards, 1625; by the Dutch, 1637; treaty there between Charles II. and the Scotch, 1649; Charles II. resided at, 1660; taken by the French, 1793; retaken the same year; the French garrison excluded by the inhabitants, 1813.

Breeches worn in Rome in the time of the emperor Augustus; breeches makers expelled from Rome in 394; introduced into England, 1554.

Bremen fortified, 1010; sold to the elector of Hanover, George I., 1716; damaged by an explosion of powder, 1,000 houses injured, and forty persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739; taken by the French, 1757; the French expelled by the Hanoverians, 1758; seized by the French, 1806; annexed by Napoleon to the French empire, 1810; restored to independence, 1813.

Brescia, Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, July 8, 1779.

Brescia, crops in the whole vicinity of, destroyed by an inundation, Aug. 15, 1850.

Breslau, battle of, between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter defeated, Nov. 22, 1757; city of, surrendered to the king of Prussia, Dec. 8, 1740; to the French, Jan. 5, 1807; again, 1813.

Brest, France, possessed by the English, 1378; given up to the Duke of Britany, 1391; Lord Berkeley and the British forces repulsed here with great loss, June 8, 1694; the magazine, 400 yards long, destroyed by fire, and 7,000 crowns in stores destroyed, Jan. 19, 1744; marine hospital, and fifty galley slaves burned, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine of, destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784.

Bretigny, peace of, with France, by which England regained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumais, and Rovergue; England renouncing Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy, and receiving 3,000,000 crowns to release king John, long a prisoner in London, May 8, 1360.

Breviaries first adopted by the Church of Rome, 1080.

Brewers' licences taxed, 1781. See Beer.

Brewhouse of Meux & Co. vats burst at, Oct. 17, 1814.

Briar's Creek, battle of, between the Americans and British, March 16, 1779, the Americans being beaten; the same result from a second action at the same place, May 3.

Bribery, in cases of public justice, first indictable, 1288, Thomas de Weyland, a judge, being banished for that offence; William de Thorpe, chief justice of the court

of king's bench, hanged for bribery, 1351; another judge fined £20,000 for the like offence, 1616; Mr. Walpole sent to the Tower for bribery, 1712; Lord Strangford suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords for soliciting a bribe, Jan., 1784. First practised in England at elections, 1554; forbidden by law at elections, 1696, 1729, 1735. Sykes and Rumbold imprisoned for bribery at an election, March 14, 1776; a Durham elector convicted, 1803; Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping convicted of bribery at Ilchester, April 28, 1804; seven fined and imprisoned for bribery at Penryn; Sir M. M. Lopez fined £10,000, and condemned to a year's imprisonment, for bribery at Grampound, Oct. 1819. Members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated for bribery, 1831; the supporters of Mr. Knight of Cambridge convicted of bribery, Feb. 20, 1835; the elections for Cambridge and Ludlow made void, 1840. The St. Alban's bribery committee and proceedings, 1850; the Derby proceedings on a charge of corruption of electors against a member of Earl Derby's government, 1852.

Brichian, order of knighthood, in Sweden, instituted, 1366.

Bricks early used in England by the Romans, 44; made under Alfred the Great, 886; size regulated by Charles I., 1625; taxed, 1784, 1804, with tiles; paid duty in England in 1820, 949,000,000; in 1830, 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; 1850, 1,700,000,000.

Bricks and Tiles—duty laid on bricks, 2s. 6d. per thousand; plain tiles, 3s.; pan tiles, 3s.; paving tiles, 1s. 6d. per hundred; large do., 3s. per hundred; all others, 3s. per thousand, 1784. Duties repealed, 1846.

Bridewell, London, a palace of king John, by Fleet Ditch; rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1522; given to the city by Edward VI., 1553; converted into an hospital, 1558; subsequently used as a house of correction, by the mayor and corporation of London; the number of prisoners is in general about 1,300; other places of restraint from this adopted the name of Bridewell: as in Westminster, the act for which was passed in 1826, the new Bridewell, 1829; that in Tothill-fields rebuilt, 1831. The first bridewell was so called from being near St. Bride's Well.

Bridge, London, fire on, by which 3000 persons were burned and drowned, 1212.

Bridge, new, over the Esk completed, Aug. 12, 1777.

Bridge-street Association, a true bill for extortion and oppression found against it, July 21, 1821.

Bridges, Trajan's, over the Danube, 4,770 feet long, 103 broad; the first of stone, in England, at Bow, near Stratford, 1087; London, 1176; rebuilt, 1831; Westminster erected, 1750; Blackfriars opened, 1769; Waterloo, 1817; Vauxhall, 1816; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; there passed over the old bridge of London in the day, 89,640 foot passengers; 769 waggons; 2,924 carts and drays; coaches, 1,240; gigs and taxed carts, 485; horses, 764. Since that time the population is nearly doubled. Bridge at the Menai Strait erected, 1825; tubular bridge over the Menai, 1850; Aberconway tubular bridge, 1848. Bridge of the Puerto de Santa Maria, near the town of Cadiz, fell as soon as completed, and killed several hundred persons, Feb. 22, 1779.

Bridgman, Sir Orlando, refused to sign the indulgences, Nov. 17, 1672.

Bridgnorth Castle, built 800.

Bridgtown, Barbadoes, destroyed by fire, 1668; 160 houses destroyed by a second fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, Feb. 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767; half ruined by hurricanes in 1780 and 1831.

Bridgwater Castle and Bridge built, 1204.

Bridgwater Canal begun by Brindley the engineer, at the expense of the Duke of Bridgwater, 1758.

Bridgwater House erected, in the Green Park, 1848.

Bridle, the keeper of Ilchester jail, convicted of cruelty to his prisoners, and fined £50.

Bridport, Lord, captured three French sail of the line, July 27, 1795.

Bridport, riot at, on account of the high price of bread, May 4, 1816.

Brienne, battle of, between the French and the allies, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814; the allies were defeated with great loss.

Brighton, or Brighthelmstone, Sussex, a small place inhabited by fishermen, and burned by the French, 1474; Charles II. embarked there for France, after the battle of Worcester, 1651; the Prince of Wales built a marine residence there, 1784; sold after his decease as George IV.; block house swept away by the sea, March 26, 1786; part of the cliff fell with great damage, Nov. 16. 1807; chain-pier erected at, 1,134 feet long; completed, 1823; injured, Oct. 15, 1833; population of, 51,000; made a borough, 1832.

Brightwill, Berks, greatly damaged by fire, May 13, 1740.

Bright, Mr., of Maldon, Essex, died, Nov. 10, 1755, aged 29, weighing 44 stone.

Brill and Flushing delivered to the English, 1584; given back, 1616.

Bristol, city of, built before the Christian era; cathedral built, 1311, Gothic style, 175 feet long, 73 wide; obtained a charter, and was made a separate county by Edward III.; taken by the Earl of Gloucester, on behalf of his sister Maud, 1138; St. Mary's church built, 1292; obtained a new charter, 1581; taken by Charles I., July 26, 1643; attacked by Cromwell, Sept., 1645; act for a new Exchange passed, 1723; built, 1741; bridge built, 1760; attempt to set the shipping on fire, Jan. 22, 1777; riot at, on account of a toll, Oct. 25, 1773, the people fired upon; docks formed at, 1807; riot on the entrance of Sir Charles Wetherell, warehouses plundered, prison forced, nearly a hundred houses burned; inactivity of the mayor and magistrates, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831; rioters tried, Jan. 2, 1832, four executed, and twenty-four transported; suicide of Colonel Brereton, Jan. 9, 1832; see of, erected by Henry VIII.; the cathedral, once the catholic church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded by Robert Fitz Harding, 1148; Paul Bushe, the first bishop, 1542; see of Bristol united with Gloucester, 1836; Bristol cross built, 1373; removed to Stourhead, 1760.

Bristol, plan to seize, discovered, and seven persons, adherents of the Pretender, apprehended and brought to London, Oct. 18, 1715.

Bristol, Earl of, and Bishop of Derry, taken up as a spy in Italy, March 21, 1798.

Bristol merchants petition the parliament against the intolerable oppression of extents in aid, May 8, 1817.

Bristow, Captain, discovered a group of islands in south latitude 50° 46′, long. E. 166° 35′; named them Lord Auckland's Islands, 1809.

Britain, island of Great, the earliest mention of which is in the account of the voyage of Hamilcar, or Hamilcon, preserved by Festus Avienus, to the islands of Æstryminion, or Cassiterides, in search of tin; to which the Carthaginians, being the marine carriers for the Phœnicians, used to sail for that purpose, by way of Gades or Cadiz. The description given of the locality whence the tin was obtained, is also found in the early Roman writers. Julius Cæsar first visited Britain 55 years before the Christian era. The expedition of Claudius into Britain took place in the year 40 of

the existing era; first discovered to be an island, 40; London founded by the Romans, 49; Caractacus taken and carried to Rome, 51; the Romans defeated by Boadicea, 61; Suetonius defeated a large army of the Britons, 61; the conquest completed by Agricola, 85; reign of Lucius, the first Christian king, 179; Severus occupied York with his court, 207; died there, 211; Carausius ruled Britain, 286; was killed by Alectus, who still usurped the supreme power, 293; Constantius, the emperor, recovered Britain, defeating Alectus, 296; he died at York, 306; the Romans finally withdrew from England, 426; the Anglo-Saxons called in to aid the natives in their defence against the Picts, 449; the new allies of the Britons drove them into Wales and the west, 455; many crossed over from the west and settled in Britany or Armorica, 457; South Britain divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, which lasted till 827; Egbert then crowned king of all England, the heptarchy having become united under him, 820.—The kings or leaders who governed before and under the heptarchy are very imperfectly handed down: those since the Christian era, whose names (and names alone, in many cases,) remain, are as follow: Avirагus, 45; Marius, 73; Coilus I., 125; Lucius, 179; Severus, the Roman emperor, 207; Carausius, 284; Alectus, 293; St. Helena and Constantius, the latter emperor of Rome, 296; Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, 337; Constans, brother of Constantine, 340; Magnensius, 350; Constantius, his vicars in Britain, Gratianus, Funarius, and Martinus, 353; Julian, 361; Jovian, 363; Valentinian, 364; Gratian, 375; Maximus, 381; Valentinian, 388; Honorius, 395; Vortigern, 446; Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, of Roman extraction, 481; Uther Pendragon, 500; Arthur, 506; Constantine, cousin of Arthur, 546; Aurelius Conan, 576; Vortipor, Cuneglas, 576; Malgo Coranus, 586; Careticus, 613; Cadwan VI., Prince of North Wales, 615; Cadwallan, 678; Cadwallader. [Here the Saxons conquered all the country east of the Severn, and divided it, and the British rulers were only styled "Princes of Wales."] The kingdoms of the heptarchy were Kent; Sussex and Surrey, called the North Saxons; Bucks, Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, called the West Saxons; the East Saxons, comprising Essex, Middlesex, and a part of Herts; Northumbria, comprising Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland; the East Angles, including Norfolk, Suffolk, and the Isle of Ely; Mercia, including Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts. Of these seven kingdoms, Kent began with Hengist, 455, and numbered seventeen kings to Egbert, the last being Baldred, 805, conquered by Egbert, 823. The South Saxon began with Ella, 490, and terminated with Authun and Berthun, 688; the names of most of the princes are unknown; conquered 725 by Ina. The kingdom of the West Saxons began with Cerdicus, 519, of which Bertric was the last, 781, numbering eighteen kings before the throne fell to Egbert. The East Saxon princes numbered fourteen kings, beginning with Erchenwin, 527, until seized by Egbert. The kingdom of Northumbria, at first two governments, became united under Ida in 547; in all twenty-eight kings before Egbert, 806. The kingdom of the East Angles commenced under Uffa, 575, and terminated under Ethelbert, 790, numbering sixteen monarchs. The powerful kingdom of Mercia began with Crida, or Cridda, 586, in all

twenty-one kings, the last being Burhred or Burdred, 852, when it terminated, like the others, in the sovereignty of Egbert. These seven kingdoms had all been nominally united under one chief, who made an eighth; hence there was an octarch over all before the time of Egbert, who became absolute by vanquishing the subordinate seven, he being the octarch, or acknowledged head, at that moment. The first of the octarchs was Hengist, first king of Kent, 457; Ella, 490; Cerdic, 519; Kenrick, 534; Cealwin, 560; St. Ethelbert, 593; Redwald, 616; Edwin, 630; Oswald, 635; Oswen, 644; Wulfhae, 670; Etheldred, King of Mercia, 675; Conrad, 704; Celred, 709; Ethelbald, 716; Offa, 758; Egforth, 796; Kenulf, 796; Egbert, 820.

Brittany, France, founded 383; made a duchy, 874; annexed to France, 1150; silver mine discovered there, Nov., 1730.

Britannia Bridge, last tube of, raised to its place, Sept. 13, 1850.

British East Indies, value of American exports to, 1845, 431,398 dolls. British West Indies, 4,124,220 dolls. To Brazil, 2,837,950 dolls.

British ships seized in Spain, March, 1726; in France, 1743.

British Linen Company formed 1746.

British Lying-in Hospital established in Brownlow Street, 1749.

British Herring Fishery incorporated, 1750.

British Museum founded on a grant of parliament of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, April 5, 1753; the collections of books, MSS., and articles of *vertu*, cost him £50,000; the library consisted of 50,000 volumes, and the different articles were 69,352 in number: annual grants for important additions to the buildings have been since made.

British India, Pitt brought in a bill for the better government of, and the appointment of a board of control, 1784.

British Society incorporated for the extension of the fisheries, 1786.

British manufactures prohibited in France, Oct. 9, 1793.

British Mineralogical Society commenced 1799.

British troops at Columbo, Ceylon, murdered by the Adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803.

British Museum, robbery of prints and drawings, July 3, 1803.

British and Foreign Bible Society instituted 1804.

British Institution founded Jan. 4, 1805; opened Jan. 18, 1806; for the encouragement of art.

British Queen, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished, Dec. 16, 1814.

British Nautical Society founded 1815.

British and Foreign School Society instituted 1815.

British and Foreign School Society, numbered in 1834 no less than 166,600 scholars, in 3,445 schools.

British Archæological Association, for researches into the arts and monuments of the middle ages, 1843; Institute, 1843.

British Artists, society of, established in 1849.

Broad-bottom Administration, so called because it was formed out of a coalition of parties, Nov., 1744; dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, 1754.

Broad Seal of England first used, 1050.

Broadswords forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, July 26, 1724.

Brocade brought from the East and first established at Lyons, 1757.

Brocas, Sir Peckfael, did penance for adultery, at Paul's Cross, Oct., 1612.

Brocoli, an Italian plant, brought into England 1603; much cultivated here 1680.

Brodie Castle, Scotland, built 1113.

Brody, in Galicia, 1500 houses burned at, May 5, 1801.

Brogataro, Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, 1782.

Broglio, Marshal, surprised by the enemy's forces, and escaped in his shirt, Sept. 15, 1734.

Broglie, Duke de, made minister of France, 1835.

Broke, Captain, captured the American frigate Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.

Brokers regulated by law, 1695–1696; dealings of stock-brokers regulated, 1719 and 1736.

Brooke, Fulke Greville, Lord, stabbed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628.

Brooke, John Charles, Somerset herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket Theatre, Feb. 3, 1794.

Broomsholе Priory, Norfolk, built 1113.

Broomsgrove, nearly destroyed by an inundation from a waterspout, April 15, 1792.

Broomflower, order of knighthood in France, 1234.

Brothels, allowed in London, 1162. Penalties against infected or married women, 1162, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. Suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; one licensed at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV., and the women paid him a weekly tax, which in 1471 amounted to 1471 ducats per annum.

Brothers, a pretended religious prophet, who, as with all similar characters, declared he had particular revelations from heaven; was really imprisoned under the fear of creating political disaffection, March 6, 1794.

Brotherly Love, order of knighthood, begun 1708.

Brougham, Lord, demanded an open trial for Queen Caroline, who arrived in London, June 6, 1820; he protested against a secret tribunal, June 7.

Brougham and Denman, counsel for Queen Caroline, heard at the bar of the lords, June 22, 1820.

Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.

Broughton, Lancashire, bridge broke down while some soldiers were marching over, and six fell and had limbs broken, April 11, 1831.

Browne, Major Archibald, sentenced to pay a fine of £100, to be imprisoned six months, and to find security to keep the peace for five years, for sending a challenge to a person named Archer, February 7, 1785.

Brownistes, a religious sect, founded in Southwell by Robert Brown, 1615.

Brownrig, Gen., took prisoner the King of Candy, Sept. 26, 1814.

Bruanberg, battle of, 938.

Bruce, advanced to the throne of Scotland, 1306.

Bruce, the traveller, left England to find the source of the Nile, June, 1768; reached Gondar, February, 1770; returned to England, 1773.

Bruges, founded 700; fortified, 890; taken by the French, July 5, 1708; again 1794.

Brunel's plan for a tunnel under the Thames, considered at a public meeting, July 14, 1824.

Brunswick, city of, built, 261.

Brunswick, house of, originated with Azo of Este, who died 1055, and left a son who was Guelph IV., great-grandfather of Henry the Lion, who married Maud, daughter of Henry II., king of England. Henry the Lion is regarded as the founder of the family. He was proscribed in the diet of Wurtzburg, 1179. The house of Brunswick became divided into several branches. The royal family of England sprung from the Duke of Brunswick-Zell. Duke Augustus left three sons, two of whom succeeded him, Rodolphus Augustus, 1666, and Anthony Ulrick, 1704; Augustus William, son of Ulrick, 1714, was succeeded in 1731 by Ludovick Rudolf, who died without male issue, 1735, and was succeeded by Ferdinand Albrecht, who, dying the same year, was succeeded by his son Charles, who transferred the ducal residence to Brunswick, and in 1780 was suc-

ceeded by his son Charles William Ferdinand, killed at Jena, Oct. 14, 1806. He was succeeded by his fourth son, his eldest son being blind, who abdicated in his favour, Charles William; this last fell at Quatre Bras, commanding the advanced guard, June 15, 1815. He was succeeded by his eldest son Charles Frederick William, who was deposed by his younger brother, William, Sept. 7, 1830, in consequence of a revolution at Brunswick, in 1830, and the elder brother sought, when the ducal palace was burned, a refuge in England.

Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, the princess of, married the prince of Prussia, June 9, 1733; this princess, an unsuccessful attempt was made to poison, Dec. 24, 1736; the prince of, elected Duke of Courland, July 12, 1741.

Brunswick, Duke of, invaded France, publishing an insolent manifesto; repelled with merited disgrace, by General Dumourier, 1792.

Brussels, founded in 670; bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, 1695, upwards of 4000 houses and 14 churches destroyed; ducal palace and records destroyed by fire, 1730; taken by the French, 1746; again by Dumourier, 1792; revolution at, 1830; riot in, April 5, 1834, in consequence of certain displays of attachment to the house of Orange. The furniture of sixteen fine houses was demolished.

Bryanites, a new sect, like the Southcotians and Mormons, recently appeared, to teach mankind that they alone are favoured by Heaven; they pretend to cast out devils, to heal the sick, and to know the lot of man in a future state; they appeared first at Millbrook, Oct., 1824.

Bubble Companies, formed in London and Paris in 1719 and 1721, when the South Sea scheme here involved capital to the amount of three hundred millions. Similar speculations were formed in England in 1825, only a few of which were more than moonshine, and remained after the storm had strewed its wreck upon the waters. Of the better companies some idea may be formed from the following partial enumeration, and their estimated costs:—Railways—Bath and Bristol; Birmingham and Liverpool, £600,000; Bristol and Birmingham, £800,000; Bristol Northern & Western; East London and United Dock; Grand Western, £3,000,000; Grand Junction, £2,000,000; Hibernian General, £1,000,000; Kentish; Limerick and Waterford, £300,000; London and Birmingham; Do. and Bristol; London Northern, £2,500,000; London, Portsmouth, and Southampton, £1,000,000; Manchester and Leeds, £500,000; Manchester and Liverpool, £300,000; Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, £1,000,000; Royal Hibernian General; Surrey, Sussex, and Hants, £750,000; Taunton, £200,000. Banking, Loan, Investment, and Assurance Companies—Alliance Fire and Life, £5,000,000; Alliance Marine, £2,000,000; British Annuity, £3,000,000; British Paving, Building, and Investment, £2,000,000; British Shipping Loan Company, £1,000,000; Crown Life Assurance, £1,500,000; Equitable Investment Society, £2,000,000; Equitable Loan Bank, £2,000,000; Hibernian Joint Stock Company; Irish Investment Bank, £500,000; Investment Bank, £200,000; Irish Investment and Equitable Loan Bank, £500,000; London and Manchester Equitable Loan Bank, £500,000; Metropolitan Banking Company, £500,000; Metropolitan Investment Society, £2,000,000; Medical, Clerical, and General Life Insurance, £1,000,000; Metropolitan Loan and Investment Company, £1,000,000; Palladium Fire and Life Assurance, £2,000.000; Protector Fire Assurance, £5,000,000; Promoter Benefit Company, £60,000; Provincial Bank of Ireland, £2,000,000; United British and Foreign Loan Company £2,500,000. Gas Companies—British: Birming-

ham and Staffordshire, £100,000; Continental, £2,000,000; Gas Engine Carriage Company, £200,000; Hibernian, £1,000,000; London Portable Gas Company; New Imperial ditto, £250,000; Provincial ditto, £1,000,000; Phœnix ditto, £450,000; South American and Colonial Gas ditto, £1,000,000; United General Gas, £2,000,000. British and Irish Mines—British Mining Association, £400,000; Equitable Mining, £200,000; English Mining, £250,000; Hibernian Mining Company, £500,000; Irish Mining; Mr. Rothschild's Welch Mining Company; South Wales ditto, £2,000,000; Welsh Iron and Coal do., £250,000. Foreign Mines, &c.—Anglo-Mexican, £1,000,000; Anglo-Chilian, £1,000,000; Arigna Iron and Coal, £300,000; Bolanos; Brazilian, £1,000,000; Chilian, £1,000,000; Colombian, £1,000,000; General Mining Association; Gold Coast Mining; General South American, £2,000,000; New Brazilian; Pasco Peruvian Mines, £2,000,000; Pearl Fishery, £725,000; Real del Monte, £200,000; Rio de la Plata, £1,000,000; Tlalpaxahua, £400,000; United Mexican Mining Company, £240,000. Shipping and Dock Companies—Bristol and English Channel Ship Canal, £750,000; Bermondsey Collier Dock, £750,000; Bermondsey Dock, £800,000; Faversham Navigation; General Steam Navigation, £2,000,000; London and Portsmouth Ship Canal, £5,000,000; London, Brighton, and Devonshire Fishing Company, £500,000; St. Ives New Pier, £30,000; South London Dock, £750,000. Miscellaneous Companies—Australian Agricultural Company, £1,000,000; Alderney Dairy, £75,000; Bognor New Town, £300,000; British Distillery, £200,000; British Iron, £2,000,000; British Fishing Co., £1,000,000; British Patent Brick, £300,000; Canada Company; East London Dairy, £125,000; General Coal Company; General Journal Company, £250,000; Great Westminster Dairy, £200,000; General United Coal, £2,000,000; Kent and Essex Flour Company, £210,000; London Brick Company, £500,000; Metropolitan Marine Bath, £500,000; Metropolitan Milk; Metropolitan Fish Company, £500,000; Metropolitan Water-works Company, £500,000; Metropolitan Alderney Dairy, £150,000; New Corn Exchange; Royal National Bath, £250,000; Sea and Inland Coal; South London Milk, £100,000; Thames Quay Company, £611,000; Thames Tunnel, £200,000; Westminster Fish, £100,000. The foregoing schemes apply only to England. In Ireland and Scotland there were among others the following:—Edinburgh and Leith Dock Company; Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railroad Company; Edinburgh and Glasgow Railroad Company; Berwick and Kelso Railroad Company; East Lothian Railroad Company; Scottish Union Insurance Company; Commercial Marine Insurance Company; Scottish Union Banking Company; National Bank of Scotland; Scottish Union Commercial Banking Company; Scottish Wool-stapling Company; Shotts Iron Joint Stock Company; Caledonian Iron and Foundry Company; Edinburgh and Leith Glass Company; Albion Glass Company; Scottish Porter Brewing Company; Caledonian Porter-Brewing Company; British Distillery Company; Joint Stock Whale Fishing Company; Edinburgh Cotton and Flax Spinning Company; Edinburgh Dairy Company, for the supply of milk, the feeding of veal, the making of cheese, &c. &c.; Equitable Loan. or Pawnbroker Company; Albyn Company, for the purpose of investing money on heritable properties in Edinburgh, &c. &c.; Equitable Building Company, for the purpose of building houses in the vicinity of Edinburgh for Workmen, &c. &c.; Joint Stock Company for the Manufacturing of Paper; Joint Stock Company for the Printing of Law-

papers. In the years 1844 and 1845, a railway mania broke out very similar to the foregoing speculations, and was carried to a fearful extent, and the ruin of thousands.

Bucaniers of America, a set of daring pirates of all countries, that committed depredations upon the Spanish colonies on the American continent and the West Indies. Murder and plunder to an extent frightful to record took place. Mansfield, the leader, died in 1668, and was succeeded by Morgan. Porto Cabello was rifled, Maracaibo plundered, and the booty taken to Jamaica in 1669. In 1671, they ravaged other towns, and murdered the inhabitants. Morgan actually became the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, and received the honour of knighthood, 1675, 1678, and 1680.

Buchanites, a religious sect, followers of one Margaret Buchan, in Scotland, who promised her disciples to lead them to the New Jerusalem, 1772. She died in 1791, and her doctrines were soon after forgotten.

Bucharest, treaty of, signed May 28, 1812, the Pruth was to be deemed thereby the limit of the Russian and Turkish empires.

Buckingham free school, founded *temp.* Edward VI.

Buckfastleigh Abbey, Devon, built, 918.

Buckingham, Duke of, stabbed by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628; George Villiers, Duke of, died, 1640; Duke of, betrayed by his servant, 1483.

Buckingham, Duke of, drove six horses in his carriage, the first in England, 1619; in ridicule, the Duke of Northumberland harnessed eight.

Buckingham, tower at, fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776; castle of, built, 918.

Buckingham House, built, 1703; made the queen's palace by George III., 1762, in lieu of Somerset palace. Taken down and rebuilt at £700,000 expense, 1826.

Buckland Priory, built, 1278.

Buckler, invented about 1670.

Buckwheat brought into Europe from Greece and Asia, about 1530; well known and cultivated in England, 1597.

Buda, taken by Solyman III. at the battle of Mohatz, 1526; a second time taken, sacked, and annexed to Turkey, 1540; taken by the imperialists, and the Mahometans massacred, 1686.

Buenos Ayres founded by Mendoza, 1535; taken by the English, June 21, 1806; retaken Aug. 12, from General Whitelock, who was disgraced July 6, 1807; declared independent, July 19, 1816; treaty with, signed Feb., 1822.

Buenos Ayres, treasure taken at, brought into London, Sept. 20, 1806, escorted by seamen.

Buenos Ayres forbade the importation of slaves, 1812; proclaimed all in their territories born free, after Jan. 30, 1813.

Buffoons in courts, afterwards called Jesters, abolished by Trajan, the Roman emperor, 98; jesters continued by English kings, for their indecent railleries, and employed under the Tudors and Stuarts; James I. is said to have changed them into poets-laureate, but these, according to Selden, were separate dependants, and existed as early as 1251, though their annual butt of sack seemed more the salary of the jester.

Bugden Palace, Huntingdon, built 1480.

Building, with wood and clay or wattle, the mode of the ancient Britons; Benedict, the monk, began the use of stone in dwellings about 670; brick was used here by the Romans, as well as stone, in public buildings; introduced here generally about 886; dwelling-houses were generally constructed of wood until about 1600. The first recorded building of stone in Ireland was a castle at Tuam, built by the King of Connaught, and called, on that account, "The Wonderful." The increase of buildings was prohibited

by Queen Elizabeth, who ordered that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings in High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen Street, were erected between 1607 and 1631, nearly on the spot where the Elms once stood. The number of dwellings in London, in 1772, was 100,930; in 1841, the houses were computed at 217,520; in the county of Middlesex alone, and in that of Surrey, at 100,000; the islands in the British Seas in that year contained 3,464,007 inhabited, 198,061 uninhabited, and 30,631 building; the houses in the metropolis were in that year, on the Middlesex side, 147,210; on the Surrey side, 58,774; total, 255,984. More than 4000 houses are annually added to the metropolis.

Buildings, new, in the Tower of London, 1850.

Building Acts were passed in the 5th, 23rd, and 35th of Elizabeth; 19th and 22nd Charles II.; 6th and 7th Anne; 33rd George II., and 6th George III.; and the acts of 1764, 1766, 1770, 1772, and 1783; and subsequent acts, numerous and imperative.

Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, built 1153.

Bulgarians defeated the Emperor Justinian, 687; subdued by Basilius, 1019; this tyrant put out the eyes of 15,000 prisoners, leaving one eye to each hundredth man that he might conduct his countrymen home; governed by Roman dukes till 1186; subdued by Bajazet, 1396.

Bulgaria, insurrection in, 1850.

Bulkley Hill, Cheshire, with all its trees, sunk down into a pit of water, July 8, 1657.

Bull, from *bulla*, any popish edict; made a fundamental law of the German empire at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356; issued against Queen Elizabeth, and sent with the Spanish armada, 1588.

Bull issued by the Pope against bible societies, March 20, 1817.

Bull-baiting first exhibited at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, introduced, 1374; bill to abolish, thrown out, in 1802, by Mr. Windham's influence.

Bull, John, Newspaper, proprietors of, brought before the House of Commons, for a breach of privilege, May 10, 1821; sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of £1100.

Bull-fights in Spain first practised, 1560; a bull fight at Lisbon attended by 10,000 persons, Sunday, June 14, 1840.

Bullen, Anna, appeared at court first, 1522; married the tyrant, Henry VIII., 1532; delivered of Queen Elizabeth, Sept. 7, 1533; beheaded, that her husband might marry another, May 19, 1536.

Bullets made of stone, 1514; those of iron are first mentioned in the Fœdera, 1550.

Bullion, gold and silver; first mode of assaying, 1354.

Bunhill Fields Burying-ground, formed near the city during the time of the plague, 1665.

Bunker's Hill, battle of, in which the Americans, after a bold stand, were defeated, fought June 17, 1775.

Buonarotti, Michel Angelo, the greatest of all artists known, as an architect, painter, and sculptor, died 1563; born at Florence, 1474.

Burdett, Sir Francis, and Mr. Paul, fought a duel in Combe Wood, Sir Francis wounded, May 5, 1807.

Burdett, Sir Francis, liberated from the Tower, June 21, 1810.

Burdett, Sir Francis, lost his causes against the speaker and serjeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, April 22, 1812.

Burdett, Sir Francis, presented a petition to parliament, from Manchester, Salford, and Leeds, praying for reform, the last signed by 7000 persons, Feb., 1817; motion of, for reform in parliament, rejected by 265 to 77, May 20, 1817.

Burdett, Sir Francis, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and £2000 fine, for reprehending the

disgraceful massacre at Manchester by undisciplined yeomanry, Feb. 8, 1821.

Burgesses called to parliament, 1265, in Scotland; in Ireland, 1365; must be residents of the places they represent in parliament, 1 Henry V., 1413.

Burges's meeting-house pulled down by the mob of Dr. Sacheverel, March 1, 1709.

Burgher seceders dissent from the church of Scotland about the burgess oath, 1739.

Burgh Castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans about 380.

Burglary punished with death, and he who obtained a conviction was exempted from parish offices, 1699; rewards on convictions, 1706 and 1720; laws amended respecting, between the years 1823 and 1829.

Burgoyne's army surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.

Burgos, Spain, Wellington repulsed in an attack upon, Oct. 1812; castle and works blown up by the French, June, 1813.

Burgundy, a kingdom of Alsace, 888; united to Arles, 928; dismembered, and the kingdom of Burgundy formed of part of Switzerland, Provence, Dauphiny, Bergez, La Bresse, Lionnois and Franche Compté, Velas, &c., 1034; dismembered and united to the Germans, 1035; revolts, 1074; dukes extinct, 1361; becomes united to France; the duke of, murdered by the dauphin, 1419; becomes a circle of the German empire, 1521; then of Spain, 1555; conquered by France, 1676.

Burgundian Cross, order of knighthood began, 1535.

Burial-places first permitted in English cities consecrated, 750; in church-yards, 758; vaults in churches, 742; the first at Canterbury, 1075; woollen shrouds used, 1666; union scarfs at funerals in Ireland, 1729; burials taxed, 1695, 1783; forbidden within towns in Poland, 1792.

Burials and Births in the metropolis in proportion to mortality, 1841.—Unhealthiest district, 1 death to 1.21 birth; less unhealthy district, 1 to 1.18; average district, 1 to 1.35; healthier districts, 1 to 1.27; healthiest, 1 to 1.33. The mortality in 1841, was 6·6 per cent.; higher in the unhealthy than the healthy districts or sub-districts of London; and the proportion of births, 5·1 per cent. higher. The deaths in 1839 for England were 331,007; births, 480,540. In the same year the burials were for England and Wales, out of every 1000 registered, the following numbers, males, females, and mean, with their respective ages:—

	Males.	Females.	Mean.
Under 1 Year.	239.3	197.8	218.5
1 and under 3	123.9	126.7	125.3
3 „ 5	50.5	52.7	51.6
5 „ 10	47.4	47.8	47.6
10 „ 15	25.9	28.7	27.3
15 „ 20	32.1	38.8	35.5
20 „ 25	39.5	43.9	41.7
25 „ 30	35.8	40.3	38.0
30 „ 35	32.1	36.5	34.3
35 „ 40	32.1	35.0	33.6
40 „ 45	31.1	32.2	31.6
45 „ 50	32.5	30.0	31.3
50 „ 55	31.8	30.4	31.1
55 „ 60	32.9	30.8	31.8
60 „ 65	40.5	38.9	39.7
65 „ 70	41.0	40.7	40.9
70 „ 75	41.2	44.4	42.8
75 „ 80	39.6	42.3	40.9
80 „ 85	28.8	32.6	30.7
85 „ 90	16.2	20.1	18.2
90 and upwards	5.8	9.4	7.6

Burials.—See bills of mortality.

Burials, parochial registry of, instituted, 1536.

Burial-place, the first Christian one in England, 596.

Burke, Edmund, impeached Warren Hastings for malgovernment in India, April 11, 1786.

Burke, Edmund, recovered £100 damages against the printer of the

"Public Advertiser," laid at £5000, July 14, 1784.

Burking, a term derived from one Burke, a resurrection man, executed in Edinburgh in Feb., 1829, who murdered individuals by pressure, that he might sell their bodies for dissection. Two other persons, named Williams and Bishop, were executed in Dec., 1831, having murdered an Italian boy, for the same purpose. The statute which was so impolitic as to tempt to this crime, by rendering bodies difficult to be obtained for scientific purposes, is now repealed.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, erected, 1730.

Burlington Heights, battle of, between the English and the Americans, June 6, 1813; the Americans were defeated.

Burlington Arcade opened, Mar. 20, 1819.

Burmese Empire, Asia, founded 1750; a dispute with England, 1795, amicably settled; war with, 1824, when Rangoon was taken by the English; Synam fort taken, 1825; peace, and Arracan ceded to England, Jan. 3, 1826; war again, 1852, and Rangoon captured.

Burnham Priory, Bucks, built 1266.

Burning Glasses improved by Setalla and by Tchirnhausen, 1680, and by Buffon, 1747; the burning mirror of Parker fused ten grains of pumice in twenty-four seconds.

Burning alive in England was a punishment among the Britons; the first burned for religion here, was William Santre, parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 9, 1401; many also suffered in the reign of Queen Mary, among whom were Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, burned at Oxford, in 1555 and 1556. Women were burned for murdering their husbands, in the last century: in 1722, Eleanor Elsam was burned at Lincoln for that offence; and in April, 1747. Mary Johnson was burned at the same place, for poisoning her husband, at the same time that William Lynn was hanged for poisoning his wife. March 18, 1789, in living memory, the last woman was burned at the stake, for coining, at the corner of Newgate Street; nine men were first turned off at the drop, and then the woman was fixed to the top of the stake by the neck, and the chair on which she stood being taken from under her feet, fire was set to the pile.

Burns's Commemoration, at Freemasons' Hall, May 25, 1816; lines to his memory written by the poet Campbell, and recited by Conway the actor.

Burnt cork found to be efficacious in cholera morbus, 1819.

Burntisland secured for the Pretender, Oct. 4, 1715.

Burr, Colonel, vice-president of the United States' assembly, killed Gen. Hamilton in a duel, 1804.

Burwell Fire, a number of persons assembled at this place at a puppet-show in a barn, Sept. 8, 1727, when a heap of straw taking fire, seventy-six perished on the spot, or subsequently expired of the injuries they received; several were young ladies of fortune, and many children; the bodies were buried promiscuously in two pits in the churchyard.

Bury, Lancashire, the theatre, containing about 300 persons, fell during the performance, July 1, 1787, when five persons were killed, and numbers wounded.

Bury Castle, Suffolk, built, 1020.

Bury St. Edmund's, named from St. Edmund, murdered by the Danes, 870; a noble abbey erected where he was buried; the barons leagued here against king John, 1215; Henry II. summoned a parliament here, 1446; nearly consumed by fire, 1608; desolated with the plague, 1636.

Bury, riot at, to destroy a spinning jenny, May 22, 1816.

Burying in woollen enacted by statute, 1678.

Burying alive, a punishment of the vestal virgins convicted of incontinence, as in the cases of Minutia, buried, 337 A.C.; and Sextilia, 274 A.C.; and Cornelia, A.D., 92. The individuals who assassinated Count Capo D'Istria, in Greece, were built up in brick walls, Oct., 1831, and supplied with food till they expired.

Busaco, battle of, between Wellington and Massena, when the latter was repulsed with great loss, as the British fell back to their lines of Torres Vedras, Sept. 27, 1810.

Bushel to be eight gallons of wheat, 1520; the legal Winchester bushel regulated, 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches, to the Winchester of 2150.42, as 32 to 31, regulated by 5 George IV., 1824, and came into operation, Jan. 1, 1826.

Bushes of evergreens hung out where wine was sold in Italy in the fifteenth century, whence the proverb: "Good wine needs no bush," 1460.

Bute administration in England, after incurring popular odium, terminated, April, 1763.

Butler, author of "Hudibras," monument erected to the memory of, in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Dec., 1786.

Butter, reported shower of a substance resembling, 1675.

Buttery Priory built, 1771.

Buttons manufactured in England at an early period; those covered with cloth prohibited 8 George I., 1721.

Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.

Bye Laws of Corporations restrained, 1534.

Byng, Admiral, accused of misbehaviour off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought a prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned to be shot, Jan. 28, 1757; executed at Portsmouth, the victim of cabinet animosity, March 14, 1757; commemorated by an inscription on his tomb, at South Hill, Bedfordshire: "To the perpetual disgrace of public justice, the Hon. John Byng fell a martyr to political persecution, March 14, 1757, when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer."

Byron, Lord, tried for murder by his peers, and acquitted, April 17, 1765.

Byron, Commodore, left England on his voyage round the globe, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766; discovered the island in the Pacific which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1765.

Byron, Lord Noel, the poet, embarked for Greece to support the cause of the people there against the Turks, and died at Missolonghi during the siege of that place, April 16, 1824, in his 37th year.

Byron's "Cain" refused literary protection in the Court of Chancery, Feb. 12, 1822.

Byzantium, the ancient name of Constantinople, called Stamboul by the Turks, founded, 715 A.C.; taken by the Romans, 73; devastated by Severus, 196; rebuilt by Constantine, 338, from whence it took the name of Constantinopolis, or Constantinople.

C

CABAL, a noted council in the time of Charles II., from the initial letters of these names forming that word: Sir T. Clifford, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and the Duke of Lauderdale, 1670.

CABBAGES first brought over from Holland, 1510; introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of the parliamentary army in the civil war of Charles I.

CABINET councils, as now understood, were instituted April 25, 1670; they commonly consisted of twelve members of the government; in 1851 they were extended to fifteen.

CABLES, a machine for making them invented, by which twenty men can do the work of 200, set in motion by two horses; making cables of the largest size, 1792; chain cables have been generally adopted in the naval and also in the merchant service, since the invention in 1812.

CABRIOLETS first introduced for hire into the streets of London, 1823 and 1824, fifty only being first started.

CADDEE, or league of God's house, a league of Swiss independence, formed among the Grisons, to resist despotism, between 1400 and 1419; a second league called the Grise or Gray league, was instituted, 1424; a third, the league of ten jurisdictions, was formed in 1436.

CADE'S, or Jack Cade's, insurrection; he placed himself at the head of 20,000 Kentish men, to procure a redress of grievances; he and his followers beheaded Lord Saye, the Lord Treasurer, and others; a general pardon being proclaimed, Cade fled, and refusing to surrender, was killed by Alexander Iden, a sheriff of Kent, 1451.

CADIZ, once Gades, a colony of the Carthaginians, founded, 530 A.C.; an armament of 100 vessels was destroyed here by Sir Francis Drake, 1587; taken and plundered by the English under the Earl of Essex, Sept. 15, 1596; attacked in vain by Sir George Rooke, in 1702; bombarded by the English, in 1797; and blockaded for two years, to 1799, by Earl St. Vincent; a second time bombarded by the English, in Oct. 1800; besieged by the French, but the siege raised in 1812; Cadiz declared a free port, 1829.

CAERLAVEROCK Castle, Scotland, built, 1038.

CÆSAREA, built after twelve years' labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 A.C.

CÆSAREAN operation, performed in London, Jan. 1847, but unsuccessfully.

CÆSARS, era of the, or Spanish era, reckoned from the 1st of Jan., 38 A.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus; its use abolished in 1180, in all the churches dependent upon Barcelona; Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished its use in his dominions in 1350; John of Castile, in 1383; it was used in Portugal until 1455.

CAIRO in Egypt, or Grand Cairo, founded by the Saracens, 969; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, in 1754, June 2; burned, to resist the Crusaders, 1220; taken by the Turks from the Sultans, and the empire of the latter subdued, 1517; set on fire by a lady of the beglerbeg, Dec. 1755; taken by the French under Napoleon, July 23, 1798; by the British and Turks from the French, June 27, 1801.

CAISSAR in Turkey destroyed by an earthquake, and 6,000 persons killed, April, 1794.

CALAIS taken by Edward III., Aug. 4, 1347; held 210 years, and retaken by surprise, Jan. 7, 1558;

bombarded by the English, 1694; Louis XVIII. landed at, after his exile, April 24, 1814.

Calatrava, Spanish order of, founded in 1158.

Calcutta, settled in, by the English, 1689; purchased as a Zemindary, and Fort William built, 1698; attacked and taken, by 70,000 foot and horse, and 400 elephants, June, 1756; retaken the following year; supreme court of judicature established, 1773; college founded, 1801.

Calcutta, black hole, or prison, 125 persons suffocated in, June 20, 1756.

Calder Priory built, 1134.

Caledonian East Indiaman burned, 29th May, 1804.

Caledonia, New, discovered by Captain Cook, 1774.

Caledonia, the Latin name of Scotland, found in Tacitus, 99; invaded by a tribe from Ireland, 258. The Celts, who were the early inhabitants, supposed to have come from the continent; Christianity introduced there about 201; no reliance to be placed upon its history, until 1057, under the reign of Malcolm III.

Caledonian Canal, commenced, 1803; completed and opened, 1822.

Calendar, the Roman, introduced by Romulus, 738 a.c.; corrected by Numa Pompilius, 713 a.c.; the solar system settled by Julius Cæsar, 45 a.c., which prevailed until pope Gregory XIII. This pope observing the difference of time, caused by the difference between 365 days five hours and forty-nine minutes, and 365 days six hours, finding it had amounted to ten days, ordained that in 1582 the year should consist of only 365 days; and then to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800 were not bissextile, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner, three days are retrenched in 400 years, and the calendar is made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the solar year.

Calico, so named from Calicot, a town in India, discovered by the Portuguese, 1498; first brought to England by the East India Company, 1631; calico printing by the Dutch first used in 1676; calicoes prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700, and again in 1721; first made a branch of manufacture in Lancashire, 1771.

California, discovered by Cortes, 1535; taken possession of by Sir Francis Drake, whose right was confirmed by the king of the country, 1578; the Jesuits settled there, 1690; expelled by the Spaniards; was a part of Mexico until 1846; the discovery of gold tempted adventurers to its shores by thousands on its cession to the Americans; the gold discovered, 1847.

Caligula, the Roman emperor, assassinated, a.d. 41.

Caliper compasses invented by an artificer at Nuremberg, 1540.

Callippic period invented by Callippus; a series of 76 years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moon returned to the same day of the solar year—an erroneous notion; the period began about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome, 424 and 329 a.c.

Calixtins, a branch of the Hussite sect in the middle of the fifteenth century; Calixtus the founder died in 1566.

Caliyug era, or the Chinese, beginning 3101 a.c., with the entrance of the sun into the sign Aswin, the 11th April, N.S. In the year 1600, the year begun on the 7th April, N.S.; subtracting 3102 from any given year of this era will give the Christian year answerable.

Callao, South America, destroyed by an earthquake, 1687; again, 1746, the sea rushing in and destroying all the inhabitants.

Calmar, Sweden, treaty of, 1397, called the union; 150 houses burn-

ed and many lives lost there, Aug., 1800.

Calomel, the first preparation of, on record, announced, 1608.

Calshot castle, Hants, built, 1540.

Calvent, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais and back again in one day, thought an extraordinary feat, July 17, 1618.

Calves'-head Festival instituted, Jan. 30, 1734.

Calvi surrendered to the English, June 12, 1784; to the French, 1796.

Calvinists, sect of, founded by John Calvin, at Geneva, who died there, May 27, 1564, aged 55, a Frenchman, born in Picardy. Like Luther, a great reformer at first; he differed from him subsequently, after the conference of Poissy, 1561. He was intolerant, and caused Michael Servetus to be burned in 1553, while he attacked the Roman church for its persecuting spirit.

Cambray taken by the Spaniards, 1595, and several times subsequently; attacked by the Austrians, Aug. 8, 1793; taken by Sir Charles Colville and the British, June 24, 1815; the citadel surrendering the next day, was occupied by the Bourbon court, under the protection of the enemies of France: it was occupied by the allies until 1818; league of Cambray, Dec. 10, 1508; also, 1529; and treaty of, between Charles VI. and Philip of Spain, 1724.

Cambric, made at Cambray early in the sixteenth century; much valued in the time of Elizabeth, 1580; in 1671 it was prohibited, with all French goods, because it was thought the balance of trade with France was against England. In 1685 the commodities of France were again admitted; in 1688-9 prohibitions ensued again, and remained until 1713; prohibited again, 1745; readmitted, 1786; heavy duties were still laid upon the articles, until the wiser system of the present day prevailed.

Cambridge, sometimes called Granta, in the old English historians; university founded by Sigebert about 631; restored by Edward the Elder, 915; burned by the Danes, 1010; began to revive, 1110; Henry I. and VII. bestowed privileges on the town; the castle built, 1067; the records of the university burned during Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381; the streets paved, 1410 and 1544; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Roman Catholic recommended by the king, 1687; senate house built, 1722; installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the senate house, July 14, 1756; paved and lighted, 1789. Colleges: Church college founded, 1442; Corpus Christi or Bennet, 1351; Downing college, 1717; Emanuel college, 1584; Gonville and Caius, 1348, enlarged, 1557; Jesus college, 1496; King's college, 1441; Magdalen, 1519; Peterhouse, 1257; Queen's, 1448; St. John's, 1511; Sidney Sussex, 1593; Trinity, 1546. Halls: Catherine, 1475; Clare, 1326 and 1344; Pembroke, 1343; Trinity, 1351.

Cambridge Free Grammar School founded by Dr. Perse, 1615.

Camden, battle of, in the American war, between Cornwallis and Gates, the latter defeated, Aug. 16, 1780; a second, but the same result, between Lord Rawdon and General Green, April 25, 1781; Camden town evacuated and burned by the English, May 13, 1781.

Camlet, a stuff made of silk, hair, and wool; the Oriental it imitates brought from India, 1660.

Campanile of St. Marco, Venice, built, 1134.

Cameron, Mary, died at Inverness, May 17, 1783, aged 130.

Campeachy Bay discovered, 1520; taken by the English, 1659; burned by the Bucaniers, 1678; by St. Domingo freebooters, 1685; English logwood-cutters settled here, 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, naval battle of, Oct. 11, 1797.

CAMPO FORMIO, treaty of, between France and Austria, Oct. 17, 1797.

CANADA, discovered by the Cabots, 1499; settled by the French, 1608; taken by the English, 1628; restored 1631; taken again by the English, 1759; and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; divided into the upper and lower provinces, 1791; made a bishopric in 1793; invaded by the Americans with 30,000 men at different points, but in all discomfited in any permanent occupation of a post; insurrection in Dec. 6, 1837; engagement at St. Eustace, Dec. 14, 1837; repulsed at Toronto; Jan. 5, 1838; two of the leaders executed as traitors, April 12, 1838; Lord Durham resigned the government, Oct. 9, 1838; revolt at Beauharnois, Nov. 3, 1838; routed, Nov. 6; suppressed, Nov. 17, 1838; act for the provisional government of Lower Canada passed, Feb. 1838; amended, Aug. 1839; Upper and Lower, form a territory of 360,000 square miles; 2,500,000 acres cultivated in Upper Canada. Population, 1850—Upper Canada, about 723,000; Lower Canada, 678,000.

CANALS, the more celebrated in Europe, that of Languedoc, joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, begun, 1686; that of Orleans, from the Loire to the Seine, 1675; from the Caspian to St. Petersburgh, by the Vishnei Volasnock canal and rivers, 1709; of Lake Ladoga, 1719; from Stockholm to Gottenburg, 1751; that of Kiel, between the Baltic and North Sea, 1785; between the Seine and Oise, 1790; of Aragon in Spain, 1785; Brussels to Antwerp, 1560; the great American Erie, 330 miles long, 1817; the most wonderful of all is in China, 2000 miles long, touching upon 41 cities, begun, 1000; the oldest in England was made by Henry I., joining the Trent and Witham, 1134. There are at present in England 2800 miles of canal, and 2500 miles of navigable rivers—5300 in all. In Ireland there are 300 miles of canal, 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 in the Shannon navigable below Limerick, in all 510. The principal of these canals date as follows:—New River, 1614; Kennet, navigable to Oxford, 1624; the Reading, 1715; Lagon Navigation, 1755; Carmarthenshire Canal, 1756; Droitwich to the Severn, 1756; Duke of Bridgwater's first great canal, 1758; Northampton Navigation, 1761; Dublin to the Shannon, 1765; Stafford and Worcester, 1765; Forth to the Clyde, 1768; Birmingham to Bilston, 1768; Oxford to Coventry, 1769; Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London, 1770; Leeds to Liverpool, 1770; Monkland, Scotland, commenced, 1770; Ellesmere and Chester, 1772; Basingstoke Canal, 1772; Liverpool to Wigan, 1774; Stroud to the Severn, 1775; Staffordshire Canal, 1776; the Stourbridge, 1776; Runcorn to Manchester, 1776; Trent and Mersey opened, 1777; Chesterfield to the Trent, 1777; Belfast to Lough Neagh, 1783; Thames to Leachlade, 1783; Sallins to Monasteveren, 1786; Dublin to the Shannon, the Royal, 1788; Severn to the Thames, 1789; Bradford, 1790; Grand Junction Canal, 1790; Birmingham and Coventry, 1790; Monasteveren to Athy, 1791; Worcester and Birmingham, 1791; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, 1791; Warwick and Birmingham, 1793; Barnsley Cut, 1794; Rochdale act passed, 1794; Huddersfield act passed, 1794; Hereford and Gloucester, 1796; Paddington, 1798; Kennet and Avon opened, 1799; Peak Forest, 1800; Thames and Fenny Stratford, 1800; Bushey Canal, 1801; act for Grand Surrey passed, 1801; Brecknock, 1802; Caledonian commenced, 1803; Ellesmere aqueduct, 1805; Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1805; Aberdeen, 1807; Glasgow and Ardrossan, 1811; Leeds and Liverpool, 1816; Wey and Avon, 1826; Edinburgh and Glasgow Union, 1818; Sheffield, 1819; Regent's

Canal, 1820; Birmingham and Liverpool, 1826; Gloucester and Berkley Ship completed, 1827; Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation opened, 1831. Some of these were completed at the foregoing dates, others under execution, but all of them are now finished.

Canals in France, executed and completing, extent, 3000 miles; in the United States, 3900 miles.

Canary Islands, discovered, 1402, by Bethencourt, a Norman; settled by the Spaniards, who planted vines there, 1420.

Candia, seized by the Saracens, 808; taken by the Greeks, 961; sold to Venice, 1194; taken by the Turks, 1669.

Candiac, John James, a phenomenon of mind or memory; knew his letters at thirteen months old, and at seven was master of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he died in 1725, aged seven!

Candles, came into use made of tallow, 1290. Splinters of wood or rushes dipped in tallow were used about 1300, and are still used in poor farm-houses in remote places. Candles or lights of wax first used in churches, 274; wax-chandlers' company established, 1484; duty upon, amounted to £500,000; repealed, 1831.

Candleberry Myrtle, imported from North America, 1699, a Chinese plant, supplying a species of vegetable wax.

Candlemas Day, a festival of the Roman Catholic and Reformed churches on the purification of the Virgin. Lighting up the churches on this day forbidden by order of council, 1548.

Candy, the capital of Ceylon; a British detachment massacred at, Feb. 20, 1803; war renewed against the natives, 1814; the king conquered and made prisoner, Feb. 19, 1815; deposed, and the whole sovereignty vested in his conquerors, March 2, 1815.

Canning Administration, terminated by the death of that statesman; formed, April, 1827; closed, Aug. 8, the same year.

Canning, George, statue of, erected in palace yard, Westminster, May 2, 1832.

Cannon, said to have been invented, 1330; disputed whether used at Crecy, 1346; but used at the siege of Calais, 1347; the largest cast in India, 1685; a large one of eighteen inches bore, and eighteen feet long, at Ehrenbreitstein, made, 1529; remarkable one in Dover castle, 24 feet long, called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol; a piece taken from the Turks by the French, and retaken by the English, placed in St. James' park, March, 1803.

Canon, the first promulgated, 380; the dignity of this law not extant before Charlemagne, 768; first introduced into Europe by Gratian the author in 1151; into England, 19 Stephen, 1154.

Canonical hours for prayer, instituted, 391.

Canonization of Romish martyrs and saints, introduced by papal authority, 933, but instituted by Leo III., 800; St. Udalricus was first canonized, 993; before that time all bishops could make canonizations of whom they pleased.

Canova, Antonio, the celebrated sculptor who visited England just before his decease, died, Oct. 22, 1822, aged 65.

Canterbury, castle built, 1075; the city of the capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, 560; paved, 1477; cathedral built, 1184 and 1411, Saxon Gothic, 514 feet long, 71 wide, 130 high; west gate built, 1387; palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778; revenues of the see of, seized by the king, 1096.

Canterbury, see of, settled by St. Austin, 596; Becket murdered at the altar of, Dec., 1171; the see furnished the Roman Catholic church with eighteen saints, and nine cardinals, and the state of England with twelve lord-chancellors and four treasurers. The see made superior to York, 1073.

Canton, China, merchants first traded to, 1511; a fire destroyed the factory at, and 15,000 houses; an inundation swept away 10,000 houses, and above 1000 persons, Oct., 1833.

Canute the Dane, king of England, 1017.

Cap first worn, 1449, being made of cloth or velvet; a law enacted that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of 20 marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London company, 1571.

Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; taken by the French, 1632; restored, 1648; taken again, 1745; retaken, 1748; taken, 1758; ceded to England by treaty, 1763.

Cape Coast Castle settled by the Portuguese, 1610; taken by the Dutch, and demolished by Admiral Holmes, 1661; the British settlements here destroyed by De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, 1665; confirmed to England by the treaty of Breda, 1667.

Cape of Good Hope, discovered by Diaz, 1486; the Cape doubled by Vasco de Gama, Nov. 20, 1497; settled by the Dutch, 1651; taken by the English, Sept. 16, 1795; restored at the peace, 1802; taken again, Jan. 8, 1806; ceded to England, 1820; war with the Caffres, October, 1834, again, 1847-8; severe action with them, Aug. 29, 1848; the inhabitants resist the Cape being made a penal colony, May 19, 1849; a constitution sent out for self-government, 1851; war continued with the natives, 1852, terminated, 1853.

Cape Horn, first navigation round 1616.

Straits of Magellan discovered, 1643.

Cape Capri, Cefalonia Island, ceded to England at the peace of 1814, with the Ionian Islands.

Cape Blanco, Africa, discovered 1441.

Cape de Verd Islands discovered by Noli, a Genoese seaman, 1446.

Cape St. Vincent, battle of, between the French, under de Tourville, and Admiral Rooke, with twenty English and Dutch men-of-war, and the Anglo-Turkish fleet of merchantmen under convoy; the French took or destroyed twelve English and Dutch ships, and eighty merchantmen, June 16, 1693; again, Feb. 14, 1797, when Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail, engaged the combined French and Spanish with twenty-seven, and captured four line-of-battle ships.

Capet, French royal house of, and the third race of French monarchs; the first line expired with Charles IV., 1328, when the branch of Valois ascended the throne.

Capitol at Rome destroyed by fire, 70.

Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, 86.

Cappadocia, kingdom of, founded before Christ, 744 years; Archelaus, the last king, died, bequeathing his empire to the Romans, 17.

Capper, synonymous with hatter; the cap first worn on the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, 1489. *See* Cap.

Capouchins, or Capuchins, an order of friars, Franciscans, who wore a capouchin or cowl attached to their habit, founded by Baschi, 1525.

Cappouch, the bishop of Carlisle, of the pretender's nomination, taken prisoner there, and committed to Chester Castle, Feb. 10, 1745.

Caracalla elected Emperor of Rome after Severus, 208; died, 217.

Caraccas, South America, discovered by Columbus, 1498; given to the Welsers by Charles II.; dispossessed, 1550, for tyranny, be-

coming a colony of Spain; asserted its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810; a dreadful earthquake there swallowed up several towns, 1812.

CARACTACUS, king of the Britons, defeated, 46; led a captive to Rome, 50.

CARAVAN, one consisting of 2000 persons on the return from Mecca, all destroyed, save twenty, by the Karamsin wind from the desert of Arabia, Aug. 12, 1812.

CARBONARI, a secret society in Italy formed, if possible, to free that country from the yoke of foreigners, and particularly from the despotism of Austria, 1819, 1820.

CARDIGAN Castle built, 1160.

CARDINALS, the ecclesiastical princes of the Catholic church so declared, 1243, and the council of the pope, but only principal priests in Rome till 1100; obtained the power of electing the pope, 1160; wore the red hat first, 1243; the scarlet dress, 1464; and had the title of eminence, 1623 or 1630.

CARDS invented in France, 1390; some say the game is a Spanish invention; first highly taxed in England, 1755; no less than 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800; in 1825, the duty being 2s. 6d. per pack, only 150,000 were stamped; in 1827, at a 1s. duty, 310,854 packs paid duty, 1830; on 239,200 packs in 1840, and about 300,000 in 1850; they were doubly taxed in England, April 8, 1755, and additionally, 1789.

CARENTON, in Germany, 100 houses burned in July, 1800.

CAREW Castle, Pembroke, built, 1100.

CARIBBEE islands discovered 1595.

CARICATURES, of Italian origin, labels being put into the mouths of the figures delineated, 1330.

CARISBROOK Castle, said to have been built long before 600, for it was captured by Cerdic, 530; repaired, 1610; Charles I. was imprisoned here, and his daughter, Elizabeth, died here, 1650.

CARLISLE, city walls of, built, 690; castle, 680; repaired, 1092 and 1434; taken by the Scotch, 1136; the castle was the prison of Mary, queen of Scots, 1568; taken by the parliament army, 1645; by the Pretender, 1745.

CARLISLE, see of, erected by Henry I., 1133: the cathedral founded before, by the deputy of William Rufus; completed between 1133 and 1350, Saxon pillars, pointed arches, 180 feet long and 71 broad.

CARLISLE, Richard, convicted of publishing Paine's Age of Reason, Oct. 15, 1819; sentenced to pay a fine of £1500, and to be imprisoned three years in Dorchester jail, Nov. 16, 1819.

CARLOW Castle erected by King John; surrendered to Oge O'Moore, 1577; to the parliamentary army, 1650; a battle here, May 27, 1798, between the rebels and royal troops, in which the former were defeated.

CARLSBAD, congress of, at which resolutions were passed by the allied sovereigns inimical to constitutional monarchs and human freedom, Aug. 1, 1819.

CARLSCRONA, Sweden, nearly all burned down, 1067 houses, two churches, and all the merchants' dwellings and magazines except two, June 17, 1790.

CARLOS, Don, Prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his own father, through jealousy, 1568.

CARLTON House, fête given at, June 20, 1811; another to the Duke of Wellington, 2500 persons being present, July 21, 1814.

CARMELITE Order, or White Friars, originated 1141; settled in France, 1252; moderated their previous austerities, 1540.

CARNATIC, or South Hindostan, contested for with Hyder Ali and 80,000 men, who were defeated, July 1 and Aug. 27, 1781, and utterly ruined June 2, 1782; overrun by Tippoo Saib, 1799; under British authority since 1801.

CARNATION flower, first introduced into England about 1697.

CARNWORTH, Lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715; released July 24, 1717.

CAROLINA, America, discovered 1497; settled, 1629; damaged fearfully by a storm, 1722, and in Aug., 1728; made a royal government, May, 1728; contained ten negroes to one white man, Nov., 1730; silk imported from, Oct. 30, 1730; insurrection of the negroes in, 1739; declared independent of Great Britain by the treaty of Nov. 30, 1782.

CAROLINE, Queen, gave Queen's College, Oxford, £1000 to repair it, 1733; Princess, daughter of the Prince of Wales, died Sept. 4, 1759.

CAROLINE Islands discovered by the Spaniards, 1686.

CAROLINE, Queen of George IV., proceedings against in the House of Lords Aug. 19, 1820, lasting to Nov. 10; her arrival in England, June 6, 1820, demanding an open trial; went to St. Paul's, Nov. 29, 1820; protested against her exclusion from the coronation, July 18, 1821; taken ill, July 30, 1821; died at Brandenburgh House, after an illness of eight days, Aug. 7, 1821; her remains removed thence for interment in Brunswick, Aug. 14; interred there, Aug. 25, 1821.

CARP first brought to England about 1525.

CARPET, order of the, made in England, 1553.

CARPETS, articles of luxury, came from the East, 1300; introduced into France from Persia, between 1589 and 1610; manufacture of, came to England, 1750.

CARRIAGES, under the name of Cars, 1294; used in France, 1550; but introduced into Vienna, 1474 or 1509; into England, 1555 or 1580; in the reign of Elizabeth called "whirlicotes;" in 1619, driven in ostentation with six horses; first let for hire in Paris, 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre, by one Sauvage; only used by women of rank in the beginning of the sixteenth century; in 1681, there were fifty gilt, with six horses each, at the court of Hanover; used in Spain, 1546; post-chaises invented in France, 1664; coaches for hire let out first in London, 1625; in 1637, there were fifty in London; in 1652, above 200; in 1654, about 300, employing 600 horses; in 1694, amounted to 700; in 1715, to 800; to 1000, in 1771; to 1200, in 1799; hackney chariots, 200 licensed in 1814; the coaches and cabriolets increased 2650 in 1846. Hackney coaches introduced into Edinburgh 1673, but only twenty in number, which fell in 1752 to 14, and in 1778 to 9; introduced into Warsaw, 1778; in Copenhagen there are 100; in Amsterdam, in 1663, they were forbidden, lest the wheels should injure the pavements, and are now in winter as those of St. Petersburg are, placed upon sledges. Cabriolets introduced into London from France, 1823; the omnibus originated in Paris, 1827; introduced into London 1831, of which there are 900; made in England in 1736, 40,000,—half exported. Carriages taxed 1747, 1776, 1782, 1785, 1808; in 1778, by the duty, £117,000, 23,000 were kept; in 1785 the duty was £154,988 in England, in Scotland only £9000.

CARRICKFERGUS Castle built by Hugh de Lacy, 1178.

CARRICKFERGUS, town of, surrendered to the Duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1689; Wm. III. landed at, June 14, 1690; surrendered, with the castle, to the French admiral Thurot, 1760.

CARRON Iron Works, Stirlingshire, established 1760, employing 1600 persons; all the ponderous ordnance used in war, including shot and shell, are here manufactured.

CARRONADES, short pieces of iron artillery, with large bores in proportion to their length, first made at the Carron Foundry, 1776.

CARROTS first introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1540.

CARR, the notorious favourite of James I. of England, 1611; created

Earl of Somerset, 1613; fell into disgrace, 1615.

Carthage, founded 869 years before Christ, by the Tyrians; taken by Scipio and burned, 146 A.C.; rebuilt as a Roman colony, and became the capital of the Roman province in Africa; then it was seized by the Vandal princes, who made it their court; but reunited to the empire by Justinian, 530; taken by the Saracens in the reign of Heraclius.

Carthagena, Spain, taken by the Allies, June 13, 1706; retaken by the Duke of Brunswick; built by Asdrubal, 227 A.C.

Carthagena, in Columbia, America, taken by Sir Francis Drake, and plundered, 1585; plundered by the French, 1697; bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1741.

Cartmel Monastery built 1188.

Carving in marble, or sculpture, invented 722 A.C.; practised in the highest perfection in Greece, 440 A.C.; in modern Italy, about 1500.

Carthusians, the austere order of the, founded by St. Bruno, at the Chartreuse, 1084; in England, had a house where the Charterhouse now stands; brutally treated by Henry VIII. when he seized their property, 1530.

Cartoons of Raphael, executed between 1510 and 1515; seven purchased in Flanders for Charles I., 1629.

Cas, St., attacked by the English, who were repulsed, Sept. 11, 1758.

Cash payments stopped at the Bank of England, Feb. 27, 1797; partial return to, Sept. 22, 1817; resumed, 1821.

Cashel, see of, founded about 901; Donat O'Lanagan, bishop, 1152; ceased to be archiepiscopal, and the see of Waterford and Lismore united with it, 1833.

Casan nearly destroyed by fire, Oct., 1752.

Cashmere shawls first brought to England, 1666; imitated at the looms of Bradford and Huddersfield, 1820; some of the genuine drawn through a ring, and valued at 1000 rupees each; the common cost 150 rupees, 1650.

Cashman, John, executed for stealing arms from the shop of Beckwith, Snow Hill, during what were called the Spa Fields riots, March 12, 1817.

Casimir, King of Poland, visited England, 1577.

Castel-Nuovo, battle of, the French defeating the Russians, Sept. 29, 1806.

Castel-Nuovo nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1783; 4000 persons perished.

Castiglione, battle of, one of Bonaparte's most brilliant victories over the Austrians, under General Wurmser, lasting five days, from the 2nd to the 6th of July, 1796; all the cannon, and 13,000 prisoners, were the rewards of the victorious force.

Castile, governed by the Goths, 800; Ferdinand assumed the title of King of, 1020; he married Isabella of Castile, and thus united all the Christian possessions in Spain, 1035.

Castillon, battle of, between the English and French, July 17, 1453; the former were defeated, and lost all their dominions in France except Calais.

Castlebar, Ireland, battle of, in which a body of French troops defeated the English army, which was much more numerous, and forced it to retreat, Aug. 2, 1798.

Castle Pollard, affray of, in Ireland, May 23, 1831.

Castles, Baronial, in England, those built before 1154 nearly all demolished by Henry II., who deprived the barons of them in his own defence, 1154; 1100 were destroyed.

Cassel abandoned by the Hanoverians, July 31, 1760; occupied by the French; retaken, Nov. 1, 1762.

Castle and Sword, order of, established in Portugal, 1807.

Castleacre Priory, Norfolk, built 1090.

Cathedral Churches of England.

	Date.	Style.	Dimensions. Length. ft.	Dimensions. Breadth. ft.	Height. ft.
St. Asaph.. Choir, ditto	1469 rebuilt 1780	Gothic Gothic	179	68	—
Bangor	1496	Gothic	214	60	—
Bath	1530 West front	Gothic	235	72	—
Bristol	1311	Gothic	175	73	—
Canterbury	1184 1411	Saxon Gothic	530 ext. 514 int.	71	130
Carlisle	1133 1350	Saxon pillars, pointed arches	180	71	—
Chester	1120	Part Saxon	372	74	—
Chichester.	1199	Saxon and Gothic	410	90	Spire 300
St. David's	1180	Part Saxon	290	76	127
Durham	from 1093 to 1126	Saxon, pointed windows	411	74	Tower 214
Ely	1087	Saxon	517	73	—
Exeter	1138 to 1369	Saxon, Gothic windows	390	74	140
Gloucester.	1220 to 1460	Saxon pillars, Gothic windows	423 ext. 406 int.	84	Tower built 1460 176 225
Hereford	1079	Saxon	352	74	Tower 144
Landaff	1120	Pointed arches, in ruins	270	70	Cent. tower
Lincoln	1088 to 1324	Gothic	524	80	300, West. do. 281
Lichfield	1238	Gothic	400	66	Spire 258
Norwich	1096	Saxon and Gothic	411	71	Steeple 313
Oxford	part 1004 part 1119	Saxon	154	54	144
St. Paul's, London..	1675 to 1710	Grecian	500 E. to W., 248 N. to S.	107	356
Peterboro'..	970 1170	Saxon Gothic	471	156	—
Rochester	1130	Saxon	335	68	156
Salisbury	1220	Gothic	473	99	Spire 399 Nave 81
Wells	1239	Gothic	371	67	Tower 160
Winchester	1079 1366	Part Saxon Part Gothic	554	86	78
Worcester.	1084 1218	Gothic	394	74	200
York	1327	Gothic	524	—	213

CASTLEACRE Monastery, Yorkshire, built 1085.

CASTLE-CORNET, Guernsey, built 1100.

CASTLE-RISING Castle, Norfolk, built 1204.

CASTLE-RUSHEN Castle, Isle of Man, built 960.

CASTLETOWN Castle, Isle of Man, built 960.

CASTOR Church destroyed by lightning, June 5, 1795.

CASWELL, Sir George, expelled the House of Commons for his conduct in the South Sea affair, March 20, 1720.

CATALOGUES of English printed books first published, 1595; of those in Ireland, 1632.

CATALONIA surrendered to Charles III. of Spain, 1705.

CATANIA, Sicily, nearly overthrown by an eruption of Mount Etna, 1669; by an earthquake, 1693, and 18,000 inhabitants buried in the ruins; again, Feb. 22, 1817, a number of persons perished.

CATEAU, peace of, between France and Spain; to the last were ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 places in Italy and the Low Countries, 1559.

CATEAU, battle of, in which the Allies under Prince Coburg defeated the French, March 28, 1794.

CATECHISM first published in English, 1552, a short one by the Bishop of Winchester; ordered by James I. to be enlarged, 1612, by adding the doctrinal points of the Church of England.

CATHERINE order of knighthood established in Palestine, 1063; order of nuns of St. Catherine, 1373; order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia, founded by the empress of Peter the Great, 1714.

CATHERINE-CREE Church, London, consecrated 1630.

CATHERINE Hall, Cambridge, founded 1475.

CATHERINE-HILL Chapel, Surrey, built 1230.

CATHERINE of Spain, queen of Henry VIII., divorced, 1529.

CATHERINE Howard, queen of Henry VIII., divorced and beheaded, Feb. 13, 1542.

CATHERINE Parr, married to Hen. VIII., July 12, 1543; again, to Admiral Seymour, 1548; died in childbed, 1548.

CATHOLIC, a name given to the Roman church, 38; "Catholic Majesty," a title given first by Pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739; bestowed on Ferdinand V., 1474, on account of his zeal for the Papal faith.

CATO-STREET Conspirators arrested, Feb. 23, 1820; executed May 1.

CATS' Isle, one of the Bahamas discovered by Columbus, 1492.

CATSKILL Mountains, United States, woods in, between Ulster and Sullivan counties consumed, 1816.

CATTLE, importation of, from Ireland or Scotland into England forbidden, 1663; admitted into England by statute, July 9, 1842, at a moderate duty from any country; imports from Ireland, 1846, black cattle, 81,592; sheep, 100,366; swine, 381,744.

CATWORTH, Huntingdon, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

CAULIFLOWERS first introduced and cultivated in England, 1603; brought from Cyprus, but not naturalized to be plentiful until 1670; once sent as presents from England to Portugal.

CAUTIONARY towns of the Dutch pledged to Queen Elizabeth, 1585; restored, 1616.

CAVALIERS, the adherents to the Stuarts in the war between Charles I. and his people, thus named in opposition to the Roundheads or adherents of parliament, from 1642 to 1649.

CAVENDISH set out on his voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1586.

CAVERLEY, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns in the service of England, 1347.

CAYENNE first settled by the French, 1625; abandoned, 1654, when it fell into the hands of the Dutch, who were expelled by the

French, 1677; taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809; restored, 1814.

CEDAR of Lebanon brought to England from the East prior to 1683; the red from North America before 1664; the Bermuda, about 1683.

CELERY said to have been introduced into England by Count Tallard, when a prisoner in England after the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

CELIBACY and the monastic life early preached in the Christian church by St. Anthony, 305; the doctrine rejected by the council of Nice, 325; only enjoined upon bishops, 692; the clergy not compelled by the vow until 1073; finally established, 1095.

CEMETERIES, or public burying places, in early times always at a distance from towns; established in London, at Kensal Green, 1832; at Harrow, 1837; Highgate and Kentishtown, 1839; at Abney Park, 1840; at Earl's Court, 1840; and at Nunhead, 1840.

CENSUS of Population, the, first regularly taken, 1801, and decennially since, in 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851. The returns give, including army and navy, for the British Isles:—

1801:		
England,....	8,331,434	
Wales.....	541,546	Total
Scotland....	1,599,068	10,942,646
Army, &c...	470,598	
1811:		
England.....	9,538,827	
Wales.....	611,788	12,596,803.
Scotland....	1,805,688	
Army, &c...	640,500	
1821:		
England....	11,260,555	
Wales.....	717,108	14,379,677.
Scotland...	2,092,014	
Army, &c...	310,000	
1831:		
England....	13,089,336	
Wales.....	805,236	16,537,396.
Scotland...	2,365,807	
Army, &c...	277,017	

1841:		
England....	14,995,508	18,535,786.
Wales.....	911,321	Including the
Scotland...	2,628,957	smaller Isles.
1851:		
England.....		20,919,531.
Wales.....		Including
Scotland.....		Channel Islands.

The population of Ireland in 1731 was supposed to be 2,010,221; in 1831, it amounted to 7,784,934; in 1841, to 8,175,124; in 1851, by famine and emigration, it had been reduced 20 per cent., or

To.....	6,515,794
Adding England and Scotland.....	20,919,531
Total, 1851,	27,435,325

London, which numbered 864,845 in 1801, returned, in 1851, 2,363,141 inhabitants. The same rapid increase took place in the other towns of the empire, ending with the census of 1851. It is conjectured that a census of the whole empire would not return much short of 171,000,000, in 1853.

CENTRAL Criminal Court established for the trial of offenders, 1834, including Middlesex, and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey.

CENTURY, a computation of time observed in ecclesiastical history, from the year of Christ 1. First adopted in chronological history in France.

CEREMONIES, master of the, an office instituted to regulate court receptions, and govern the frivolities of fashion, first noted in 1603, in the time of James I. Beau Nash held the office at Bath, and led the way to the introduction of such a personage at fashionable assemblages out of the court; he died in 1761.

CEUTA, in Barbary, 200 houses blown down there, Feb. 15, 1751.

CEYLON discovered, 1506; the capital taken by the Dutch, 1608; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch again, 1656; a portion taken

by England, 1782, but restored; taken Aug. 26, 1795; ceded to England, 1802; massacre of British at, June 26, 1803; entirely assumed by England, 1815.

Chain bridges used in China; the largest in England erected at the Menai Strait, in Wales, by Telford, 1818.

Chain-pier, the first erected at Brighton, by Captain Brown, 1822.

Chain-shot, invented by the Dutch admiral De Witt, 1666.

Chain-cables first used in the royal navy in 1812.

Chain-pumps first used on board ship, 1787.

Chains, hanging in, a punishment which came down among the irrational customs which disgraced the Saxon ancestry of England; it was abolished by William IV., 1834.

Chairs, Sedan, patent granted for, to one Duncombe, for selling in London, 1634; there were 241 private Sedan chairs kept in Dublin in March, 1787.

Chairs acts passed for the regulation of, and of the chairmen, 1772, 85, 86, and 87.

Chamberlain, an appendage of courts in France, England, and Germany; the chamberlains of the exchequer discontinued, 1834; of the household, known in the time of Henry VII., 1485.

Chamber of deputies in France, number of representatives reduced, 1816.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, eighteen persons killed, and numerous buildings blown up by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, 1773.

Championship of England, instituted by Richard II., 1377, and made hereditary.

Chancellor, Lord, of England, the first lay office of the State after the blood royal; Maurice, bishop of London, chancellor, 1067; Sir Thomas More, the first who decided causes upon his own judgment, 1530; Sir Christopher Hatton, 1587, so ignorant, the first reference was to a master, 1588; vice-chancellor permanently appointed, 1813. The following were chancellors of England for the century ending 1852: Sir Robert Hurley, 1757; Lord Hinley, 1761; Lord Camden, July, 1766; Lord Hardwicke, Jan., 1770, and commission; Earl Bathurst, 1771; Lord Thurlow, June 2, 1778; in commission, June 15, 1792; Lord Loughborough, Jan. 27, 1793; Lord Eldon, April 15, 1801; Lord Erskine, Feb. 7, 1806; Lord Eldon again, March 25, 1807; Lord Lyndhurst, April 30, 1827; Lord Brougham and Vaux, Nov. 16, 1832; Lord Lyndhurst again, Nov. 28, 1834; in commission, 1835; Sir C. C. Pepys, afterwards Lord Cottenham, Jan. 16, 1836; Lord Lyndhurst, a third time, Sept. 3, 1841; Lord Cottenham again, July 6, 1846; in commission, 1850; Lord Truro, July 15, 1850; Lord St. Leonards, March, 1852; Lord Cranworth, Dec., 1852.

Chancellors, Lord, of Ireland, the first, Richard I., 1186. Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, 1238; Lord Jocelyn, 1739; Lord Bowes of Clonlyon, March 22, 1797; Viscount Lifford, Nov. 24, 1767; Baron Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Jan. 28, 1789, died, 1802; Baron Redesdale, Feb., 1802; Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Feb. 14, 1806; Lord Manners, April 23, 1807; Sir Anthony Hart, Nov. 5, 1827; Baron Plunket, Dec. 23, 1830; Sir G. B. Sugden, Jan. 13, 1835; Right Hon. Baron Plunket, a second time, April 30, 1835, to June, 1841; John Baron Campbell to Sept., 1841; Sir E. B. Sugden, a second time, to July 1846; Right Hon. M. Brady, July 16, 1846; Right Hon. J. Blackburne, March, 1852; Right Hon. M. Brady, a second time, Dec., 1852.

Chancellorship, Lord, of Scotland, abolished, 1708.

Chancellors of the Exchequer. *See* Exchequer.

Chancellors of Oxford and Cam-

bridge since the revolution. Of Oxford—James Duke of Ormond, 1688; Earl of Arran, 1715; Earl of Westmoreland, 1759; Earl of Lichfield, 1762; Lord North, Earl of Guildford, 1772; Duke of Portland, 1792; Lord Grenville, 1809; Duke of Wellington, 1834; Earl of Derby, 1852. Of Cambridge—Duke of Somerset, chancellor, 1688; Duke of Newcastle, 1748; Duke of Grafton, 1768; Duke of Gloucester, 1811; Prince Albert, 1847.

Chancery, Court of, instituted, 605; reformed by William I., 1067; partially reformed, 1852. In 1850, there were 3251 accounts not dealt with, standing fifty years, and £247,495, 5s. 10d. in amount, and stock; 762 not dealt with for fifty years, £314,543 in amount.

Chanting psalms in churches, adopted, in imitation of the pagan ceremonies of Rome, about 350. Introduced into the Catholic service by Gregory the Great, in 602.

Chapel, knights of the, once the poor knights of Windsor, instituted by Henry VIII., 1546.

Chapel at Roscommon, Ireland, in which one of the galleries gave way and fell, when fourteen persons were killed, and many injured, April 17, 1804

Chaplet, a string of beads first used by the Catholics in reciting their prayers, 1094. It came into general use about 1213, long after beads.

Chapter of a collegiate church or cathedral, as at Westminster, built, 1250. The commons of England held their sittings there, 1377, until 1547.

Charing Cross, London, in the village of Charing, one of the crosses Edward I. erected where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way to interment, 1291. It was destroyed in the civil wars.

Charing, a small village, 1353; first joined by streets to London about 1678; new buildings where it stood commenced, 1829.

Charing Cross Hospital, built, Sept. 15, 1831.

Charitable Corporation, the, instituted, 1708; abolished, 1734; bequests to aid to enforce fulfilment of, formed by statute, 1764; the present under an act of 1800; board of commissioners in Ireland for 1825; the Roman Catholic board for, act passed, 1844.

Charities of England, endowed and known to exist, amounted to £1,500,000 per annum, in 1840.

Charity Schools in London, public, first founded in 1608; 6000 children assembled at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools established within the bills of mortality between 1688 and 1767.

Charlemagne, emperor of the west, died, 813.

Charleroi, battle of, 1690 and 1794; the town besieged by the Prince of Orange, 1672, and again, 1677; near that place, at Ligny, Bonaparte drove back the Prussians upon Havre, just before the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815.

Charles I. setting up his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 28, 1642, it was blown down the same night.

Charles X. of France made his public entry into Paris to ascend the throne, June, 1825; and driven from it, July, 1830.

Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 36.

Charles I., of England, beheaded before the banqueting-house at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649, aged 49.

Charleston, Massachusetts, United States, injured by a storm, 1761; burned by the British, Jan. 17, 1775; British fleet repulsed with loss at, June 28, 1776; taken by the British, May 7, 1779.

Charleston, South Carolina, United States, injured by an explosion, Aug. 11, 1762; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; a fire, which burned 250 houses, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British troops in March, 1780; evacuated, April 14, 1783; a fire which consumed 400 houses at, May, 1796.

Charlotte's, Queen, island, dis-

covered by Captain Wallis, 1767; a cluster with the same name discovered by Captain Cartaret, 1767.

CHARLOTTE, the royal, a man-of-war of 100 guns, burned by accident at Leghorn, and only 150 of the crew saved, March 16, 1800.

CHARTA, Magna, the great charter, extorted by the barons from King John, at a spot called Runnymede, 5 m. E. of Windsor, June 15, 1215.

CHARTERS, the first granted by English kings to their subjects were those called "of rights," by Edward the Confessor and Henry I., 1100. The rights and privileges of Magna Charta renewed by Henry IV., and many times confirmed. Charters to corporations were given by William I., 1067.

CHARTER House, or Chartreuse, built, 1371; converted into an hospital, May, 1611.

CHARTER party, first used in England, 1243.

CHARTISTS, a great number of the laborious classes often assembled between 1830 and 1840, and demanded certain concessions, such as they thought would perfect the government of the country. In some cases of their meetings riots ensued, and at Newport they came armed and engaged the military, when twenty persons were killed and wounded. Frost, their ringleader, brought to trial, Dec. 31, 1849; was found guilty of high treason, and the usual sentence commuted into transportation for life. Meetings of the same persons were held in London and different places, 1848.

CHARTS, said to have been first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489; Mercator's chart on a plane was drawn 1556.

CHATHAM Dockyard, begun by Queen Elizabeth, about 1580. Chest of, 1552, for wounded and decayed seamen. The Dutch fleet attack the place, and burn several vessels, June 10, 1667. A number of houses destroyed by fire at, May 11, 1774.

CHATHAM, Earl of, terminated his second administration, Dec., 1767. Statue to, in the city of London guildhall, erected, 1782.

CHATHAM, one of the Gallipagos islands, visited, 1793.

CHATILLON, congress of, held by the four great powers allied against France, Feb. 5, 1814; negotiations broken off, March 19.

CHAUMONT, treaty of, signed, March 1, 1814.

CHEATS, law enacted against, 1542; at play, 9 Anne, 1711, to be punished as in cases of perjury.

CHEAPSIDE Cross, taken down and demolished, May 2, 1643.

CHEESE, of ancient date; Cheshire makes 31,000 tons; 10,000 tons imported, 1840; 27,000 tons, 1850.

CHELM, in Poland, 375 houses and warehouses burned, May 4, 1788.

CHELMSFORD Church, Essex, fell down, Jan. 17, 1800; bridge of, built, 1100; prison erected at, 1777.

CHELSEA Water-works, incorporated, 1722.

CHELSEA Hospital or College, begun, 1609, by James I., designed for theological disputation; converted to its present purpose by Charles II.; and completed by William III., 1690; cost, £150,000.

CHELSEA Garden of Physic, given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecaries' company, 1721.

CHELSEA Military Asylum, begun, June 19, 1801.

CHELTENHAM, town of, injured by a storm, June, 1731; the mineral springs discovered, 1718; the king's well, 1778; visited by George III., July 12, 1788; new theatre erected, 1804; new wells sunk by Thompson, 1806; magnesian salt discovered at, in 1811; made a borough under the reform bill, 1832.

CHEMISTRY and Distillation, introduced into Europe by the Moors, 1150, who obtained the art from Egypt. Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.

CHEPSTOW, boat near, upset, and five ladies and gentlemen drowned, Sept. 22, 1812; Howick farm near, burned, Oct., 1815.

CHERBOURG, naval engagement between the English and French, May 19, 1692; off Cape la Hogue, the latter defeated, losing twenty-one vessels; forts and arsenal of, destroyed, Aug., 1758; works at resumed by Louis XVI.; breakwater at, begun, 1783; resumed by Bonaparte, 1803; completed, 1813; works of, proof against any armament whatever, 1850.

CHEROKEE Indians, seven chiefs visit England, 1730; three in 1762, 1766, and 1791.

CHERRIES from Pontus to Rome, 70 A.C.; first planted in England, 100; peculiar kind brought from Flanders into Kent, 1540, from the Canary islands to Affron in Ireland, by Sir Walter Ralcigh.

CHERTSEY Abbey founded, 664.

CHESAPEAKE, battle of, between the British and French, when the former were forced to retire, 1781; bay of, blockaded by the English, 1812; American frigate so called, struck to the Shannon, June 2, 1813.

CHESS, game of, invented, 680 A.C.; though some say not until 500 A.D.; traced early to India.

CHESS player, the celebrated Philidor, who played two games at once blindfolded; he died in London, 1795; Automaton chess player exhibited in London, 1822.

CHESTER, city of, founded by the Romans, the station of the 20th legion; city wall built by Edelfleda, 908; Saxon castle rebuilt by William I., 1084; cathedral, once the abbey church of St. Werburgh, created, 660; St. John's church, 689; water tower, 1322; nearly destroyed by fire, 1471; fatal gunpowder explosion at, Nov. 5, 1772, by which many persons were killed.

CHESTER bishopric; a bishop of Lichfield once removed to Chester, 1075, and occasioned his successors to be called bishops of Chester; not made a distinct bishopric till the dissolution of the monasteries, 1541; cathedral erected, 1120, part Saxon 372 feet long, 74 broad.

CHICHESTER built by Cissa, 540; cathedral erected, 1115; burned with the city, 1186; rebuilt by Seffric, 1199; Saxon and Gothic, 410 feet long, 90 broad, spire 300 high; made a bishopric after Selsey, 681, was removed by Stigaud, the twenty-third bishop, 1071.

CHILDHAM Castle, Kent, built, 812.

CHILDREN, English, forbidden to be sold by their parents for slaves; prohibited by Canute, 1017.

CHILI, discovered by Almagro, 1535; subdued partly, 1546; revolted, 1810; achieved its independence of Spain, 1817, Feb. 12.

CHILLIANWALLAH, battle of, in India, Jan. 13, 1849; the Sikhs were beaten, but not without prodigious loss on the part of the British army, from an attack made too precipitately; 26 officers were killed, 66 wounded, and 731 men killed, and 1,446 wounded; the Sikh loss was far more considerable.

CHIMES on bells, invented at Alost, 1487.

CHIMNEYS first introduced into England in 1200, and confined to kitchen and hall, there often being but one, and that generally in the middle of the building, in 1300, after which they became more common.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS, act to regulate the trade, 1789; the statute repealed, and regulations passed respecting, 1834; no apprentices to be taken by masters under sixteen years of age, 1840; after July, 1842, no ascent of a chimney by a person under twenty-one took place.

CHINA, first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; fifteen times as large as England and Ireland, with as many inhabitants as all Europe; said to have been an empire 2500 years before Christ; the history becomes distinct 700 years A.C., or about 651; Confucius flourished there, 551 A.C.; great wall completed, 211 A.C.; the art of printing

known, 202 A.C.; creed of Tao-tsi general, 15 A.C.; religion of Lo introduced, 60 A.D.; Nankin the capital, 420; Nestorian Christians admitted, 635; extirpated, 845; seat of government transferred to Pekin, 1260; the great Yu Ho canal commenced, 1400; Europeans arrived at Canton, 1517; Macao granted as a settlement to the Portuguese, 1536; Jesuit missionaries sent there by the pope, 1575; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1644; earthquake at Pekin destroys 300,000 persons, 1662; the Jesuits preach christianity, 1662; are expelled, 1724; a second earthquake destroyed 100,000 persons at Pekin, and 80,000 in a suburb; by a salute, a shot from one of the India ships was accidentally fired and a native killed, the gunner was demanded, given up, and strangled, 1785; Macartney's embassy to, Sept. 14, 1793; ordered away, Oct. 3, 1793; reached England, Sept. 6, 1794; edict against Christians, 1812; Lord Amherst's embassy, 1816; refused the court ceremony of the Kou-tou, and returned; exclusive rights of East India Company to cease, April 22, 1834; free trade ships first sail for England with tea, April 25, 1834; Lord Napier arrived as a resident superintendent, July 15, 1834; died Oct. 11; affray between two English vessels and natives, several Chinese killed, Sept. 5, 1834; opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 7, 1834; Argyle ship and crew seized by the Chinese, Jan. 31, 1835; opium burned at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23, 1835; Sir F. Maitland arrived at Macao, July 12, 1838; an edict issued to seize opium, by Lin, March 18, 1839; British residents forbidden to leave Canton, 1839, March 19; factories outraged, March 24, 1839; the resident, Captain Elliot, required British subjects to deliver to him all their opium, promising full value for it from the government, March 27, 1839; half is given up as contraband to the Chinese, April 20, 1839, and the rest, 20,283 chests afterwards surrendered, May 21; the resident and merchants left Canton, May 24, 1839; a native killed in an affray between the natives and the British and American seamen, July 7, 1839; a British boat attacked by the natives, and the crew murdered, Aug. 24, 1839; British merchants left Macao, Aug. 26, 1839; Junks, 28 in all, attacked two British frigates, and several blown up, November 3, 1839; British trade stopped by an imperial edict, Dec. 6, 1839, and for ever, Jan. 5, 1840; Hellas ship of war attacked, May 22, 1840; fire-rafts sent against the British vessels, June 9, 1840; Canton blockaded by the British, June 28, 1840; Zing-hai, in the isle of Chusan, surrendered to the English, July 5, 1840; Mr. Stanton seized and carried to Canton, Aug. 6, 1840; Captain Elliot, in a steamer, entered the Pei-ho river, near Pekin, Aug. 11, 1840; crew of the Kite shipwrecked, with captain's wife on board, and confined in cages, Sep. 15, 1840; the mandarin Lin degraded; negotiations commenced, Nov. 6, 1840; broken off, Jan. 6, 1841; Chu-en-pe and Tae-coc-tow taken with 173 guns; Hong-kong ceded to the English, and 6,000,000 of dollars agreed to be paid to England within ten days, Jan. 20, 1841; formal possession of Hong-kong, taken; Jan, 26, 1841; the treaty rejected at Pekin, Feb. 11, 1841; hostilities resumed, Feb. 23, 1841; Bogue Forts taken, with 459 guns, and Admiral Kwan killed; the British sail up to Canton, March 1, 1841; the commissioner Keshin degraded, March 12, 1841; a Chinese boat flotilla destroyed; Canton threatened; the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken, March, 18, 1841; new commissioners arrived from Pekin at Canton, April 14, 1811; Canton taken, and ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, 5,000,000 paid down, and the British forces withdrawn, June 1,

1841; trade re-opened, July 16, 1841; Sir Henry Pottinger arrived; Captain Elliot superseded, Aug. 10, 1841; Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed, Aug. 27, 1841; Bogue Forts destroyed, Sept. 14, 1841; city of Zing-hae taken, and Chusan occupied, Oct. 1, 1841; Chin-hae taken, Oct. 10, and Ning-po, Oct. 13, 1841; three other towns captured, Dec. 28; a Chinese army of 12,000 men attacked Ning-po, and were routed, March 10, 1842; again 8,000 near Tsze-kee, March 15, 1842; Cha-pou defences destroyed, May 18, 1842; the British ships enter the river Kiang, June 13, 1842; Woosung taken, June 16, 1842, and Shang-hae, June 19; the squadron anchored near the Golden Island, July 20, 1842; the city of Chin-keong taken, where the Tartar general and many of his garrison committed suicide, July 21, 1842; the advanced ships reach the city of Nankin, Aug. 4, 1842, and the disembarkation of troops commenced, Aug. 9, 1842; Keying arrived to treat for peace, Aug. 12, 1842; treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the Cornwallis, by Sir H. Pottinger for England, Key-ing, El-e-poo, and Neu-kian for China, Aug. 29, 1842; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars, part down, and the rest within three years, and the island of Hong-kong ceded in perpetuity; five ports of China to be open to England, &c., and ratified by the emperor, Sept. 8, 1842; by Queen Victoria exchanged with the emperor, July 22, 1843; the commercial treaty or tariff adjusted, July 27, 1843; Bogue Forts taken by the British to obtain redress for insults, April 5, 1847; a dreadful typhoon visited Hong-Kong; 1000 boat dwellers drowned in the Canton river, Oct., 1848; the steam-ship Medea destroyed thirteen pirate junks in the Chinese seas, March 4, 1850.

China, late emperors of, Chwang-lei, 1627; Shun-che, 1644; Kang-he, 1669; Yung-ching, 1693; Kien-lung, 1736; Kea-ding, 1796; Taon-kwang, 1821; and Sze-hing, emperor 1850.

China, trade of, when the war ensued:—

	IMP.	EXP.
England ...	2,600,000 ...	6,000,000
America ...	827,000 ...	2,427,000
Dutch	933,000 ...	1,173,000
Spanish ...	— ...	1,433,000
French.....	— ...	136,000
Danes	— ...	100,000

Number of ships which arrived at China during the year the war commenced:—

British flag	233
American	43
Spanish.....	28
Portuguese	11
French	7
Danish	2
Other European nations, flags unknown	22

The bulk of the cargoes exported was tea and silk.—Tea is grown in all the southern provinces of China, in like manner; good tea is grown only in a few places; the black tea exported by Europeans is grown in the provinces of Fuh-keen and Quan-tung, and the green teas in Tche-Kiang and Nagan-Hoe; there are thirty-six kinds of tea, but of these thirteen varieties alone are exported by Europeans, viz.:—

BLACK TEAS.

Pekoe	1st picking.
Orange Pekoe	,,
Caper	,,
Ankoi Souchong...	2nd picking.
Souchong	,,
Campoi.....	,,
Congou.....	,,
Bohea	3rd picking.

GREEN TEAS.

Gunpowder	1st picking.
Hyson	,,
Young Hyson	2nd picking.
Hyson Skin	3rd picking.
Twankay	,,

The leaves are plucked from the shrubs and trees three times a-year —in April, July, and September; the finest tea is the first picking, and these buds are sometimes mixed

with the blossoms of the sweet olive, which impart to them a delightful fragrance, and the tea is then called Flowery Pekoe; the later gatherings are of a coarser and darker leaf; the average amount exported for British consumption is 40,000,000 lb., and the total consumption of England and her dependencies is 58,000,000 lb.; the annual income derived from tea is £3,300,000; during the last twenty years, £80,000,000 has been paid into the British exchequer as duties upon tea. The following table shows the amount of tea exported from China, for the use of the world:—

	lb
Great Britain, &c.	50,000,000
Tartary and the States of Central Asia (chiefly black tea)	21,000,000
U. States of America	10,000,000
Russia	5,000,000
East India Islands	3,000,000
Holland and Belgium	2,700,000
France	500,000
Denmark	130,000
Naples	3,500
Germany	2,000
Austria	1,500
Italy	1.000

China, porcelain of, first mentioned, 1591; made at Dresden, 1706; in England — at Chelsea, 1752; at Bow, 1758; at Worcester and in Staffordshire, by Wedgewood, about 1765.

China Rose, or Rosa Indica, first planted successfully in England in 1786, being brought from Asia.

China Apple brought to England 1780.

Chinese Statistics, 1840:—

	Tales.
Ann. produce of taxes	33,327,000
Civil service and army	24,507,000
Surplus	8,820,009
Repairs of Yellow River	2,000,000
Cost of the gardens	1,000,000
Income of ministers and clerks, expenses of the palace	5,819,123
Population of the land,	143,000,000
Ditto on the water	2,000,000
Civil officers	9,611
Military ditto	7,552
Infantry of the army	822,000
Cavalry of ditto	410,000
Marine	31,000
	146,289,163

A "tale" is one ounce of silver.

China, rebellion in, headed by Tien-teh, 1853.

Chippewa, battle of, the British troops under General Riall defeated by the Americans under General Browne, July 5, 1814; the Americans defeated by the British, July 25, following.

Chishall, or Great Chishall, Essex, upwards of 100 houses damaged at, Feb. 22, 1798.

Chivalry, and courts of, begun in Europe about 912.

Chocolate introduced into Europe, from Mexico, 1520; sold in the London coffee-houses, 1650.

Cholera-Morbus, or "Indian Cholera," to distinguish it from the English disease called Cholera, is said to have appeared first at Jessore, in Bengal, 1817; from thence it travelled south-west to the Mauritius, 1819; south-east to Timor, which it reached in 1823, by Rangoon, Sumatra, and Java; Manilla, 1820; Pekin, 1821, by way of Tonkin, Canton, and Nankin; visiting most of the large towns of Hindostan, it reached Lahore by Delhi, 1827; and thence through Cabul to Oranburg, which it visited in 1823, 1827, 1829, and 1830, but does not appear to have passed westward from thence. From Bombay, 1818 and 1830, it was traced up the Persian Gulf to Ispahan and Yezd in one direction, and so northwards to Teflis, 1830, and to Astracan 1823 and 1830; whence it travelled to Odessa, 1830; to Moscow, 1830; to Dantzic and Warsaw, 1831; and from Dantzic to Hamburgh. A second branch of its Bombay career passed to Bassora, 1821, Bagdad, Aleppo, and

Damascus. In England it appeared first at Sunderland, as supposed *via* Hamburgh, Oct. 26, 1831; vessels from Sunderland arriving at the Nore were ridiculously ordered to perform quarantine, Dec. 4, 1831, while the roads on shore were open for passengers as usual; the disease appeared in Edinburgh first on Feb. 6, 1832; it was first observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, in London, Feb. 13, and in Dublin, March 3, 1832: the mortality was considerable, but not at all equal to that on the Continent. It reached Paris between March and August, 1832, and 18,000 were destroyed by it. It raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, and other European localities, July and Aug. 1787. In 1848–9, the cholera again visited England; the number of deaths in London for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183, the average being only 1008; the number of deaths by cholera alone, from June 17 to Oct. 2, in the same year, was in London 13,161; then the mortality sank and finally terminated about October 13, 1849. —The mortality of this formidable disease may be partly judged by the following table of cases in 1831 and 1832:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Cases.	Deaths
Dublin - -	9252	2775
Glasgow, to Aug. 15	4164	1993
Liverpool, „ 31	4646	1397
London, to April 28	2532	1334
Cork - - -	3305	843
Limerick - -	2497	843
Drogheda, to July 28	1202	488
Edinburgh, „ 25	796	467
Paisley „ 25	638	368
Belfast - -	2559	303
Greenock, to July 25	534	275
Hull „ 26	726	250
Leeds „ 26	544	212
York „ 25	384	152
Plymouth „ 26	354	147
Leith „ 25	194	112
Warrington „ 26	248	109
Carlisle „ 25	214	109

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

	Cases.	Deaths.
St. Petersburg -	9247	4757
Moscow - -	8576	4690
Limberg - -	4922	2589
Vienna - -	3984	1893
Warsaw - -	3912	1460
Berlin - -	2220	1401
Prague - -	3234	1333
Konigsberg - -	2188	1314
Nisnei Novgorod	1897	982
Kazan - -	1487	857
Breslau - -	1276	671
Brunn - -	1540	604
Hamburg - -	874	455
Magdeburg - -	576	346
Elbing - -	434	283
Stettin - -	366	250
Halle - -	303	152

AMERICA.

Quebec, to Sept. 1			2218
Montreal „ 2	4385		1843
New York „ 8	5842		3107
Do. Oct. 12			3471
Philadelphia, Sept. 1	2240		740
Baltimore „ 29			710
Albany „ 8	1146		418
Norfolk „ 11			400
Rochester „ 3	389		107

In Sicily, 1837, the 7th of June to 6th of August, the number of deaths amounted to 23,546; till the 1st of July an account was kept of the number of cases, but after that the disorder raged with such fury that it was scarcely possible to register even the deaths. At the first appearance of the pestilence, Palermo contained 200,000 inhabitants, including strangers; about 40,000 fled, so that if the deaths are considered with respect to the 160,000 souls that remained, it appears that in two months more than a seventh part of the whole population died. Of the higher classes and church dignitaries, 120 fell victims; among these were Marchese Artale, President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the celebrated Abbate Scina; of the parochial clergymen of Palermo only one survived, and of the nuns of the convent of Martorana not one remained alive.—In

Berlin, among 1000 persons attacked, there were of the class of

Public functionaries, &c., and others in easy circumstances,	71	52	73·2
Inferior clerks and employés,	28	14	50
Artisans, such as weavers ...	315	205	65·08
Watermen on the river	51	45	88·2
Handicraftsmen,	167	119	71·25
Nurses, bearers, grave-diggers, &c.	25	8	32

CHORAL Service first used in England, at Canterbury, 677; but previously at Rome, 602.

CHRISM, the consecrated oil used in the ceremonials of the Greek and Papal churches; certain perfumes were infused in the liquid, 1541; it was ordered at one time that oil and balsam alone should be used, the one to represent Christ's human nature, the other his divine, 1596.

CHRIST'S College, Oxford, begun 1515, and completed 1523.

CHRIST-CHURCH College, Oxford, damaged by fire to the extent of £12,000, March 3, 1809.

CHRIST'S College, Cambridge, founded 1505.

CHRIST'S Hospital, London, founded, 1552; a mathematical ward, *temp.* Charles II.; new infirmary added, 1822; new hall at, 1825, April 28.

CHRIST Church, Birmingham, begun July 22, 1805.

CHRIST'S Priory, Hants, built 1060.

CHRIST, order of knighthood of, in Portugal, 319; Livonia, 1203.

CHRIST'S Thorn, a shrub brought from the south of Europe before 1596; by the superstitious believed to be of the same kind as the Saviour was crowned with.

CHRISTIAN, the name first given to the followers of the disciples of Christ, at Antioch, 40.

CHRISTIAN Era, dating from January 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad; in the 753rd from the building of Rome; and of the 4714th of the Julian period. It was introduced in the sixth century, but was not generally used at first. For modern chronology it began to be used in 516.

CHRISTIAN, and Most Christian King, the title given by pope Paul II. to Louis XI. of France, 1469.

CHRISTIANITY, founded by the apostles of Christ, who suffered under Pilate, as supposed, in his 33rd year. The persecution of, commenced in 64. It is said to have been propagated in Britain in 156; but this is doubtful, as well as the reign of king Lucius as a Christian king, in 179. The true era of Christianity in England commenced under St. Austin, 596. Its introduction into Ireland and Scotland is of uncertain date. Constantine the Great embraced Christianity, 312; Clovis, in France, 496; Switzerland, 643; Denmark, under Harold, 827; Bohemia, 894; Russia, 940; Poland, 992; Hungary, 994; Norway and Iceland, 1000; Prussia, 1227; Lithuania, 1386; Pomerania and Norway, 1200; reinstated in Greece in the 16th century.

CHRISTIAN Charity, order of, begun in France, 1690.

CHRISTIAN Knowledge, Society for promoting, established, 1798.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, one quarter of the city destroyed by fire, 9th April, 1787.

CHRISTENINGS first taxed, 1783.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, born 1626, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654, died at Rome, 1689.

CHRISTMAS-DAY, a festival instituted by the Roman Catholic church, 98; ordered to be held as a solemn feast, on Dec. 25, by Pope Telesphorus, about 137; holly and mistletoe introduced into it in this country, from the usages of the Druids. The real Christmas-day is unknown, or at least conjectural; some authorities state that it is probable Christ was born in April or May of the Julian year 4709: St. Chrysostom says, that in primi-

tive times Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same feast; and that it was but a little time before, that Christmas had been celebrated at Antioch on the 25th of December, as a distinct feast, and that the usage came from the west: as late as the twelfth century, the Armenians made but one feast of both days.

Christmas Boxes originated in the Roman Paganalia, instituted by Servius Tullius, and celebrated in the beginning of the year, when an altar was erected in every village, where persons gave money; two of these Paganalian boxes, found under Mount Cælius at Rome, are described by Count Caylus; they were used by the Roman apprentices, like those of our times, to collect their yearly gifts, and were made of pottery; in one of them some denarii were found. The Heathen plan was commuted about 760, to collect alms for masses, in order to absolve the debaucheries of the season, which servants were unable to pay.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, from having landed upon it on Christmas-day, 1777.

Christophe, crowned Emperor of Hayti at Cape François, June 2, 1811. Shot himself during a revolt of his subjects, Oct. 6, 1820; he founded an archbishopric and bishoprics, April 5, 1811.

Christopher, St., island of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.

Chronology, or events in the order of their time, in some form of record, common to most nations. The Chinese affect the remotest antiquity. The Jewish is probably that which is most to be depended upon, as far back as the reigns of Rehoboam and Solomon, but not further, with any corroborative aids. The Jewish chronology commences with the creation of the world, 4004; the deluge, 2348; death of Abraham, 1821; drowning of Pharaoh, 1491; death of Joshua, 1443; death of David, 1015. The kingdom divided into ten tribes and two, 975; dispersion of the ten tribes, 721; captivity of the two, 606; return of the two from Babylon, 536; death of Judas Maccabeus, 161; united to the Roman empire, 63.

Chrysostom, St., made bishop of Constantinople, 398; banished, 404; died, 407.

Chudleigh, Devon, nearly all destroyed by a fire, May 22, 1807.

Chumleigh, Devon, almost all consumed by a fire, Aug. 19, 1803.

Chunar, treaty of, between the Nabob of Oude, in India, and Warren Hastings, by which the Nabob was relieved of his debts to the East India Company, on condition of seizing his mother's and grandmother's property, and giving it to the English. The Nabob was also enabled to take possession of the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped a recent massacre, and settled in Rompoor, under English protection. Mr. Hastings got a douceur from the Nabob of £100,000 on this occasion, Sept. 19, 1781.

Church, the term for an assembly of good men, not of ecclesiastics exclusively, applied subsequently to the place of meeting, 214. Most of the earlier churches were of wood. The first of stone at Babingly, Norfolk, 658; 50 new ordered, 1711; the first built in London of stone, 1087, and the first in Ireland, at Bangor, Down county, 1134. The towers were once parochial fortresses. The church of England began with the reformation, 1534. The staff consists of two archbishops, twenty-five bishops, exclusive of Sodor and Man. The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars; these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments about 12,397. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742, to which several hundreds have been

added, 1845; act for building new churches, passed, 1828; church building amendment act, Aug., 1838. In Ireland there are 1659 places of worship of the church of England, but some few are in parishes without Protestant hearers.

Church of Scotland: this is presbyterian, originating in the creed of John Knox, 1560; ratified, 1567; settled by the Scotch parliament, 1696; secured at the union, 1707. This church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod, the presbytery, and kirk-session.

Church Music, introduced by Gregory the Great, 602; choir music introduced, 677; church organs used in 1000; changed from St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; service first performed in English, 1559.

Churchwardens and Overseers first appointed, 1127.

Churchyards first consecrated, 317; first admitted into cities, 742.

Church Benefices, forbidden to be held by foreigners, 1430.

Churching of Women, imitated from the Jewish rite of purification, 214.

Cider or Cyder, made in England, and called wine, 1284; subjected to excise regulations, 1763; repealed, 1766.

Cincinnatus, order of, began in America, 1783.

Cinnamon, a species of laurel, a native of Ceylon, in which the Dutch first traded, 1506; well known to the ancients; found by Ulloa in the American forests, 1736; the tree transplanted to Jamaica and Dominica, 1788.

Cinque Ports, originally five, their jurisdiction being vested in barons, for the defence of the coast. Two more were added, all by William I., 1078. The Duke of Wellington was the last warden, 1850. They were stripped of part of their obsolete privileges, 1832.

Cintra, Convention of, a disgraceful treaty for the evacuation of Portugal, made by Sir Hugh Dalrymple with Marshal Junot, the day after the battle of Vimeira, Aug. 22, 1808.

Circuit, Judiciary, so denominated, established 1176 in England; in Scotland, 1712; English into Wales, extended, 1828.

Circulating Library, the first in England opened by the Rev. Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister at Salisbury, 1740.

Circulation of the Blood, confirmed experimentally by William Harvey, 1619, 1628.

Circumnavigation of the Globe; Magellan, 1519; Sir Francis Drake, 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Le Maire, 1615; Quiros, 1625; Tasman, 1642; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clapperton, 1719; Raggewein, 1721; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1779; Bougainville, 1776; Portlock, 1788. Became the common voyage of merchantmen, 1850. Magellan first entered the Pacific Ocean, 1520.

Cisalpine Republic, founded by the French, June, 1797, by the treaty of Campo Formio; received a new constitution, Sept. 1798; merged into the kingdom of Italy, March, 1805.

Cisbury Fort, Wiltshire, built by Cæsar, 547.

Cistertian Order, founded by one Robert, a benedictine monk of Cisteaux, in France, 1092.

Cities of Hindostan under English rule, 1846, with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the conquests in the Punjaub not included:—

Benares	850,000
Calcutta	900,000
Surat	550,000
Madras	300,000
Lucknow	295,000
Hydrabad	200,000
Dacca	150,000
Bombay	220,000
Delhi	150,000
Moorshedabad	145,000
Nagpoor	100,000
Baroda	100,000
Ahmenadab	100,000

Cities, first incorporated, 1079; first with boroughs represented in parliament, 1265.

Citizen, an individual free to carry on trade in a city; dress of, regulated by 1st Eliz., 1558; the only title allowed in France at the revolution of 1792.

Ciudad Rodrigo taken by the French, July 10, 1810; stormed by Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812.

Civil Law revived in Italy and Germany, 1127; Gregorian law compiled, 290; Theodosian, 435; Justinian, 530; introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, 1138.

Civil List, the royal revenues of England, £600,000 in Elizabeth's reign; £800,000 in the time of Charles I.; settled, after 1688, on the new king and queen at £700,000, parliament supporting the navy and army; increased under George II. to £800,000; under George III. to £1,030,000. Debts of, paid, 1777. In 1831, under William IV., fixed at £510,000; by 1st Vict., Dec. 1837, fixed at £385,000—Prince Albert having an exclusive £30,000.

Civita Vecchia nearly destroyed by an explosion of powder, 1779.

Claims of Privilege at coronations established, March 30, 1685.

Clanships in Scotland, relics of the barbarous feudal times of 1008, abolished, 1746.

Clandestine Marriages forbidden by act of parliament, 1753.

Clapham Church erected, 1777.

Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.

Clare, in Suffolk, monastery founded at, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 1248.

Clare, Ireland, the first place that sent a Roman Catholic to parliament in Ireland for 160 years, returning O'Connell, July 5, 1828, before the Relief Bill was passed.

Clare, Nuns of St., a sisterhood founded in Italy, 1212: settled in England, in the Minories, 1293; suppressed by Henry VIII., 1539.

Clarence, the Duke of, drowned in the tower, in a butt of Malmsey, 1478.

Clarence, Duke of, afterwards William IV. of England; born Aug. 21, 1765; married a princess of the house of Saxe-Meinengen, July 11, 1818; succeeded to the throne of his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830; died at Windsor, June 20, 1837.

Claremont, Surrey, occupied by the princess Charlotte of Wales until her death, Nov. 6, 1817; assigned by Leopold of Coburg, her consort, to Prince Albert, 1840; the exiled family of France resided there, Mar. 4, 1848; Louis Philippe, king of the French, died there, Aug. 26, 1850.

Clarendon, statutes of, passed by a parliament, held at Clarendon, 1164; they were 16 in number, and were the ground of the notorious Becket's quarrel with Henry II., because they tended to prevent ecclesiastical abuses.

Clarendon printing-press, Oxford, founded 1781.

Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, banished the realm, Dec. 12, 1667; born, 1612; died Dec. 7, 1674.

Clarendon estate sold for £70,000, Dec. 11, 1750.

Clarion, a species of trumpet, introduced by the Moors into Spain, 800.

Clarke, murder of, by Housman and Eugene Aram, discovered 13 years afterwards, Aug. 17, 1758.

Clehanger House, Herefordshire, destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1794.

Clement's Inn, established, society of, 1471.

Clementine's writings attributed to Clemens Romanus, a father of the church, wholly apocryphal, 102; decretals of pope Clement V., so called, 1312.

Clementines and Urbanists, adherents and disputants of Clement VII. and Urban VI., 1378.

Cleobury Castle, Shropshire, built, 1160.

Clergy in England, increased in the 7th century, and controlled every thing; drunkenness forbidden them,

747; abridged of their power, 1164; Becket excommunicated them, 1169; refused obedience to the pope, 1191; encroached upon the royal power, 1200; their lands and goods seized by king John, 1208; taxed £100,000 in 1210; refused the pope's legate-money, 1247; their power reduced, 1275; refused to contribute to the war, but forced, 1296; armed for the war with France, 1369; fined £100,000 for refusing the divorce of Henry VIII., 1531; first fruits of, assigned to the king, 1534; excluded from parliament, 1536; 12,000 deprived of their livings, and catholics substituted, 1554; conference between the protestant and protestant dissenting, 1604; redeem 175 slaves, 1662; 2000 resign their benefices rather than subscribe to the act of uniformity, 1661-2; no longer to tax themselves, 1664; Irish protestants restored to their benefices, 1689; the clergy incapacitation act passed, 1801.—Dress of, 1580; Hollinshed says, "they went either in diverse colours, like plaiers, or in garments of light hew, as yellow, red, green, &c., with their shoes piked, their haire crisped, their girdles armed with silver; their shoes, spurres, bridles, &c., buckled with like metall; their apparell for the most part of silke, and richlie furr'd; their cappes lac'd and butn'd with gold; so that to meet a priest in those days was to behold a peacocke, which spreadeth his taile when he danseth before the henne."

Clergy of France, power abridged, Aug. 1749; renounced their privileges, May 18, 1789.

Clergymen's Sons' society, established in Scotland, Oct. 1794.

Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' corporation, established in England, July 1, 1670; incorporated 1678.

Clerk, the appellation of a clergyman, originated in Normandy, used in France, 992.

Clerkenwell, Monastery of, founded, 1098; burned by a mob, 1381; house of correction built at, 1616; rebuilt, 1820; new church at, built 1788.

Clermont, Council of, determines the first crusade in the reign of pope Urban II., 1095.

Cleve Abbey, Somerset, founded 1198.

Cleves, Anne of, married to Henry VIII.; divorced without consummation, 1540; died, 1557.

Cleves, town of, surrendered to the allies, Oct. 3, 1760.

Clifden House burned, May 14, 1795.

Clifford's Inn society, established, 1315.

Clifton Suspension Bridge begun June 20, 1831; first stone laid by Lady Elton.

Clipped Money called in, 1696.

Clitheroe Castle, Lancashire, built 1171.

Clitherow, Mrs., in Crown court, Moorfields, with eleven persons, blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.

Clive, Colonel, defeated the nabob, and established Ally Cawn in his dignity, June 26, 1757; made a peer, as Lord Clive, 1762; committed suicide, Nov. 1774, aged 49.

Clocks. Water-clocks introduced at Rome, 158 A. C.; the first supposed to be then in the world sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, 756; first placed in churches, 913; made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; the first complete one in Canterbury, 1292; in Westminster, 1368; great one of Paris, 1370; first portable one, 1530; none in England went well till that dated 1540, now at Hampton court; Harris and young Galileo made the pendulum, 1641; pendulums improved by a Dutchman named Fromantil, 1656. Watches were known in the 16th century; mentioned in Harrington's Orlando, 1591. Clocks, watches, and alarms forbidden to be imported by Charles I., 1631. Clockmakers incorporated, 1631; act passed, 1698, to oblige makers to put their names on

watches; watches common in France, 1544; Hoole's spiral spring, 1658; and Huygens' pendulum, 1658; anchor escapement invented in London, by Clement, 1680; horizontal escapement invented 1724, by Graham; Harrison's gridiron pendulum, 1734; his longitude watch, 1736, received £20,000 reward; Arnold's, 1764; jewelling introduced by Frodsham, 1771; Arnold's cylindrical spring and compensation balance, 1776. Two of Frodsham's chronometer watches, after twelve months' trial at Greenwich, varied, one the 86-100 of a second, and the other 57-100 parts only, 1830; thus perfectly answering for the longitude. Electric fluid made a motive power for clocks, 1841.

Clocks and Watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed, 1798.

Clockmakers from Delft, three settled in England, 1568.

Clogher, bishopric of, founded in Ireland, 506, by St. Macartin; cathedral rebuilt, 1041; merged into the see of Armagh, 1834.

Clondalkin, Ireland, powder-mills at, blown up, but only two lives lost, April 15, 1787.

Clonfert, see of, founded, 558; merged into Killaloe, 1839.

Clontarf, battle of, fought between the Irish and the Danes, on Good Friday, 1039, in which the invaders were defeated.

Closterseven, disgraceful convention of, between the duke of Cumberland and the duke of Richelieu, by which the former, with 38,000 men, laid down their arms, Sept. 10, 1757.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; seventy cloth-workers' families settled here, invited by Edward III., 1331; woollen, first made at Kendal, in 1390; medleys manufactured, 1614; fine English broad cloths sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654; in England, dyed and dressed, 1667; the manufacture discouraged in Ireland, and that of linen countenanced by parliament, 1698.

Clowes Wood, Ireland, of thirty acres in extent, burned, Jan. 1, 1805.

Clovis, king of France, the founder of the monarchy, 481; made Paris the capital of the kingdom, 494.

Cloyne, Ireland, see of, founded in the 6th century; united to Cork, 1431; to Cork and Ross, 1831.

Clune, Mrs., near Lichfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, having lived 103 years in one house.

Clun Castle, Shropshire, built, 1140.

Cluny, Abbey of, founded by the benedictines, one of the most celebrated foundations ever existing, 910.

Clyde Canal, made by Smeaton, and opened July 28, 1790, connecting the east and west seas across Scotland.

Clynnogvawr Abbey, South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, built, 1616.

Coaches. See Carriages.

Coach tax, commenced, Mar. 25, 1747, and subsequent years; licence to makers of, 1785.

Coach from Hinckley to Leicester, racing with a rival, dashed to pieces against the Burbage turnpike gate, the coachman and four passengers killed, and several others maimed, July 14, 1815.

Coals first discovered at Newcastle, dug by charter of Henry III., 1239; first in use 1307, but prohibited in London, as being injurious to health, 1398; smiths obliged to burn wood, 1273; first became an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 1357, 1381; generally used in London, 1400; discovered in Scotland, 1761; became common in England, 1625; duty laid on by Charles I., 1627; by Charles II., in favour of his illegitimate son the Duke of Richmond, and converted into an annuity by George III., June, 1800.

Coals, importation of, into London—1700, 317,000 chaldrons; 1750, 510,000; in 1773, 600,000 chaldrons; in 1788, 766,880; in 1792, 841,380, and of cinders, 6270, and of Scotch

coal 2449 tons; in 1793, 800,510½ chaldrons; in 1794, 788,744½; in 1795, 887,759, besides cinders, &c.; in 1796 to 1797, 829,684 chaldrons, and 931 tons; in 1797 to 1798, 897,037 chaldrons, and 814 tons; in 1798 to 1799, 769,047 chaldrons, and 393 tons; in 1799 to 1800, 865,804 chaldrons, and 493 tons; in 1810, 980,372 chaldrons; in 1820, 1,171,178 chaldrons; in 1830, 1,588,360 chaldrons; in 1840, 2,638,256 tons; in 1850, 3,479,189 tons. There are supposed to be 25,000,000 of tons consumed annually, 1850, in all England.

Coal-fields, extent of, 1850, Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles; South Wales, a consumption for 1000 years for all England, 1850.

Coal in Ireland: the first ship sailed with Irish coal from Newry to Dublin, 1742.

Coal in France, consumption of, 1780, 400,000 tons; in 1845, 6,000,000 tons.

Coal trade, first noticed in the charters of Henry III. to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1239 and 1272.

Coal-pit accidents, at Renfrew, where the pit took fire, and six men were lost, 1804; near Wakefield, by a rush of water, when nine men and a boy perished, June 30, 1809; at Felling, near Gateshead, in which the pit took fire, June 25, 1812, by which ninety-three persons perished; at Swiny-row, Durham, by fire, by which seven persons were hurt, Oct. 6, 1812; at Harrington Mill, Durham, by which four men and nineteen boys were killed, Oct. 10, 1812; at Collingwood Main, by which eight men were burned, and two greatly injured, July 17, 1813; at Bradley, by which eight persons were buried and seven dug out alive, after being seven days without food, August 10, 1813; at Felling, by a second fire, which destroyed nine men, thirteen boys, and twelve horses, Dec. 1813; at Hepburn, by which eleven persons were burned, Aug. 27, 1814; at Painshow, in Cumberland, when three men were killed by the gas, while descending to examine the state of the air, March 15, 1815; near Newbald, Durham, by fire—here seventy persons were killed, June 2, 1815, and fifty-seven wounded or killed by the bursting of the steam-engine, July 31, following; at Heaton Main, near Newcastle, by a sudden gush of water, when thirty-three men, forty-two boys, and thirty-seven horses perished, May 3, 1815—horrible to relate, it appeared they all perished of starvation, being enclosed in a cavity which the water did not reach; at Cherck, Denbighshire, a whole work destroyed by an inundation from the river Ceriog, Dec. 28, 1816—so extensive were the works, that it was considered a public calamity; near Chester-le-Street, Durham, by fire, forty persons losing their lives, July, 1817.

Coal Dues paid to the city of London before 1832, under acts passed 1803, 1804, 1807, £133,000; £6684 to 1831, and £8911 afterwards. The corporation collected from this unjust tax—

1832	£8,911
1833	8,371
1834	8,661
1835	9,578
1836	9,993
1837	10,945
1838	10,754
1839	10,938
1840	10,695
1841	12,121
1842	11,346
1843	10,952
1844	10,378
1845	14,180

Total received by the City, £359,173

Coal Dues, London, expended to 1851:—

Spent for the City,	£1,117,345 13 6
Without the City ...	807,500 0 0
Of a general character	1,813,221 18 0
	£3,738,067 11 6

Coal Dues, heads of expenditure in London, return of 1852:—

Blackfriars Bridge	£210,000
	20,000
Newgate	50,000
Tolls reduced on London Bridge	30,000
Newgate rebuilding, &c...	40,000
Streets from Moorfields ...	16,500
New Street, Spitalfields ...	9,000
Picket Street and Snow Hill improvements	246,000
Whitecross Street Prison..	95,000
Post-office site	80,000
Approaches to London Bridge, &c. &c.....	1,016,421

The dues of 8d. and 1d. mortgaged until 1862; the duty of 4d. liable for the repayment of £540,000.

Coal duty repealed, £1,500,000, 1834.

Coalitions of the European powers to replace the Bourbons over the French people—the first, June 26, 1792, by a manifesto of the King of Prussia, and the army under the Duke of Brunswick, routed disgracefully by Dumourier, and other French generals; secondly, between England, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed June 22, 1799, defeated by Bonaparte at Marengo, 1800; thirdly, by England, Russia, Austria, and Naples, Aug. 5, 1805, defeated by Napoleon at Austerlitz; fourthly, by England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, 1806, defeated, and Prussia conquered at Auerstadt and Jena, Oct. 1806; fifthly, by England and Austria, 1809, defeated by Napoleon; sixthly, by Russia and Prussia, after Napoleon had lost his army in the snows of Moscow, March 17, 1813, successful.

Coalition Ministry, the name given to the union between Lord North and Fox, April 5, 1783—dissolved the same year.

Cocceians, a religious sect founded by John Coccius of Bremen, 1665.

Cobalt, a mineral which furnishes the rich blue colour on porcelain, when melted with a species of blue glass called smalt; known about 1540 or 1560 in Saxony, found also in Bohemia, and recognised in Cornwall in the present century, whence our supply, formerly had from Saxony.

Cobbett, William, prosecuted for a libel against Lords Hardwicke and Plunkett, May 26, 1804.

Coburg Theatre opened in Surrey, 1816; altered to Victoria, 1833.

Cochrane, Lord, joining the South American patriots, returned home August, 1825.

Cochineal, the insect known to the Spaniards after the conquest of Mexico, 1518; known in Italy, 1548; 260,000lb imported into England, 1830; 1,081,776lb in 1845; 2,360,000lb in 1850.

Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland, built, 1069.

Cockersend Abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.

Cockfighting practised by many barbarous nations of antiquity; the sport of English boys on Shrove Tuesday, in the time of Henry II.; prohibited by Edward III. 1365; by Henry VIII. 1540; resumed by the Stuarts under James I., and prohibited by Cromwell, 1653. A cockpit erected by Charles II. at Whitehall, after the restoration, called the cockpit-royal, on the property of Christ's Hospital, which would not renew the lease. The most noted of the later fashionable cockfighters was named Ardesoif, who died at Tottenham, April 4, 1789, of rage for the loss of a battle by a favourite cock, which he thrust into the fire for losing.

Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland, built before 1100.

Cock-lane Ghost, imposition of, by one William Parsons, and his daughter, at 33, Cock-lane, who was a ventriloquist; detected Mar. 1762; punished as impostors, July 10, 1762.

Cocoa first introduced about 1500.

Codrington, Admiral Sir Edward, gained the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827.

Code, the Gregorian, published, 290, and the Hermogenian; the

Theodosian, 435; that of Justinian, 529; digest of, 533; that of Alfred the Great, the foundation of English common law, 887.

Cœur-de-Lion, or lion-hearted, the title given to Richard I. of England about 1192; it was also conferred on Louis VIII. of France in 1223, for his conduct in his wars in Palestine and against England.

Coffee brought to England by one Nathaniel Canopius, a Cretan, who used it at Baliol College, Oxford, 1641; passed by Egypt and Syria to Constantinople, 1511; coffee-houses opened there, 1554; brought to France by Thevenot, the traveller, 1644.

Coffee-plant conveyed from Mocha to Holland, 1616; carried to the West Indies, 1726; cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; encouraged in the British plantations, 1732.

Coffee-house, the first kept in England by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford-street, at the sign of the Angel, 1650; one Edwardson, an English Turkey merchant, brought with him to England a Greek servant named Pasquet, who first opened a coffee-house in the city, in George Yard, Lombard Street, 1662; coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation of Charles II., 1675, but the proclamation was afterwards suspended.

Coffins, the first mention of wooden coffins in England is that of King Arthur, buried in the trunk of an oak, 542; stone coffins were the more ancient; English patent, of iron, 1796.

Coif, worn by lawyers, originally an iron skull-cap worn by knights, introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of renegades, who chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, in despite of canonical prohibitions; some say it was introduced in 1200.

Coin in England, supposed first made at Colchester; made of different shapes until the middle ages; groats the largest before 1531; made sterling in 1216; generally made round, 1101; silver pence coined in the reign of John; gold first coined, 1087; but the first certain record is 1257; gold florins, Edward III., 1337, 1345; sovereigns minted, 1494; shillings, 1503; crowns and half-crowns struck, 1553; shilling of Elizabeth milled, 1562; a copper coinage, 1620; modern milling introduced, 1631; half-pence and farthings coined, 1665; 23rd Charles II. do., 1672; guineas first coined, 25th Charles II., 1673; Drake guineas, 1673; five guineas, 1673; half-guineas, 1673; a million sterling coined out of French louis-d'or, 1710; quarter-guineas, 1716; proportioned by Sir Isaac Newton, Dec. 22, 1717; seven shilling pieces, 1797; sovereigns and halves, 1816; florins, 1850; English and Irish coins assimilated, Jan. 1, 1826; the broad gold pieces called in by the government, and coined into guineas, 1732; twopenny pieces in copper coined, 1797; half-farthings coined, 1843; copper money only used in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; copper money introduced to displace private leaden tokens, in London especially, 1609; there was an extensive silver coinage, 1696; six shilling gold pieces in the reign of Edward III., and nobles at six and eightpence, with halves and quarters; sovereigns and half-sovereigns of twenty shillings value, was coined by Henry VIII.; angels, which bore the effigy of Michael and the dragon, were coined by Henry IV.; in 1347, a pound of silver was coined into 22 shillings, and in 1352, a pound was coined into 25 shillings; in 1414, they were increased to 30 shillings; and in 1500, a pound of silver was coined into 40 shillings; in 1530, extended to 66—62 are delivered, 4 being retained for loss, &c. The money in Scotland, till then the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; halfpence were issued for the Isle of Man, 1786; dollars by the Bank of England, at 4s. 9d., issued March, 1797,

The whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows:—

	£
By Queen Elizabeth ...	5,832,932
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,499,544
Cromwell	1,000,000
Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	3,737,637
Before the Revolution ...	31,094.218
By King Wm. III., including re-coinage ...	10,511,963
Queen Anne	2,691,626
King George I.	8,725,921
King George II.	11,966,576
Before Geo. III.'s reign	33,896,086
Total during reign of George III., till 25th March, 1793, including re-coinage	51,073,362
Ditto and Regency	23,428,224
Total coined from the year 1558 to 1793, being 235 years	116,063,666
	£139,496,880

Of the above £116,063,666 sterling, there were £32,000,000 in silver, long before the revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed £6,000,000, payments till then being nearly all made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the reign of George III., the whole silver coinage only amounted to £63,101 to the regency.

Coined George II.....	£41,782,815
„ William IV.	10,827,603
„ Victoria to 1848,	
„ „ Gold ...	29,886.457
„ „ Silver..	2,440,614
„ „ Copper	43,743

The Gold coin was estimated by Daversant, in 1711, to be £12,000,000; by Anderson, in 1782, to be £16,000,000; by Chalmers, in 1786, to be £20,000,000; by Philips, in 1800, to be £37,000,000; by Duke of Wellington, in parliament, 1830, the gold £28,000,000. The rest of the metallic currency £13,000,000; but paper largely supplies the place of coin. In 1840, the currency was reckoned at £45,000,000; and in 1850 in gold and silver £55,000,000. The standard weight of coin in the reign of William I., 1066, was 11,18,18 fine gold, and alloy 1,6; and it continued the same to 1509-1532. In the same year it was also changed to 11, and 1 alloy. In the 1st and 2nd of Edward VI., 1549, it was 10, and 2 alloy; in the same reign, and in 1550, it was 11. 1551 and 1553, it was 11,18,18, and 1,6 alloy; in 1553, again 11 and 1. In 1553, Mary and Elizabeth, 1560 it was 11,18,18, and 1,6. In the 2nd and 35th of Elizabeth, or 1560, 1594, it was 11, and 1 alloy. In 1578, 1585, and 1601, it was 11,18,18, and 1,6 alloy. In 1601-3-4, it was 11, and 1 alloy. James I., 1605, it became 11,18,18, and 1,6. In the 10th of James I., or 1613, 11 and 1. In *temp.* Charles II., 1627,—1661, it was 11,18,18, and 1,6 alloy. From 12th Charles II. to George III., it was 11 and 1. A pound troy of gold was coined into £9 money in the reign of William Rufus, 1087. Edward III., 1345, it was £15, and £13 : 3 : 4:—

1347	£14	0	0
1373, 1395, 1402	15	0	0
1402, 1422	16	13	4
1422, 1461	22	10	0
1426	16	13	4
1465	20	16	8
1482, 1483, 1494	22	10	0
1509, 1532	27	0	0
1509, 1532	25	2	6
1543	28	16	0
1545	30	0	0
1549	30	0	0
1550	34	0	0
1551	28	16	0
1553	36	0	0
1553	33	0	0
1553, 1560	36	0	0

1560, 1594	£33	0	0
1578, 1585	36	0	0
1601	36	10	0
1601	33	10	0
1603	37	10	0
1604	37	4	0
1605	40	10	0
1613	44	0	0
1613	40	18	4
1627, 1661	44	10	0
1627	41	10	0
1671, 1685	44	10	0
1685	47	15	9
1717, 1762	46	14	6

(To the reign of Geo. III.)

The silver ounce troy was coined into 15s. in the reign of William Rufus, 1087. Into £1 : 5 : 1⅓ in 1345.

1345 also	£1	2	0⅔
1347	1	3	5½
1373, 1395, 1402	1	5	1⅓
1422	1	7	11⅓
1422, 1461	1	17	8⅔
1426	1	7	11⅓
1465	1	14	10⅔
1482, 1483, 1494	1	17	8⅔
1509, 1732	2	5	2⅔
1509, 1532	2	5	8½
1543	2	10	1
1545	2	14	6½
1546, 1549	3	0	0
1550	3	1	9½
1551	2	8	3
1553	3	0	3
1553	3	0	0
1553	3	0	3½
1553	3	0	0
1553, 1560	3	0	3½
1560, 1594	3	0	0
1578, 1585	3	0	3½
1601	3	1	1½
1601	3	0	10½
1603	3	8	2½
1604	3	7	7⅔
1605	3	7	10½
1613	3	13	8½
1613	3	14	4½
1627, 1661	3	14	6⅔
1627	3	14	6½
1671, 1685	4	0	10
1688	4	6	11½
1717, 1762 (George III.)	4	4	11½

Twenty shillings of the time of George III. was worth, in the reign of William II., just £5 : 12 : 8⅜. In 1402 to 1422, it was worth £3 : 0 : 10⅛d. In 1465, £2 : 8 : 3⅛; in 1482 and 1494, £2 : 5 : 0⅞. In 1545 it had fallen to £1 : 11 : 1; to £1 : 2 : 10 in 1613; to £1, 1s. in 1671. In the reign of William III. to 19s. 6⅜d., and in 1717 to 1762, reign of George III., it rose to £1. Twenty shillings of the reign of William II., answered to sixty-two of the reign of George III. The gold coin of the reign of George III., as now, consists of 22 carats fine gold, and two of some other metal, as silver or copper. The guinea was so called, being coined of African gold, about 1690. The clippers so reduced the coins in 1695, that a guinea went for 30s. of clipped silver. Fine silver is to standard silver as 1 to ·9250, and sterling to fine as 1 to 1·081081081. Fine gold to standard gold is in value as 1 to ·91667, or as 24 to 22. Standard gold is to fine gold as 1 to 1·090909090. *Temp.* George III.

Coinage, this is now performed by machinery at the royal mint, erected on Tower Hill, 1811; the charge for coinage in all, was £421,000 for £250,000 in copper, £12,000,000 silver, and £55,000,000 gold, between 1816 and 1836. The operation was once performed with a hammer, the coin being placed between two steel dies. In 1553 a mill was invented abroad, and introduced into England by one Bruchier, 1562; a second engine was invented by Balanchier, 1617; Boulton and Watt's engine, for the purpose, was introduced 1788; the present mint machinery, 1811; the standard, pursuant to mint indenture, is after the rate of 66 shillings to the pound Troy of 11 ounces, 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy, 1821; there are sixpences, twopences, threepences, and fourpences, coined annually for the Queen's Maundy, from 20 ℔ to 24 ℔ of silver each coinage.

Coin reclaimed by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to £15,563,393 : 10 : 8. The loss on

collecting, smelting, and recoining, was £754,019 : 19 : 6.

Coining with a die introduced into England, 1620.

Coin, the penny, taken from the Roman denarius, by the Saxon kings of Kent, 750; sometimes having the effigies of saints; traced to the Norman conquest, 1066, through the Saxon and Danish dynasties; some bore buildings on their faces; William I. copied his predecessor, his pennies are rare; William's, his son, 1087, are scarce; of Henry I., 1100, the pennies are scarce, so is Stephen's rare, 1135; Henry II., 1154, common; Richard I., 1189, none, and John, 1199, only an Irish penny; Henry III., 1216, very rude, his English common, his Irish scarce; Edward I., 1272, and Edward II., 1307, are rude and rare; Edward III., 1326, struck his coins of a penny value both in England and France, as did the Black Prince in Aquitaine, they are not rare; Richard II., 1377, coined both in London and York, his coins are scarce; Henry IV., 1399, Henry V., 1413, and Henry VI., 1425, coined pennies both in England and France; Edward IV., 1460, are more scarce than those of the three Henries who preceded him; there is no coinage of Edward V., 1483; those of Richard III. are much injured by clipping, date 1483, and are very rare; Henry VII., 1485, are common; Henry VIII., 1509, are of good silver and common; of Edward VI., 1547, are very rare; of Mary, 1553, a base coin, very rare; Elizabeth coined both with the hammer and mill, 1558, the former are common, the latter not; James I., 1603, common of one type, of another scarce; Charles I., 1625, of several types, some very common,—one coined at Oxford very rare; the Commonwealth, 1649, are not scarce; Charles II., 1660, the coinage hammered, some good, others bad; the mint marks on the coins are no longer found on the head crowned after this reign; the pennies of James II., 1685, are seen less frequently than those of Charles II.; William and Mary, 1689, are not common, nor those of William alone; Queen Anne's pennies, 1702, are rare, and her farthings still more so; the coins of the subsequent sovereigns, 1714, 1727, 1760, 1820, and 1830, are common. The coins of Scotland are considered dubious until 1165, under William the Lion, of inferior execution and not uncommon; Alexander II., 1214, rare, those of Alexander II., 1249, not so; John Baliol, 1292, are rare; Robert Bruce, 1306, not common; David II., 1329, and Robert II., 1371, and Robert III., 1390, some not rare; of James I., 1405, there are none; of James II., 1437, very rare, also of James III., 1460; James IV., 1488, billon penny rare; James V., 1513, billon or alloyed penny common; Mary, 1542, rare. Here the Scotch coinage ends.

Coinage, French, very extensive; copper money first coined there, *temp.* Henry III., 1580; gold first coined at Venice, 1476. The mint of the United States of America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles. The first is exactly five and forty shillings, English money, or ten dollars American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half, and quarter, which makes the course of exchange simple, and suits the reckoning to every capacity; ten quarter dollars make the quarter eagle, ten half dollars the half eagle, and ten dollars the eagle. There is, beside, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

Colchester, town of, obtained its first charter, 1198; besieged in the civil war, 1648; large manufactures established at, 1660.

Coldingham, near Berwick, the nuns at the Abbey of which are said to have cut off their noses and

lips to escape violation on the Danish invasion, to avenge which the invaders burned the whole sisterhood, 886.

Coldstream Guards raised by General Monk in the northern town of that name, 1660.

Collar, an ornament worn with certain orders of knighthood, as that of S. S. belonging to the garter, originating 1349-50; one worn in honour of St. Simplicius, 1407, given to a Lord Mayor of Dublin by Charles II., 1660.

Collations, so called from the light repasts given in Lent before 1513.

Collects, prayers transferred from the Roman mass into the English liturgy, the first appointed by pope Gelasius, 493; king of England appointed one in Normandy, for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166; those in the book of common prayer introduced in 1548.

College of the Four Nations, at Paris, built 1670.

College, Stephen, executed for treason, at Oxford, Aug. 13, 1681.

Colleges, places of education and living: degrees first conferred at, by the university of Paris, 1140; some authorities say not until 1215. The terms Hall and College are synonymous at Cambridge, each being a body corporate; St. Peter's founded 1257; Clare, 1326; Pembroke, 1343; Caius, 1347; Trinity, 1350; Corpus Christi, 1351; King's, 1441; Queen's, 1446; Catherine, 1475; Jesus, 1496; Christ's, 1456; St. John's, 1511; Magdalen, 1519; Trinity, 1546; Emanuel, 1584; Sidney Sussex, 1598; Downing, 1717, 1800. At Oxford there are nineteen Colleges, or incorporated bodies, and five Halls not incorporated. The Colleges are, University, founded 1249; Baliol, 1260; Martin, 1274; Exeter, 1314; Oriel, 1336; Queen's, 1340; New, 1386; Lincoln, 1247; All Souls, 1437; Magdalen, 1456; Brazenose, 1509; Corpus Christi, 1516; Christ Church, 1525; Trinity, 1554; St. John's, 1557; Jesus, 1571; Wadham, 1613; Pembroke, 1624; Worcester, 1714, with the Halls of St. Albans, St. Edmunds, St. Mary, New Inn, and Magdalen. Other places of education, Cheshunt, 1792; Doctors' Commons, civil law, 1670; Trinity College, Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh University, 1580; Eton, 1441; Glasgow University, 1451; Gresham, 1551; Aylesbury, 1800; Highbury, 1826; Highgate, 1564; King's, Aberdeen, 1494; King's, London, 1829; Mareschal, Aberdeen, 1593; Maynooth, 1795; Oscot, 1837; Military, 1799; Naval, Portsmouth, 1722; Physicians', London, 1518; Physicians', Dublin, 1667; Physicians', Edinburgh, 1681; St. Andrews, 1410; Sion, 1329, and refounded, 1630; Surgeons', London, 1745, re-incorporated, 1800; Surgeons', Dublin, 1786; Surgeons', Edinburgh, new, 1803; University College, London, 1826; Winchester, 1387. In Ireland, the Queen's or Government College, wholly irrespective of religious distinctions, by act of 8 and 9 Victoria, July 31, 1845. Fixed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; opened Oct. 30, 1849.

Colnett, James, first explored the western coast of Japan, 1791.

Cologne, an imperial city, 959, and archiepiscopal; a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. Jews expelled from, 1485; taken by the French, Oct. 6, 1794; the bridge of, with 100 persons, carried away by a flood, 1st Dec., 1747; the tomb of St. Ursula and 11,000 virgins shewn here, in the church of the saint.

Colombia, new republic of, freed from Spain, proclaimed 1811; discovered by Columbus, 1497; Caracas formed into a viceroyalty, 1547; confederation of Venezuela, 1810; defeat of Miranda, 1812; Bolivar defeated by the Spaniards under Boves, 1816; Bolivar defeated Morillo at Sombrero, Feb. 1818; union of Grenada and Venezuela, Dec. 17, 1819; the battle of Carabobo, the Spaniards defeated, June 24, 1831; Bolivar named dictator, Feb.

10, 1824; Colombia and Mexico allied, June 30, 1824; with Guatimala, March 1825; congress at Lima named Bolivar president, Aug. 1826; Bolivar assumed the dictatorship, Nov. 23, 1826; conspiracy of Santandre against Bolivar, Sept. 25, 1828; Bolivar resigned his office of president, April 11, 1829; his death, Dec. 17, 1830.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, built by the Portuguese, 1638; taken by the Dutch 1666; surrendered to the British, Feb. 1796; British troops murdered at, by the Adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803.

COLONIES of Great Britain, and territory beyond the British Isles, where slavery was for ever abolished Aug. 1, 1834, when 770,280 slaves were made freemen. The following is an approximation to the superficies and population of those vast territories :—

NORTH AMERICA.

	Supposed Sq. Miles.	Population.	Date of Possession.
Hudson's Bay territory	525,000	Unknown.	—
Arctic territory, as far as the 78th degree of latitude	1,400,000		
Indian territory, from the Frozen Ocean to the Pacific	1,800,000		
Lower Canada	205,000	678,590	1759
Upper Canada	95,125	486,055	1760
New Brunswick	26,704	156,142	1622
Nova Scotia	14,031	178,237	1622
Cape Breton	3,125		
Prince Edward's Island	2,159	47,000	1745
Newfoundland	35,923	75,000	1510
Honduras	20,000	10,000	1670
Bermudas	20	9,930	1609
Total Square Miles	4,127,087 pop.	1,640,954	

WEST INDIA ISLANDS :—

Bahama Isles	5,424	25,244	1629
Jamaica	6,250	377,433	1665

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS :—

Windward.	Trinidad	2,000	60,319	1797
	Tobago	86	13,208	1763
	Grenada	105	29,650	1763
	Grenadillas			
	St. Vincent	100	27,248	1763
	Barbadoes	200	122,198	1605
	St. Lucia	300	20,001	1803
Leeward.	Dominica	350	18,291	1763
	Antigua	101	36,405	1632
	Barbadoes	100	———	1605
	Anguilla	150	2,934	1632
	Virgin Isles			
	Tortola	30	8,500	1666
	St. Kitts	50	21,578	1623
	Montserrat	51	7,119	1632
	Nevis	20	7,470	1628
	Total	15,317	777,598	

	Supposed Sq. Miles.	Population.	Date of Possession.
SOUTH AMERICA:—			
British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice)	76,000 ...	115,000 ...	1803
Total in America, Square Miles	4,218,404 pop.	2,533,552	
ASIA.—HINDOSTAN:—			
British Paramount Possessions:—			
Presidency of Bengal and Agra.....	306,000 ...	69,710,100 ...	1765
Presidency of Madras	130,000 ...	14,895,000 ...	1640
Presidency of Bombay.....	68,100 ...	6,940,000 ...	1661
Province of Scinde.....	24,000 ...	1,000,000 ...	—
PROVINCES CONQUERED FROM THE BURMESE EMPIRE:—			
Assam.....	18,200 ...	602,500 ...	1826
Jynteah, Cachar	10,350 ...	270,000 ... / 170,000 ...	1826
Arracan.....	16,250 ...	230,000 ...	1826
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—			
Penang and Province Wellesley.....	1,570 ...	154,00 ...	1786
Malacca			1795
Singapore			1820
TENASSERIM COAST, &c.:—			
Martaban, Tavoy, and Temegui isles ...	32,500 ...	85,000 ...	1826
Island of Ceylon	24,500 ...	1,421,000 ...	1796
Scinde.....	42,400 ...	3,677,627 ...	1748
Total paramount Square Miles	631,470 pop.	95,477,600	
TRIBUTARY STATES:—			
Travancore and Cochin.....	9,400 ...	1,407,789 ...	—
Nizam's dominions.....	101,800 ...	9,136,929 ...	—
Rajpoot States.....	165,000 ...	5,548,431 ...	—
Mysore.....	29,750 ...	2,314,602 ...	—
Berar.....	64,270 ...	5,574,554 ...	—
Holkar.....	17,600 ...	1,526,562 ...	—
Guicowar.....	36,900 ...	3,200,575 ...	—
Coorg.....	3,230 ...	189,995 ...	—
Kurnoo.....	3,500 ...	272,763 ...	—
Sikkim	4,400 ...	166,038 ...	—
Bhopaul.....	7,360 ...	638,380 ...	—
Sattarah, &c.	21,600 ...	2,376,000 ...	—
Cutch.....	6,100 ...	205,121 ...	—
Bundelcund.....	19,000 ...	638,900 ...	1802
Total tributary.....	489,910	32,196,639	
Total of Asia, subject and tributary.....	1,163,780	132,351,866	

	Supposed Sq. Miles.		Population.		Date of Possession.
IN AFRICA:—					
Cape of Good Hope	130,000	...	159,451	...	1806
Sierra Leone	—	...	42,000	...	1787
Gambia	6	...	4,495	...	1631
Gold Coast					
Isle of Mauritius	800	...	174,699	...	1810
of St. Helena	45	...	4,834	...	1600
Of Ascension	45	...	—	...	1810
Total of Africa, Square Miles	130,896	pop.	385,479		
AUSTRALIA:—					
Continent of Australia	3,000,000	...	215,000	...	—
New South Wales	———	...	197,168	...	1787
Western Australia	———	...	———	...	—
South Australia	———	...	100,000	...	—
Van Dieman's Land	12,209	...	70,130	...	1803
New Zealand	86,000	...	170,000	...	1833
Total Australia	3,098,209		652,298		

THE AREA AND POPULATION OF ALL THE BRITISH COLONIES AMOUNT TO.

In Europe	1,202	...	345,246
In America	4,218,404	...	2,533,552
In Africa	130,896	...	385,479
In Australia	3,098,209	...	652,298
In Asia	1,163,780		132,351,861
Total Square Miles	8,612,491		136,268,436

To the foregoing should be added the Punjaub and Pegu, of which as yet we possess no returns, any more than of Hong-Kong, ceded by China.

Colossus of Rhodes, a brass statue, seventy feet high, erected across the harbour 290 A.C., thrown down by an earthquake 224 A.C.; it lay in ruins 900 years, when the Saracens destroyed it, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with its wrecks, 672 A.D.

Colston, Edward, institutor of money charities in Bristol, died 1721.

Columbus discovered America, 1492, died 1566, born 1442.

Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, built 1134.

Combe Abbey, built in Warwickshire, 1150.

Combination of Workmen forbidden by law, 1799.

Combat in England, or trial of right by duel, originated with the Lombards, 659; introduced into England 1096, by William Rufus. The first between Geoffrey Baynard and the Earl of Eu; the latter being conquered, was deemed convicted. In 1818 the Court of King's Bench permitted the trial by battle; the same thing was allowed to prove the guilt or innocence of any party, it was declined, *in re* Thornton. The statute was repealed by 59 George III., 1819. The same mode of trial prevailed in Ireland, the last combat being between two O'Connors, when one had his head

cut off and presented to the lords justices in 1553.

Comedy, the first regular, enacted in England about 1551.

Comet steam-boat, run foul of by the Ayr, near Greenock, and, sinking, 50 out of 60 passengers were drowned, Oct. 21, 1825.

Comets, first noted by Nicephorus; two whose splendour eclipsed the noon-day sun, and occupied a fourth of the heavens, 135 A. C. Remarkable one seen in England in the reign of Edward III., 1337; Tycho Brahe explained their return, 1577; one visible from Nov. 3, 1679 to March 9, 1680; orbits proved by Newton to be parabolical, 1704; a brilliant one, 1769; one more brilliant still, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1811; another appeared, Feb. 28, 1823. Bielas' comet, so called from its discoverer, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826; one of three, whose reappearance had been predicted, it having a revolution of six years and thirty-eight weeks; its second appearance was in 1832, when the date of its perihelion was Nov. 27; its third appearance was in 1839, and its fourth in 1845. Encke's comet, discovered Nov. 26, 1818, by Mr. Pons, named after Professor Encke for his ascertaining its orbit. It has appeared according to the law predicted, its revolution being three years and fifteen weeks. Halley's comet is also called the great comet; he proved that this comet of 1682 was the same which had appeared in 1456, 1531, and 1607. He then was the first to fix the identity of comets. Halley's comet has a revolution of 76 years. It appeared in 1759, and was at its perihelion March 13. It appeared again, 1835.

Commander-in-Chief, sometimes called captain-general, and general commanding-in-chief. Thus, the Duke of Albemarle was captain-general, 1660; the great Duke of Marlborough, 1702, and the Duke of York, 1790. The Duke of Monmouth was commander-in-chief, 1674; the Duke of Marlborough, 1690; the Earl of Stair, 1744; Sir David Dundas, 1809; the Duke of York, 1811; the Duke of Wellington, 1827. Lord Hill was addressed as general commanding-in-chief, in 1828, while the Duke of Wellington was minister; the Duke of Wellington again became commander-in-chief up to the time of his decease, 1852.

Commercial Treaties do not seem to have been known to the ancients; the first English on record was in 1272, with the Flemings; the second, with Portugal and Spain, 1308, *temp.* Edward II.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, first translated into the Saxon tongue, 781. The Common Prayer published by the authority of parliament, 1548.

Commerce of England, see Revenue.

Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.

Commissioners of Public Accounts, 1780.

Commitments, in 1851, 27,966; 1852, 27,510; the criminal offences did not exceed in number those of 1840, for the above years.

Common Council of London first formed, 1208; enlarged, 1347 and subsequently.

Committee of Safety appointed in England, Oct. 14, 1659; expired Dec. 24, 1659.

Committees of Council, four established, Jan. 21, 1667.

Common Prayer Book, first established in English, 1552.

Common Prayer attempted to be enforced in Edinburgh, causing riots, 1637; voted useless, 1644; proclamation against it, 1647.

Common Pleas Court, fixed by king John at Westminster, 1215; court of, built in Westminster hall, 1741; no barrister under the degree of sergeant-at-law could plead in this court until Aug. 18, 1846, when the restrictions were removed. There is also a court in Ireland of the same name and character.

COMMONS, House of, the great representative assembly of the people. It was begun by Simon de Montfort, who ordered two knights from every shire, and deputies from boroughs, to meet the barons and clergy, in order to strengthen his own power against Henry III. The first commons summoned to meet the king in parliament was in 42 and 43 Henry III., 1258; some make the date 1265, because the writs for this last year are the earliest in existence; the first regular parliament was summoned 22nd Edward I., 1294; and the first speaker was Peter de Montfort, 1260, killed at the battle of Evesham, 1265; London sent representatives to parliament, *temp.* Henry III.; Westminster in the reign of Henry VIII.; the number of the members of the House of Commons, since the passing of the reform bill in 1832, is, for England—

County members	144
Universities	4
Cities and boroughs	323
Welsh members for counties	15
Cities and boroughs	14
	500
Scotch counties	30
Cities and boroughs	23
Ireland—counties	64
University	2
Cities and boroughs	39
	658

COMMONS, House of, burned, Oct. 16, 1834.

COMMONWEALTH of England, the period between the death of Charles I. and the return of Charles II., or between Jan. 30, 1649, and the Stuart restoration, May 29, 1660. Oliver Cromwell being protector, Dec. 13, 1653, the power of England, at home and abroad, furnished a singular contrast in elevation to that under any of the monarchs of the Stuart race, prior or subsequent to his domination.

COMMONWEALTH of Holland begun, 1572.

COMMUNION, a rite of Christianity early practised among Christians; bread alone was taken in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096; ordered by the fourth Lateran council to be taken at least at Easter, 1215; the cup denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1453; the communion was taken by the authority of the council, 2nd Edward VI., 1548, and afterwards assimilated to the popish plan by Laud, who made the sacramental table again an altar, *temp.* Charles I.

COMMUTATION TAX commenced, 1784.

COMPANIES, the junction of individuals for handicraft objects, in an unlimited number. They had their origin, some say, in 1198, others in the steelyard society, established, 1232. The merchants of Thomas à Becket were incorporated, 1248; and the merchant adventurers, 1564. At first they were trades, such as the city companies of London, ninety-one in number, the first twelve of which are styled honourable. These London companies were, and are as follows:—mercers, incorporated 1393; grocers, 1345; drapers, 1439; fishmongers, 1384; goldsmiths, 1327; skinners, 1327; merchant tailors, 1466; haberdashers, 1447; salters, 1558; ironmongers, 1464; vintners, 1437; clothworkers, 1482; dyers, 1469; brewers, 1438; leather sellers, 1442; pewterers, 1474; barber surgeons, 1308; cutlers, 1417; bakers, 1307; wax-chandlers, 1484; tallow-chandlers, 1463; armourers and braziers, 1463; girdlers, 1448; butchers, 1604; saddlers, 1280; carpenters, 1344; cordwainers, 1410; paper-stainers, 1580; curriers, 1605; masons, 1677; plumbers, 1611; ironholders, 1515; founders, 1614; poulterers, 1503; cooks, 1481; coopers, 1501; tilers and bricklayers, 1568; bowyers, 1620; fletchers, 1536; blacksmiths, 1577; joiners, 1564; weavers, 1164; woolmen, ——; scriveners, 1616;

fruiterers, 1604; plasterers, 1500; stationers, 1556; embroiderers; 1591; upholders, 1627; musicians, 1004; turners, 1604; basket-makers, ——; glaziers, 1637; horners, 1638; farriers, 1673; paviers, ——; lorimers, 1488; apothecaries, 1617; shipwrights, 1610; spectacle-makers, 1630; clock-makers, 1632; glovers, 1556; comb-makers, 1556; feltmakers, 1604; frame-work knitters, 1664; silk-throwsters, 1629; silkmen, ——; pin-makers, 1636; needle-makers, 1656; gardeners, 1616; soap-makers, 1638; tin-plate workers, 1670; wheelwrights, 1670; distillers, ——; hatband-makers, 1638; pattern-makers, 1670; glass-sellers, 1664; tobacco-pipe makers, 1663; coach and harness makers, 1677; gun-makers, 1638; gold and silver wire-drawers, 1623; bow-string-makers, ——; card-makers, 1629; fan-makers, 1709; woodmongers, ——; starch-makers, 1632; fishermen, 1687; parish clerks, 1232; carmen, ——; porters, ——; watermen, 1550.

Company, the Artillery, revived 1600.

Companies for various purposes, viz.:—African, 1618, 1672. In 1746, Government owed the Company £11,686,800, and its divided capital amounted to £10,780,000, both of which continued till 1776. African Institution, 1806. Agricultural Society first established in England, 1787. American Philosophical Society instituted 2nd Jan., 1672. Amicable Society incorp., 1706. Antiquarian Society incorp., 2nd Nov., 1751. Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh, instituted 18th Dec., 1780. Antiquarian Society at Newcastle, 1812. Artists, Society of, London, incorp. 26th Feb., 1765. Arts and Sciences, Society of, London, instituted 1753. Arts and sciences, Society of, New York, 1765. Arts, Royal, at London, instituted 1768. Company of Bankers, London, incorp. 1307. Bank of Amsterdam, founded 1609; of Venice, 1157; of Rotterdam, 1635. Bank of England, established 1693. Bank-notes at 13 and 14 per cent. dis. and 15 and 20; also paid three per cent on their bank notes once in three months, 1697. The dividend on their stock raised from five to seven per cent., March 19, 1781. Lent Government, in 1693, the sum of £1,300,000 at eight per cent. In 1696, their stock amounted to £2,201,171 10s. In 1709, they augmented it to £4,402,343, when they advanced Government £400,000; and in 1714, another loan of £1,500,000. In 1742, Government was indebted to them £3,200,000. *See* Bank. Bank of Scotland established 1695. Bank of Copenhagen, 1736. Bank of Berlin, 1765. Bank Casse d'Escompte, in France, 1776. Bank of Petersburgh, 1786. Barnard's-inn, in Chancery-lane, commenced 1445. Bible Society, Naval and Military, instituted 1780. Blind, School for the instruction of the, 1799. Book Society, Dissenters, for Tracts, instituted 1750. British Herring Fishery, incorporated 1750. British institution formed, 4th June, 1805; building opened, 18th Jan., 1806. British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804. British and Foreign School Society, instituted 1815. British Linen, erected, 1746. British Mineralogical, commenced 1799. British Society incorporated for extending the fisheries, 1786. British Lying-in Hospital, instituted 1749. Charitable Corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731. Chelsea Water-works incorporated, 1722. Christian Knowledge, for promoting, instituted 1698. Clement's-inn, established 1471. Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' Corporation established in England, July, 1670. Clergymen's sons', established in Scotland, Oct. 1794. Clifford's-inn Society, began 1345. Condition of the Poor, for bettering, instituted 1796. Deaf and Dumb Asylum instituted, 1792. Dublin Society incorp., 1750. East India, at Embden, established 1750. East India, in England, established

1600; their stock then consisting of £72,000, when they fitted out four ships, and, meeting with success, they continued for many years; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government £400,000 per annum for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, 2nd April, 1744; Board of Controul instituted, 1784; Charter renewed, 1813; their commercial character relinquished in 1834. East India, of Sweden, erected March, 1731. East India, of France, established 1627; abolished by the National Assembly, and the trade laid open, 26th Jan., 1791. East India, of Holland, incorp. 1604. East-land incorp., 1579. Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, instituted 1534. English Copper Office, incorp. 1691. Furnival's Inn Society, 1563. Gray's Inn Law Society began, 1357; inn built, 1687. Greenock, for the encouragement of the arts, formed, 1812. Herring Fishery, established Sept. 2, 1750. Of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Office, 1696. Hamburgh or the Hamburgh Company, 1296. Highland Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, Feb., 1785. Humane Society, 1774. Hudson's Bay, 1670. Lead Office, 1692. Lincoln's Inn Society, 1310. London Assurance Office, Charter granted to it, 1716. Lyon's, Mrs., Society, established 1420. Mine and Battery incorp., 1568. Mines, Royal, established, 1565. Of the New Iron Society, 1485. Ostend formed, 1722, 1723; abolished, March 1731-2. Preston Guild established, 1172. Society for Reformation of Manners, 1696. Royal Exchange Insurance, charter granted, 1716. Royal Miners, incorp. 1564. Russia Merchants incorp., 1555. Scotch Corporation began, 1665. Companies, *see* Bubble; the most remarkable, Law's, 1720-1; the South Sea, 1721; those of 1824 and 1825, and many railway and mining speculations between 1824 and 1852.

Compass, the Mariner's, the inventor not certainly known; the Chinese acquainted with it, 1115 A. C.; according to some, it was discovered by Marcus Paulus, 1260; others, by Gioja of Naples, 1302; the variation discovered by Columbus, 1492; dip discovered, 1576; improved by Barlowe, 1608; erroneous variations of, corrected by Mr. Barlow of Woolwich, 1824.

Compound Waters and Spirits restrained by high duties, May 29, 1729.

Compter of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost £20,473.

Conant, Sir N., and other magistrates, convicted of having conspired to deprive a publican of his license, Feb. 28, 1822.

Conception, Feast of the Immaculate, of the Virgin Mary, appointed on the 8th of Dec., 1389; Paul V. forbade any one to doubt the doctrine, 1488.

Conceptionists, an order of nuns, in Italy, 1488, confirmed by popes Gregory XV. and Alexander VII.

Concert, the first given in England, by subscription, was at Oxford, in 1665; the first in London, 1678.

Conciliatory Act, proposed for treating with the American colonies, Feb. 7, 1778; rejected, April 13, 1778.

Conchology, reduced to a system, 1675; Lister's system published, 1685; that of Largius, 1722.

Conclave, for electing a pope, said to have been first ordered, 1274.

Concordance to the Bible, first made in 1247; that of Cruden, in 1737, appeared first in London.

Concord, order of knighthood, instituted in Brandenburgh, 1660.

Concordat, a treaty between a temporal prince and the pope,

usually so called; one signed between Bonaparte and Pius VII., July 15, 1801; a second between the same princes, at Fontainebleau, June 25, 1813.

CONCUBINES allowed to the clergy, 1132; denied Christian burial, 1225.

CONDE, taken from the Spaniards by the French, 1675.

CONFEDERATION of the People at Paris, after the taking of the Bastile, to maintain the new constitution, July 14, 1790.

CONFECTIONER'S Shop, the first in England at Tottenham, Middlesex, kept by Zancher, a Spaniard, 1596.

CONFEDERATION of the Rhine, a league of the lesser states of Germany, in alliance, formed by Bonaparte, having a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806.

CONFERENCE, that called the great, held at Hampton-court, between the prelates of the church and the dissenting ministers, 1604; a second conference was held, 1661.

CONFESSION, Auricular, instituted in the church, 1204, and enjoined, 1215.

CONFIRMATION, a rite enjoined by the Romish church, and retained by the English; instituted about 300.

CONFISCATION Court, erected in England, 346.

CONFLANS, the treaty of, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 1465.

CONGO, kingdom of, discovered by the Portuguese, and settled 1482.

CONGRESS of America formally abolished all English authority there, May 5, 1776; the first federal held there, under Washington, 1789.

CONGRESS of Potentates; the latest, those of Soissons, 1728; Antwerp, 1793; Radstadt, 1797; Chatillon, 1814; Vienna, 1814; Carlsbad, 1819; Troppau, 1820; Laybach, 1821; Vienna, 1822; of the confederated States of Germany, at Frankfort, May 10, 1850.

CONGREVE Rockets, the Asiatic rocket improved into a formidable instrument of war, by Sir William Congreve, 1803; employed in setting fire to Boulogne, Oct. 1806.

CONIC Sections, invented 240 years A.C.

CONINGSBURGH Castle, Yorkshire, existed, 489.

CONINGSBY committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the lord chancellor, Feb. 1720.

CONJURATION made felony in England, by James I., 1603; the law repealed, 1736.

CONJUNCTION of the sun, moon, and planets witnessed, 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.

CONNOR, bishopric of, in Ireland, united to Down, 1442; Connor and Down united with Dromore, Aug. 14, 1833.

CONQUEST of England by William the bastard, at Hastings, Oct. 15, 1066.

CONSECRATION of churches, 200; of churchyards, 317; of bishops, in England, 1549; of burying grounds, charges for, 1828, particulars of—

	£	s.	d.
Drawing and engrossing petition to the Archbishop to consecrate ...	1	5	0
Drawing the sentence of consecration	2	2	0
Drawing the Act.....	0	13	6
Registering the above instruments and the deed at length, and parchment	2	2	0
The chancellor's fee	5	0	0
The principal registrar's fee	5	0	0
The secretary's fee	5	0	0
The deputy registrar's attendance and expenses..	3	15	6
The apparitor's fee	1	1	0
Fee on obtaining the seal	1	1	0

CONSERVATORS of Public Liberty, chosen from the barons, to limit the king's power, 1244; of the peace, 1344.

CONSPIRACIES and Insurrections, remarkable. An insurrection in Spain, which cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, 1560; at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125

slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749; at Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot at the king, 1758; at Algiers, on account of tribute, 1761; at Madrid, when they obliged the king to banish the marquis Squillace, 1769; at the Brazils, 1772; at Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773; at Stockholm, in 1792, when Gustavus III. was assassinated by Ankerstrœm; at St. Domingo, and the other French West India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794; in Dublin, 1803; of the prince of Asturias against his father, 1807; of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808; at Algiers, 1808.

Conspiracies and Insurrections in England. A conspiracy of the Norman barons against William I., 1074; against William II., 1088 and 1093; against Henry II., by his queen and children, 1173; insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III., 1224; a conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227; of the barons against Henry III., 1258; of the duke of Exeter and others against the life of Henry IV., discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400; against Henry V., by the earl of Cambridge and others, 1415; of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews, Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483; of Lambert Simnel, 1486; of Perkin Warbeck, 1492; of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII., 1506; insurrection of the London apprentices, 7th Henry VIII., 1517; against queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; against James I., by the Marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604; of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, discovered by his associates, 1656; of the puritans, 1657; of the fifth monarchy men, against Charles II., 1660; of Blood and his associates, who seized and wounded the Duke of Ormond, 1670; of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope, to assassinate Charles II., discovered by Dr. Young and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesden, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-house plot, 1683; of Lord Preston, the Bishop of Ely, and others, to restore King James, 1691; of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate King William in Flanders, 1692; a conspiracy by the Earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1696; of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against Queen Anne, 1703; of the Marquis Guiscard, 1710; to assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718; of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722; of Col. Despard and his associates to assassinate George III., and to overturn the existing government, 1803; of Thistlewood and others, 1820.

Constables of Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285.

Constance, a council of priests, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames, in 1415 and 1416, in violation of all considerations of policy and good faith.

Constantine the Emperor, born at York, 270; succeeded to the empire, 306; embraced Christianity, 306; divided England into four governments, 310; died at Constantinople, 337.

Constantinople, so called, in place of Byzantium, 330; cadies introduced to decide disputes between Greeks and Turks, 1390; taken by the French and the Venetians, 1204; by Mahomet II., 1453; fire destroyed 12,000 houses, and 7000 persons, on Sept. 27, 1729; damaged by fire, May 31, 1745; in June, 1750, 10,000 houses destroyed; in 1751, a fire consumed 4000 houses, and the plague took off 70,000 souls; Sept. 2, 1754, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 persons killed; July 5, 1756, visited with the plague; 13,000 houses burned, and above 1000 persons; the plague again visited, and the heir to the Ottoman empire died of it, 1757; dreadful fires in 1761, 5, 7, and 9; 2000 houses burned, Sept. 4, 1778; 600 Feb. 19, 1782; 7000, June 10, following; and the next August 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn-mills were destroyed; in Aug. 1784, 10,000 houses were destroyed, and 32,000 between March and July, 1791; no less than 7000 were destroyed in 1795; the suburb of Pera had 1300 houses and fine buildings burned on March 13, 1799. In 1812 and 1813, 300,000 of the inhabitants were struck down by the plague; in Aug. 1816, 1200 houses and 2000 shops were burned; and in 1825, 12,000 houses, 30 mosques, 400 boats and as many people were consumed.

Constantius, the Roman emperor, routed the Scotch, 294; married Helena, a British lady; died at York, 306.

Constitution, American ship of war, took the British frigate Guerriere, which lost 100 men killed and wounded, the Americans losing but 14 killed and wounded, Aug. 20, 1812.

Constitutional Enquirer, a proclamation issued by the government of Great Britain, to discover the author, Feb. 5, 1750.

Constitutional Association, a clique of persons so calling themselves, prosecuted the publisher of Lord Byron's parody on Southey's ridiculous "Vision of Judgment," and got him fined £100, 1824.

Consuls as rulers, Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, Nov. 9, 1799; the former consul for life, May 6, 1802.

Consuls, commercial agents of different nations, first distinguished in Italy, 1485; one of the first English appointed to Portugal, 1633. The consul-generalships, consuls, and vice-consuls of England, who received salaries, were as follow in 1850, besides 245 unpaid vice-consulships:—

Per An.		Per An.
1 of	£2000	8 of 350
2 of	1800	30 of 300
6 of	1600	1 of 270
2 of	1500	4 of 250
3 of	1400	25 of 200
6 of	1200	7 of 150
6 of	1000	1 of 130
10 of	800	1 of 162
6 of	750	13 of 100
5 of	700	2 of 80
1 of	650	1 of 75
2 of	600	2 of 70
3 of	550	1 of 60
23 of	500	5 of 50
3 of	450	1 of 40
25 of	400	1 of 25

Consumption of Meat; the number of cattle and sheep annually sold at Smithfield, London, has doubled within the last century, whilst the weight of the carcase has also more than doubled in that interval; in 1710, according to an estimate made by Doctor Davenant, the net weight of cattle sold at Smithfield averaged not more than 370 lb, whilst calves averaged about 50 lb, and sheep 28 lb; in 1800, the net weight of the cattle was estimated at 800 lb, of calves 146 lb, and of sheep at 80 lb.

Contraband Trade to Spain from Gibraltar, 1849, included from six to eight million pounds of tobacco annually.

Contributions demanded from all persons who received £4 per annum wages, by act of parliament, 1695; for the widows and orphans

of all those who fell at the battle of the Nile, £35,260, 8s. 6d., 1799

Contributions, Voluntary, toward the expenses to carry on the war for replacing the Bourbons in France, 1798, in amount £2,500,000, and £200,000 sent from India.

Contractors for Government not permitted to sit in parliament, 1782.

Conventicles, terms of reproach used by the followers of Laud and such similar priests, towards all places of worship not of the church; first applied to Wickliffe, and published by Charles II., 1661.

Convention Parliaments; one voted the restoration of the Stuarts, 1660, the other declared for their abdication, and for William and Mary, 1688.

Convention between different powers or interests; Closterseven, 1757; armed neutrality, 1780; Pilnitz, 1791; Paris, the national, 1792; Cintra, 1808; Berlin, 1808; Peterswelden, 1813; Paris (allies), 1814; Vienna, 1814; Holland and England, 1814; Zurich, 1815; Capua, 1815; St. Cloud, 1815; Aix la Chapelle, 1818; Paris and Allies, 1813; Austria with England, in which the latter agreed to compound for £2,500,000 a just debt of £30,000,000 sterling, 1824; Russia and England, 1825; England and United States of America, 1826; France and Brazil, 1828; Holland and Belgium, in London, 1839.

Convents first founded, 270; the first in England at Folkestone, 630; in Scotland, 670; suppressed and plundered by Henry VIII.; 187 abolished by the emperor of Russia, July 31, 1832; 300 put down by Don Pedro, in Portugal, 1834.

Convents in the Two Sicilies suppressed by Murat, 1809; abolished in Spain, 1811, but restored 1814, and in the two Sicilies 1815.

Convicts first sent out to Botany Bay, 1788; Jan. 20, Governor Phillip took possession of Botany Bay with 800 convicts, when, finding Port Jackson, on which the town of Sidney now stands, more convenient, they settled there. The number transported between 1825 and 1841 was—English, males 27,081, females 3821; Irish, males 14,127, females 3683; total 48,712. The number living in Van Dieman's Land in 1840, was 19,439.

Convocation of the Clergy, first summoned to meet in the 23rd Edward I., 1295; their power limited by a statute of Henry VIII.; the clergy relinquished the power of taxing themselves, 1665; censured and dissolved, May 10, 1717, by a special order from the court, and not permitted to meet since, except *pro forma*.

Convolvulus flower imported from the Canaries 1690; the many-flowered, 1779.

Cook, the great circumnavigator, made his first voyage, 1768, sailing in the Endeavour, July 30; he reached home, July 13, 1771; sailed again, July 1772, and returned July 1775; sailed on his third and last voyage from Plymouth, July 1776, and was killed at Owyhee, Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the Resolution and Discovery, reaching home, Sept. 22, 1780.

Cook, Thomas, hung at Leicester for the murder of Mr. Paas of London, whose remains he burned, Aug. 10, 1832.

Copenhagen built, 1169; made a city, 1319; and capital of Denmark, 1443; seventy-seven streets burned, 1728; palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794, where twenty millions of rixdollars, or £4,500,000 sterling of damage was done, and above a hundred persons lost their lives. The arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets destroyed by fire, with 1363 houses, June 5, 1795; bombarded by the English, April 2, 1801, by Lord Nelson, and eighteen of the defending vessels out of twenty-three taken or destroyed; surrendered to an English expedition to appropriate the Danish fleet, Sept. 7, 1807.

Copernicus of Thorn, in Prussia,

disclosed the true solar system, 1530; born, Jan. 10, 1472; died, May 23, 1553.

COPES, first used in the papal church, 256.

COPPER, one of the six primitive metals, very early discovered in many parts of the world; first found in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; regulated and revived working, 1689; produce of Cornwall, 11,185 tons; Devonshire, 307; Anglesea, 575; Cumberland and other places in Stafford and Lancashire, 120 tons; other places in Wales, Ireland, &c., 1158; total, 1833, 13,345 tons; value of that found in Cornwall for 1833, £1,031,722; the export from the united kingdom, 1834, was 7811 tons; discovered in the Anglesea Paris mine, 1768; produced 3000 tons in 1785; in 1817, only 350; in 1826, 758 tons; in 1832, 575; first imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730; found in New York, 1722; found in large quantities on the shore of Lake Superior, in the United States, 1835.

COPPER money coined in Scotland, 1466; in Ireland, 1339; in France, 1580; in England the first legal coinage, 1609, 1665, and 1672; private traders coined tokens, 1672; Wood's copper coinage in Ireland, issued 1723; forbidden to be counterfeited, 1771; penny and two-penny pieces coined, July 26, 1797, and halfpence, 1800.

COPPER sheets and bolts issued for the use of the navy, from April 29, 1799, to March 17, 1800, were, sheets, 615 tons, 15 cwt. 13lb; copper bolts and rings, 123 tons, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 25lb; copper nails, 15 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 23lb., with mixed metal nails, 158 tons, 19 cwt. 12lb; value for the year, £128,325, 14s. 7d.; old returned in part payment, £37,596, 2s. 11d.

COPPERPLATE Printing invented in Germany, 1450; rolling presses for working, about 1545; a mode of engraving on soft steel, invented by Perkins, which he afterwards hardened, 1819.

COPPERAS, or sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, first introduced into England as a manufacture, 1587, by one Cornelius de Vos.

COPYRIGHT Act in relation to designs, passed Aug. 22, 1843; act to amend acts relative to the same, Aug. 14, 1850.

COPYRIGHT Colonies act, July 22, 1847.

COPYRIGHT, a decree of the star chamber against it, 1551; every book ordered to be licensed, 1585; an order that no book should be printed without the owner's consent, 1649; a right of common law of the author to his property admitted, and further secured by a statute of Anne, 1709; for fourteen years a protection to prints and engravings granted in 1777; an extension of copyright and further protection, 1814; dramatic authors protected, 1833; lectures without the author's consent to publication protected, 1835; acts extended to Ireland, 1836; international copyright passed July 31, 1838. By the 5th and 6th, cap. 35, the right of an author in his works is to endure for his life, and seven years after; but if the term of life expire earlier than forty-two years, the right is still to endure for that term; for which, also, the work of an author published after his death is also to endure, 1842-3. It is essential that all books, literary works and books of prints, be entered at Stationers' Hall on their publication, as evidence to bring them under the protection of the statute. The following is a list of the works so entered in the years of their entries from March 1st, 1710, in the reign of Queen Anne, to the death of George III., 1820, inclusive:—

	Entries.		Entries.
1710	163	1718	43
1711	258	1719	35
1712	142	1720	36
1713	102	1721	33
1714	94	1722	45
1715	82	1723	41
1716	52	1724	31
1717	34	1725	36

	Entries.		Entries.
1726	60	1774	95
1727	49	1775	122
1728	65	1776	122
1729	71	1777	123
1730	93	1778	105
1731	41	1779	144
1732	17	1780	174
1733	30	1781	120
1734	17	1782	109
1735	36	1783	172
1736	29	1784	194
1737	33	1785	206
1738	57	1786	291
1739	25	1787	375
1740	37	1788	419
1741	47	1789	430
1742	39	1790	399
1743	56	1791	432
1744	53	1792	438
1745	66	1793	529
1746	80	1794	573
1747	109	1795	670
1748	59	1796	660
1749	56	1797	751
1750	69	1798	538
1751	61	1799	499
1752	47	1800	366
1753	46	1801	292
1754	42	1802	322
1755	32	1803	372
1756	26	1804	368
1757	35	1805	309
1758	51	1806	285
1759	25	1807	283
1760	29	1808	301
1761	36	1809	299
1762	47	1810	333
1763	25	1811	303
1764	33	1812	271
1765	27	1813	350
1766	38	1814	541
1767	49	1815	1244
1768	66	1816	1178
1769	69	1817	1240
1770	66	1818	1191
1771	67	1819	1318
1772	53	1820	1208
1773	76		

Coram, Thomas, the benevolent founder of the Hospital for Foundlings, a philanthropical seaman, who died March 29, 1751, aged 84.

Cordeliers, Order of, founded in the time of St. Louis of France, 1227.

Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands, placed under British administration by the treaty of Paris, 1815, with the other six islands; a dreadful explosion took place here, March 11, 1789, when 72,000 lb of powder and 60 bombshells exploded, and destroyed 180 persons.

Corinth, kingdom of, established 1355 A.C.; destroyed 146 A.C.; rebuilt by Julius Cæsar; one of the first cities that embraced Christianity; visited by the Apostle Paul about the year 60; surrendered by the Turks to the Greeks, Feb., 1822.

Cork, Ireland, founded in the sixth century, enclosed 1170; a chapter granted to it 1242 by Henry III.; its great charter by Charles II.; a dreadful fire at, 1621; taken by the Earl of Marlborough from King James 1690, and the Duke of Grafton, son of Charles II., by one of his mistresses, was slain; the Cathedral built by a coal duty between 1725 and 1735; explosion of gunpowder at, Nov. 10, 1810; Queen's College inaugurated Nov. 7, 1840; See of, founded in the seventh century; united with Cloyne 1431, and again separated 1678; See of Ross added to it 1582; Sees of Cork and Cloyne again united 1833.

Cork-Tree brought to England before 1690.

Corn, wheat, said to have been introduced into England in the sixth century; the produce of corn of all kinds in 1850, 40,000,000 quarters; the first account of any importation 1347; of export, 1437; bounties upon its importation, 1686; value of exported corn, 1745, £681,000; the first act for regulating the duties was 13 Geo. III. c. 43, in 1773. Before that time the price of corn was ruled by circumstances, a larger quantity being grown than was consumed; the exportation was prohibited when scarcity prevailed; in 1604-5, the introduction of corn when the price was below 32s. the quarter was prohibited by the landowners; after 1660,

the duty laid on foreign wheat was 16s.; when the price was 53s. or under, the price in favour of the landholder advanced 21s. in half a century, and the duty was to be 8s. when between 53s. and below 63s.; in 1773, the duty was 24s. 3d. when wheat was under 50s. and when at or above 50s. it was only to be 6d.; after the commencement of the French revolutionary war, 1793, when wheat was below 63s., the duty on foreign wheat was to be 30s. 3d., falling to 7½ when the price reached 65s.; in 1815 the landowners did not consider this enough, an act was passed to prohibit all importation until the price in the home-market had been three consecutive months above 80s., and riots and tumults ensued in Westminster; in 1822, the importation of foreign wheat was prohibited when prices were under 70s., admitting it between 70s. and 80s. at a duty of 12s.; when between 80s. and 85s. a duty of 5s., and when above 85s. at a duty of 1s.; this law never operated, for early in 1823, Canning proposed a sliding-scale, which was to a certain extent adopted by the Cabinet of the Duke of Wellington, July 15, 1828, which remained operative until Sir Robert Peel's bill of 29th April, 1842, which last bill disappeared in the annihilation of the corn laws in 1846; it was a sliding-scale which made the duty 20s. with wheat at 51s.—*Wheat*, importation of, the shortness of the home supply introduced foreign wheat to the extent and prices stated during the last 25 years of the last half-century.

	QRS.	QRS.	s.	d.
1826	247,572	*	24	0
1827	164,838	115,125	23	6
1828	344,074	242,728	38	6
1829	311,713	218,400	38	0
1830	405,016	334,288	40	0
1831	133,800	125,330	42	0
1832	165,820	93,170	35	0
1833	104,272	64,552	32	0
1834	710,52	29,503	27	0
1835	45,140	13,545	26	0
1836	129,045	102,448	30	0
1837	314,606	*	29	0
1838	458,440	399,420	45	0
1839	419,055	390,558	46	0
1840	496,776	419,118	48	0
1841	423,265	364,930	48	0
1842	433,587	367,867	43	0
1843	501,270	420,430	39	6
1844	483,609	316,344	31	0
1845	345,786	253,113	46	0
1846	260,064	145,866	55	0
1847	392,994	295,227	55	0
1848	291,816	249,375	40	0
1849	242,004	236,985	38	0
1850	385,182	340,679	39	0

The following return for 1849 and 1850, shows the quantities of wheat and wheat flour imported in those years with the countries from whence they came:—

	1849. QRS.	1850. QRS.
Russia	594,217	638,614
Sweden and Norway	6,479	356
Denmark	241,751	162,207
Prussia	616,612	105,650
Germany, viz., Hanseatic Towns, Oldenburgh, Hanover, and Mecklenburgh.	496,817	383,944
Holland	306,411	293,466
Belgium	362,809	201,922
France	738,834.	1,145,405
Spain	498	2,184
Italy	279,680	117,324
Malta	8,931	10,596
Greece	58,895	6,292
Turkish Dominions including Syria and Egypt	291,660	312,793
Cape of Good Hope	1	
British Possessions in the East Indies.	1,857	689
Australian Settlements	15,463	14,584
British North American Colonies	141,265	80,394
United States of America	613,601	537,031
All other parts	26,964	19,812
Total from all parts	4,802,475	4,830,263

Corn prices, foreign; the average prices in France, Belgium, and Prussia, from the year 1828 or 1829 down to 1850. From this it appears that from 1829 to 1850, the average price of wheat in France has been 45s. 7d. per quarter. The highest quotation was in 1847, when it was 67s. 4d. and the lowest was in 1850, when it was 33s. 2d. In Belgium, from 1828 to 1850, the average has been 46s., the highest being 72s. 2d. in 1847, and the lowest 32s. and 2d. in 1834; last year it was 37s. 5d. In Prussia, from 1828 to 1850, the average has been 34s. 3d. The highest price in that country, as well as in France and Belgium, was in 1847, when it was 58s., and the lowest was 23s. 4d. in 1836. In 1850, it was 31s. 6d.

Corn importation bill, free of duty; this bill passed June 26, 1846, by which the duty was reduced to 4s. until Feb. 1, 1847, after which it was to be only 1s. per quarter on all kinds of grain imported intothe united kingdom at any prices.

Corn, foreign, allowed to be warehoused and taken out for home consumption, 1813. During the scarcity of 1800-1, there were 2,611,667 qrs. imported, and of oatmeal 9,039,071 cwt.

Corn, wheat prices, 1700, 40s.; 1706, 26s.; 1709, 78s. 6d.; 1712, 26s. 4d.; 1718, 38s. 10d.; 1725, 48s. 6d.; 1730, 36s. 6d.; 1832, 26s. 8d.; 1736, 40s. 4d.; 1742, 34s.; 1744, 24s. 10d.; from 1743 to 1762 inclusive, the average was £1 : 11 : 10 for the twenty years; after this, prices rose to 41s. and 48s. during the American war; in 1784, they fluctuated between 48s. 2d. and 41s. 10d.; in 1785, between 37s. 6d. and 34s. 6d.; in 1786, between 36s. 2d. and 33s.; in 1787, from 44s. to 36s. 1d.; in 1788, from 45s. 1d. to 42s. 9d.; in 1789, the prices varied from 54s. 11d. to 47s.; the fluctuations in the intervening years, down to the repeal of the corn laws, were very various, the extremes (not the average) being in the market as high as 175s. in 1801, and in 1835 as low as 34s.

Corn Exchange, London, completed and opened, June, 1828, at the cost of £90,000.

Corn Law League, a combination of individuals desirous of the repeal of the corn laws, and resolved by all peaceable means to agitate for the same; meetings in different places for the purpose, held April, 1841, and at Manchester, May 18, 1841; a bazaar was held at Manchester, by which £10,000 was realized, Feb. 2, 1842; above 600 deputies assembled and held numerous meetings from Feb. to Aug. 1842; the sum of £50,000 raised to depute lecturers and to print pamphlets, Oct. 20, 1842; meetings at Drury-Lane Theatre, March 15, 1843; the same at Covent-garden, Sept. 28; great free-trade meeting at Manchester, Nov. 14; again, Jan. 22, 1845; bazaar at Covent-garden opened May 5, 1845; great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a million, Dec. 23; the corn importation bill having passed, the League dissolved, July 2, 1846.

Cornish, Alderman, of London, hanged and quartered, Oct. 19, 1685, for high treason.

Cornwall, the retreat of the ancient Britons beyond the Ex, where they defended themselves from the Saxons until 924, when Athelstan drove them from the Ex to the Tamar, finally subjugating the county; governed by its own princes or by dukes until Edward III., in 1336, annexed it to the eldest son of the reigning monarch, who is heir to the crown, born Duke of Cornwall, but Prince of Wales by creation.

Coronation Banquets first given by Edward I., in 1273; that of George IV. rivalled the older in extravagances.

Coronation Oath first administered in England by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, to King Ethelred, 979; the oath of 1377,

very nearly resembled that now in use; it was altered in 1689.

Coronation Chair, Westminster Abbey, brought from Scone in Scotland by Edward I., 1296; said to have been originally at Cashel, Ireland, and being borrowed by one Fergus, a Scotch prince, was not returned, but removed from Dunstaffnage to Scone by Kenneth II., whence Edward I. took it.

Coronation sermon first preached, 1041.

Coronation of the king's son, 1170.

Coronation of James II., April, 23, 1685.

Coronation of William and Mary, April 11, 1689.

Coronation of Queen Anne, April 23, 1702.

Coronation of George I., Oct. 20, 1714.

Coronation of George II., Oct. 11, 1725.

Coronation of George III., Sept. 22, 1761.

Coronation of George IV., July 19, 1821.

Coronation of William, Sept. 8, 1831.

Coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838.

Coronations, prices of admission to—Edward I., half a farthing; Edward II., a farthing; Edward III., a halfpenny; Richard II., a penny; Henry IV., a penny; Henry V., twopence; Henry VI., ditto; Edward IV., ditto; Richard III., ditto; Henry VII., ditto; Henry VIII., fourpence; Edward VI., ditto; Mary, ditto; Elizabeth, sixpence; James I., a shilling; Chas. I., ditto; Charles II., half-a-crown; James II., ditto; William and Mary, ditto; Anne, ditto; George I., five shillings; George II., half-a-guinea; George III., in abbey, ten guineas; George III., in street, one to ten guineas; George IV., in street, one to twenty guineas.

Coroners, officers of the realm, in 925; for every county in England, first appointed by statute of Westminster, 1296, by Edward I.; instituted in Scotland, 1004, in the reign of Malcolm II. Coroners may appoint deputies in case of illness, Aug. 22, 1843.

Coronets, allowed by the crown to the nobility, *temp.* Henry III. Some statements give the coronet later to Earls in 1604, the first being then worn.

Corporations of boroughs in England, or municipal; given by charter as early as Edward the Confessor. Granted by Henry I., 1100.

Corporation and Test Act Repeal Bill, passed by George IV., 1828; bill for reform of corporations, Sept. 9, 1835; Irish municipal bill, Aug. 10, 1840.

Corpulence, Bright of Essex, died in his 27th year, Nov. 1750, and weighed 42 stone 12 pound. Daniel Lambert died at Stamford, in his 40th year, June 21, 1809, weighing 10 lb. more than Bright.

Corpus Christi day, May 25; appointed a festival, 1265; exhibitions of the cat on, suppressed, 1757.

Corpus Christi College founded at Oxford, 1516; Corpus Christi College, called also Benedict's College, founded in Cambridge, 1350.

Corunna, battle of, between Sir John Moore, who was killed, and Marshal Soult, Jan. 16, 1809; the French were repulsed, and the English embarked. Arsenal of, destroyed by fire, March 11, 1794.

Corsica subjected to the Romans, 231, A.C.; a dependent of Genoa, 1730; sold to France, 1733; made a kingdom under Theodore, 1746; Pascal Paoli chosen general of the islanders, 1753; defeated and came to England, 1769; George III. acknowledged by the inhabitants as king, June 17, 1794; a parliament opened there, 1795; a revolt took place, 1796; the English gave up the island, Oct. 22, 1796, when it became subject to France.

Cortes of Spain assembled after a long interval, Sept. 24, 1810; settled a new constitution, March

16, 1812; set aside by Ferdinand VII., May, 1814; opened again, 1820.

Cosmetics and Perfumes, licence for the sale of, demanded by statute 25 George III., 1786.

Cossacks, a semi-civilized race of irregular horsemen in the service of Russia, on the confines of which they inhabit; first embodied by Baltori, 1576.

Cost of Domestic Articles to the peasantry, difference in prices:—

	In 1810.			In 1851.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Hat	20	0	...	7	0
Gown	21	0	...	6	0
Shirt	10	6	...	3	0
Calico print, ℔ yd.	2	9	...	0	6
Brown holland lining of gown	1	8	...	0	4
Packing cloth, then used for aprons	1	6	...	0	6
Articles of food—					
A gallon of flour	3	3	...	0	10
A bushel of flour	20	0	...	5	0
Salt, ℔ bushel	18	0	...	1	0
Bacon, ℔ pound	1	6	...	0	8
Tea (not good)	8	0	...	4	0
Brown sugar, ℔ lb.	0	10	...	0	4
Butter, ℔ pound	1	0	...	0	8
Soap, ℔ pound	2	6	...	0	6
Starch, ℔ pound	2	6	...	0	8

Cost of the Irish Churches, estimate of the, per annum:—

	£
Tithe income of 1250 beneficed clergymen, from 2436 parishes	880,000
Glebe lands, exceeding 120,000 English acres	120,000
Glebe houses, assuming them to be 1600, in 2436 parishes, and only worth £30 a-year	48,000
Income of 22 bishops, in fines and rents from one million English acres	222,000
Church rates from 2000 out of 2436 parishes	575,000
Profits of the "Parson's Freehold," arising from graves, tombs, &c.	100,000
Carried forward	£1,945,000
Brought forward	1,945,000
Profits of ditto, arising from herbage, &c.	2,000
Marriage licences, church fees	12,000
Ministers' money in Dublin	10,000
Consistory courts	30,000
Jail chaplaincies and inspectorships	5,000
Chaplaincies of other public institutions	2,500
Military chaplaincies	2,100
Vicars choral	25,000
Masterships of the royal foundations	13,000
Profits arising from other schools	10,000
Fellowships, parsonages, and sources of wealth connected with Trinity College	30,000
First-fruits expenditure, according to the average since 1816	53,986
Grants to biblical institutions	99,000
Total	£2,239,586

Cottages, formerly applied to a person's house destitute of land, 1275; must attach four acres of land to all new ones, 31 Elizabeth, 1589; but repealed, 1774. In 1786, the number was 284,459; in 1800, 428,214; and in 1840, 770,000.

Cotton, the product of a plant imported early in the last century, to spin by hand; spun by Hargreave's spindles, 1767; by Arkwright's machinery, 1769; a second engine for, invented, 1775; Crompton's mule, 1779; utensils of manufacturers of, prohibited from exportation, 1774; duty levied on cotton, 1785; in 1791, the quantity manufactured, 32,148,906lb. The increase was as follows:—1781, 5,101,920lb, value £2,000,000; 1784, 11,280,236lb, valued at £3,950,000; in 1787, 22,600,000, valued at £7,500,000. From 1793 to 1824, the cotton manufactures of Great Britain exported, amounted in value to £365,500,000

in value, the raw material of which cost £128,000,000. The total amount of the raw cotton imported from 1814 to 1823, or nine of the foregoing years, was 1,235,000,000lb. This leaving a stock on hand of 24,000,000lbs., in 1814, to be added, the whole was disposed of as follows in the years intervening, viz.: 1,062,000,000lb, spun; 105,000,000lb re-exported raw or in yarn, and 92,000,000lb in hand, 1823. The separate amounts of raw cotton in the years respectively, were as follows:—

	lbs.	Spun Goods. lbs.
1814 . .	59,745,373 . .	
1815 . .	96,720,370 . .	90,537,350
1816 . .	94,140,330 . .	90,350,230
1817 . .	125,132,230 . .	110,532,210
1818 . .	177,257,375 . .	112,235,750
1819 . .	150,735,728 . .	110,235,570
1820 . .	143,637,325 . .	128,735,235
1821 . .	128,573,275 . .	128,527,725
1822 . .	139,797,735 . .	140,795,375
1823 . .	180,233,795 . .	150,325,795

	Yarn. Real Value.	Value of Manufactures. Real Value.
1814 . .	2,791,248 . .	17,393,796
1815 . .	1,674,021 . .	19,124,061
1816 . .	2,628,448 . .	13,072,758
1817 . .	2,014,181 . .	14,178,021
1818 . .	2,385,305 . .	16,643,579
1819 . .	2,516,783 . .	12,388,833
1820 . .	2,826,643 . .	13,843,569
1821 . .	2,307,830 . .	13,786,958
1822 . .	2,700,437 . .	14,534,253
1823 . .	2,625,947 . .	13,751,415

In 1831, the raw material imported reached 280,249,600lb; in 1840, 592,000,000lb; in 1843, 669,000,000lb; in 1850-1, it reached to 755,000,000lb. In 50 years, from 58,000,000 of pounds of cotton to 755,000,000lb have been annually imported, and of these the United States sent 600,000,000lb; the rest came from other countries. In 1851, the product of cotton in America, was 3,000,000lb, or 600,000 tons. In 1841, Brazil and Portugal sent 16,000,000lb; East Indies and Ceylon, 97,000,000lb; Egypt, 8,000,000lb, thus supplying a part of the rest. The application of the material, except to spun goods, cannot be accurately ascertained; but of the power-looms in England in 1835, out of 113,428, 108,632 were employed in cotton; and in 1850, out of 288,336, no less than 249,627 were worked with cotton. The exports of cotton goods in 1850, reached 1,358,238,837 yards, value £20,528,150. The cotton yarn exported, 1850, was 131,233,168lb, value £6,380,948. Total value of all kinds exported, £28,252,878.

Cotton Factories, acts of parliament relating to, and employment in, 1825, 1831, 1833, 1844. The value of the goods manufactured is more than £35,000,000.

Cotton Manufactory at Durham, a large one, consumed by fire, Jan. 7, 1804.

Cotton's Wharf, London, burned and damaged, in amount £49,000, Aug. 12, 1751.

Cottonian Library, the formation of Robert Cotton, 1600; secured by statute, 1707; part of the books injured by fire, Oct. 23, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753.

Couchman, Lieutenant, of the Chesterfield man-of-war, and Mr. Morgan, lieutenant of marines, shot on board, at Portsmouth, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, July 14, 1749.

Councils of the Church. That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314, at which three English bishops were present. The first Nicene or Œcumenical, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325, where Constantine the Great presided; at Tyre, regarding Athanasius, 355; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, 150 fathers attended; at Rome, concerning Athanasius, 342; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended; at Rimini, 359; the second Constantinople, 381; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers at-

tended, 451; the fifth at Constantinople, when Pope Vigilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 552; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the sixth at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the eighth general, at Constantinople, when the emperor Basil presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercelli, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1122; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran or eleventh general, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1179; the fourth Lateran, twelfth general, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1185 fathers attended, 1215; at Lyons, 1245 and 1274; at Vienne, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311, and the Knights Templars was suppressed; at Pisa, the sixteenth general, Alexander elected, 1409; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII., and Martin V. presided, 1414; of Basil, the eighteenth general, 1431; the fifth Lateran or nineteenth general, 1512; continued, 1517; of Trent, 1545; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julius III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546. There have been other provincial councils, as that of Avignon, and at Bituria in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours in France, 1448; at Florence in Italy, 1449; at Toledo in Spain, 1473; at Augsburgh in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in Germany, 1548; at Treves in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in Germany, 1549; at Mentz in Germany, 1549; and at Numantia in Spain, 1550

Council of the Ancients, 250 members in revolutionary France at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795.

Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, France; dispersed by Bonaparte, Nov. 9, 1799.

Counsel or Barristers, referred to the time of Edward I., 1284; allowed to persons charged with treason for defence, in 1696; allowed in cases of felony, Aug., 1836.

Counties, first division of England into, by Alfred, 900; first sent members to parliament, 1285. Ireland divided into, 1562.

County Courts established by king Alfred, 896.

County Debt Courts, for debts under £20, established, 1847; extended to £50, 1850.

County Electors in England, in 1852—

Living in boroughs . .	76,827
Wales—in do. . .	4,948
	81,775
In England	396,967
In Wales	31,856
Total voters . . .	428,823

County Jails, cost erecting in later years:—Gloucester £18,000, with 170 cells; Monmouth, £4000, with 26 cells; Ipswich, £13,000, with 86 cells; Oxford city, £4500, with 30 cells; Oxford county, £10,000, with 80 cells; Manchester, £15,000, with 150 cells; Preston, £9000, with 70 cells; Stafford, £18,000, with 140 cells; Liverpool, £25,000, with 300 cells; Dorchester, £12,000, with 100 cells; Devon, £20,000, with 160 cells; Tothill Fields, £145,750, with 288 cells; Millbank penitentiary, £550,000, with 1100 cells; Pentonville model prison, £85,000, with 1000 cells, 1846.

Couriers were employed before Christ, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar; instituted, as in modern times, by Charlemagne; couriers and posts for letters were established by Louis XI. of France in 1463.

Courland made a duchy, 1561.

Court Party, a term used to designate that party in the government opposed to the Tory Country Party, when the latter arose in 1620. Under the first two Georges the Court Party was generally Whig; the leader of the Country Party most distinguished, Sir Thomas Hanmer, died 1746.

Courts of Judicature, citizens of London allowed to plead their own causes, except in pleas of the Crown, 1257. Courts of England and Ireland separated by law, in April, 1783.

Court of Honour, once belonging to the Court of Chivalry in England, was so called; one established in Bavaria to prevent duelling, April, 1819.

Courts of Requests, or Conscience, began under Henry VII., 1493; remodelled, 1517; they extended to the recovery of 40*s.* only in the country, and 100*s.* in London. They have been superseded by the County Debt Courts, which extend to £50. Courts of Conscience were established for 40*s.* in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1680; made to extend to £5, 1800.

Courvoisier, François Benjamin, executed at Newgate, July 6, 1840, for the murder of his master, Lord William Russell, May 5.

Covell islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1832, fourteen in number, 4 deg. 30 m. N. lat.; 168 deg. 40 m. E. long.

Covenant between England and Scotland formed, 1643; declared to be illegal, 1662.

Covenanters, those persons so called, who engaged to resist the aggressions of Charles I., 1638; after the book of common prayer had been forcibly read in their churches, refusing to conform to the liturgy, 1637. Laud persecuted all those who would not conform, 1638; Marquis of Hamilton sent to Scotland; his propositions rejected, Aug. 8, 1638; unable to pacify the people, the Marquis of Hamilton returned, Dec. 31, 1638; the Scotch resolved on war, Feb. 20, 1639; the king led an army against Scotland, March 27, 1639.

Covent Garden, the Piazza or Place, built in 1633, by Inigo Jones; the arcade (vulgarly the Piazza or Place) designed by the same architect. The stalls and market rebuilt in 1829-30, by the Duke of Bedford.

Covent Garden Church, built by Inigo Jones, 1633; repaired, 1789; burned down, Sept. 17, 1795; rebuilt on the former model, 1798.

Covent Garden Theatre, grant to build, 1662; built 1733, by Rich; enlarged, 1792; burned down, Sept. 20, 1808; rebuilt, 1809; opened Sept. 18, the year when the O. P. riot commenced, and lasted until Dec. 10; opened as an Italian Opera, April 6, 1847.

Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, instituted 1765.

Coventry, city of, founded before 1040; a parliament held there *temp.* Hen. IV., from which lawyers were excluded; the walls, three miles round, with 26 towers, demolished by order of Charles II., 1662.

Coventry Act passed, 1669; regulated the same year.

Coventry, Abbey of, built, 1043.

Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670, whence the Coventry Act was passed.

Coventry, Peeping Tom of, a tradition that Lady Godiva, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who taxed the citizens so heavily that she interposed in their behalf, when he consented to her prayer if she would ride naked through the streets, not supposing it possible. She consented, the inhabitants all keeping themselves secluded; but one was struck dead for peeping, 1057. Hence the mayor and corporation accompany a female, dressed in a tight linen dress, annually through the town on horseback, at the great fair.

Coventry, Bishopric of, founded, 656, by Oswy, King of Mercia; it has the double name of Coventry

and Lichfield, reversed by the present bishops. The see removed to Chester, 1075; in 1102 to Coventry, and afterwards to Lichfield. *See* Chester.

COVENTRY, six men and a woman burned at, by order of Henry VIII., to show his zeal against Luther, Sept., 1519; they were charged with teaching their children the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostle's Creed, in their mother tongue.

COVERHAM Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1280.

COW-POX, inoculation for, discovered to be a security against the small-pox, by Dr. Jenner, in 1799; it was first noticed by him in 1796; rewarded by a grant of £10,000, June 2, 1802.

COWDLEY House, Kent, with its valuable paintings, destroyed by fire, Sept. 25, 1793.

COWES Castle, Isle of Wight, built, 1540.

COWS, value of, imported in 1829, £1721; in 1830, £2348; 1831, £1726. In 1795, 8500 were kept near London, yielding 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to retailers at 1½d. per quart, yielded £209,365 : 12 : 6, or £24 : 13 : 0½ per annum per cow, at about 9 quarts per day. The consumers paid 3d. per quart, or £358,912, 10s., giving a profit of £149,547 : 17 : 6. The horned cattle in England estimated at 10,000,000 in 1819. In America, 1851, at 18,355,287; horses, mules, and asses, 4,000,000; sheep, 21,600,000.

CRACOW, Poland, founded by Cracus, 700; taken by Charles XII., 1702; the sovereigns crowned there till 1764; Kosciusko expelled the Russians from, Mar. 24, 1794; surrendered to Prussia, June 15, 1794; formed into a republic, 1815; occupied by 10,000 Prussians, Sept. 1831; seized and incorporated by the Emperor of Austria, Nov. 16, 1846; a dreadful fire at, July 18, 1850.

CRANBOURNE Priory, Dorset, built, 960.

CRANIOLOGY propagated as a doctrine by Dr. Gall, a German, 1803.

CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced to Henry VIII., 1529; burned at Oxford, Mar. 21, 1556.

CRAPE, a species of stuff made of raw silk, said to have been manufactured by St. Badour, Queen of France, 680, and to have been made first at Boulogne.

CRAYONS, known in France before 1422; improved, 1748, when the art of fixing them was discovered.

CREAKE Priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.

CREATION by patent to titles, first used in England, 1344.

CREATION, era of, the differences of the date assigned for this event amount to 140 in all. Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy make it—

	Years before Christ.
	4004
Josephus	4658
Samaritan Pentateuch . .	4700
Septuagint	5872
Authors of the Talmud . .	5344
120 Chronologists vary from the Septuagint date to .	3268
Dr. Hales	5411
Catholic Church	4000 and 4004

The Chinese give the world as some hundreds of thousands of years old; and the Chaldean records carried back the age of the world to nearly half a million of years. A period much older than that assigned to it has been proved to be correct by geology. The era of the creation being a fixed reckoning, must count from some of the fixed dates above. That of 4004 is of the most general adoption.

CREDITON, Devonshire, 460 houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 14, 1743; the larger portion of the same town burned, May 2, 1769; 49 houses burned, May 1, 1772.

CREED, the apostles', written long

after their time; translated into Saxon, 746.

Creed, the Nicene, so called from the council that composed it, 325; the Athanasian supposed to have been written about 340.

Crementz, in Hungary, totally destroyed by fire, 1777.

Crescent, order of knighthood began at Naples, 1448.

Cressy, or Crecy, battle of, Aug. 26, 1346, obtained by Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, when three sovereign princes, a number of the French nobility, and 30,000 private men, were slain on the French side.

Crests in heraldry, worn on coronets, caps, or helmets, 1189; Richard II. wore a lion, 1377; James I. of Scotland a lion, 1424.

Crete, island of, now called Candia, conquered by the Saracens, 808; by the Greeks, 961; the Venetians, 1194; and from them by the Turks, 1669.

Crime in England increased with the population, but not in any excess over that increment, after 1840. Committals, as to education: the number able to read and write, of persons committed, was—

	IN IRELAND.	
1841	20,796	7,155
1842	21,186	7,005
1843	20,126	6,096
1844	19,448	5,885
1845	16,696	5,297
1846	18,492	6,243
1847	31,209	13,598
1848	38,522	16,725
1849	41,989	18,034
1850	31,326	14,273
1851	24,684	12,018

The centesimal proportion of those unable to read and write, was to the whole, in 1841, 34·41; in 1851, 48·68; so that education has not advanced in Ireland in the last ten years. Something must be allowed in the statements of the last four or five years, for the sufferings from famine, and the emigration.

	IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	
1841	27,760	9,220
1842	31,309	10,128
1843	29,591	9,173
1844	26,842	7,901
1845	34,303	7,438
1846	25,107	7,698
1847	28,883	9,050
1848	30,349	9,691

The returns for England did not express later than 1848 the state of education among the prisoners; the committals in 1849 were, 27,816; 1850, 26,183; 1851, 27,960; 1852, 27,510.

Criminals in England numbered one in 1226, in 1826; in Spain, one in 885; in France, one in 1172. From 1814 to 1820, the charges for criminal offences were as follow, in England and Wales:—1815, 7818; 1816, 9091; 1817, 13,932; 1818, 13,567; 1819, 14,254; 1820, 13,710; 1821, 13,115; of these committals there were convicted, 1815, 4883; 1816, 5797; 1817, 9056; 1818, 8958; 1819, 9510; 1820, 9318; 1821, 8788; the rest were acquitted, or no bill found. In the foregoing period there was much distress, and the navy and army had been greatly reduced. In these years the condemnations to death gave our laws the truly Draconic character they had long unenviably obtained. There were condemned to die—

1815	553,	executed ...	37
1816	890,	... „	95
1817	1302,	... „	115
1818	1254,	... „	97
1819	1314,	... „	108
1820	1236,	... „	107
1821	1134,	... „	114
To die	7683	Executed	673

In London, from 1814 to 1820 inclusive, 16,692 committals took place, and 167 executions. The following executions took place in London and Middlesex from 1750 to 1820, inclusive:—

	Executions.		Executions.
1750	56	1786	50
1751	63	1787	92
1752	47	1788	25
1753	41	1789	26
1754	34	1790	33
1755	21	1791	34
1756	13	1792	24
1757	26	1793	16
1758	20	1794	7
1759	6	1795	22
1760	10	1796	22
1761	17	1797	19
1762	15	1798	19
1763	32	1799	24
1764	31	1800	19
1765	26	1801	14
1766	20	1802	10
1767	22	1803	9
1768	27	1804	8
1769	24	1805	10
1770	49	1806	13
1771	34	1807	14
1772	37	1808	5
1773	32	1809	8
1774	32	1810	13
1775	46	1811	17
1776	38	1812	19
1777	32	1813	17
1778	33	1814	21
1779	23	1815	11
1780	50	1816	29
1781	40	1817	16
1782	45	1818	21
1783	53	1819	23
1784	56	1820	46
1785	97		

From 1820 to 1824, no less than 362, or 90 persons per annum, were executed in England. From 1824 to 1828, the public feeling becoming directed to a deprecation of such extensive capital punishments, the executions fell to 229, or 50 per annum; they continued to fall, until, between 1832 and 1836, it was 155, only half, or 38 per annum. In London and Middlesex, in 1830, 1831, and 1832, only 16 were executed; in 1833, but 2; 1834, none; in 1835, none; since which period none, except for some peculiarly heinous offence, or murder, or attempted murder, have been executed.

By recent statutes all barbarous punishments have been swept away; such as burning for petty treason, or coining the king's image, or the murder of a husband. The last woman thus executed was burned at the Old Bailey, opposite Newgate; one or two were living in 1852 who saw it; her name was Murphy or Bowman. She was drawn on a hurdle from the door of Newgate to the stake, made to stand on a chair, her neck fastened to a ring at the top, and being surrounded with fagots the chair was taken away and the fagots set fire to, while she was strangling, March 18, 1789. In 1722, Eleanor Elson was burned at the stake in Lincoln, for murdering her husband, and in 1747, at Lincoln, in April, Mary Johnson was burned alive for poisoning her husband, and one Lynn for poisoning his wife was hung at the same time. The proportions of offences in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the year ending 1849, were;—for England and Wales 30,349 committals—of these no less than 23,910 were crimes without violence—7423 were acquitted, and all thus disposed of;—60 condemned to death; 3251 transported; 19,589 inprisoned or some light punishment; 26 insane; 7423 acquitted. Of the 60 condemned to die, only 12 were executed. Irish committals, 38,522; of these 19,547 were without violence; 20,286 were acquitted; 60 condemned to die—28 of whom were executed; 30 were insane; 2698 were transported; and 15,448 condemned to imprisonment, or light penalties. The Scotch committals were 4909; of which 4 were for murder—2 of whom were executed; offences without violence, 2294; 349 were transported; 3336 were outlawed; 24 were insane; and 1196 were acquitted. In Scotland, the offences against the person in 3,000,000 of population were, in 1849, more than half as many as in England, or 1169 against 2234, the

latter in a population nearly six times as numerous, or 18,000,000. In Ireland, on the other hand, these offences were nearly three times as numerous as in England, with one third of the population.

CRIMINALS ordered for transportation, in the place of execution, 1590; to Australia, 1787. Executed in the reign of Henry VIII. 72,000.

CRIMINAL law, acts to improve, George IV., 1827, 1828; hanging in chains abolished, 1834.

CRIMPING-HOUSES in London destroyed by the mob, Sept. 16, 1794.

CRIPPLEGATE, London, built 1010; new, built 1244; pulled down and sold for £91, July, 1760.

CRISPIN, a Romish saint who travelled as a shoemaker to propagate the Romish faith, 303; hence he became the tutelary saint of that trade.

CROCKERY-WARE made before the Christian era, by the Egyptians and Etruscans. The art revived of fine pottery, at Faenza, Italy, 1310.

CROISADES began, 1096, intended to drive the Mahometans from Jerusalem; incited by a fanatic named Peter the Hermit, who urged on Urban II., and he convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont, at which envoys from the Christian princes attended and kindled those frightful wars, 1094; an army of 300,000 men was raised under Godfrey de Bouillon, 1095; the second was excited by St. Bernard, 1147; the third, in which Richard Cœur de Lion joined, 1191. These wars cost 2,000,000 lives.

CRITICISM, legality of, established in a court of law, Feb. 1794.

CRITICS, and Reviews by; the first of these works was the *Journal des Scavans*, by Denis de Salis, in Paris, May 30, 1665; Daniel de Foe published his in England, Feb. 1703. The Waies of Literature was the next work begun, 1714; and discontinued 1722. The Monthly Review appeared in 1749; the Critical in 1756; the Edinburgh Review in 1802; and the Quarterly 1809. Numerous similar works followed these.

CROMWELL, Oliver, the great soldier and protector of England, born April 25, 1599; was in parliament 1628; reinforced Gainsborough, July 30, 1643; raised a regiment of horse, Aug. 10, 1643; defeated Charles I. at Marston Moor, July 3, 1644; new modelled the army as Lieutenant-general, 1645; defeated Charles I. at Naseby, June 14, 1645; defeated the king's horse at Islip Bridge, April 24, 1645; Bristol surrendered to him, Sept. 9; Berkley Castle, Sept. 21, 1646; defeated the Welsh, 1648; and Sir M. Langdon, Aug. 17, and next routed the Scotch at Preston; marched to Edinburgh, Berwick, and Carlisle, Oct. 1648; dispersed the Levellers on Hounslow Heath, and besieged Pontefract, 1648; made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and reached Dublin, Aug. 13, 1649; took Drogheda by storm, and put the garrison to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649; permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May, 1650; received with state on his return, and made Captain-general, June 26; invaded Scotland, routing the Scotch at Dunbar, killing 3000 and taking 9000 prisoners; took Edinburgh castle, before untaken, Dec. 24; took Fife and defeated the Scotch, killing 2000 and making 1200 prisoners, June, 1651; attacked Charles II. at Worcester, killed 3000 and took 7000 prisoners, with the king's standard and 158 colours, Sept. 3, 1651; came to London in triumph, Sept. 12; chosen Protector of England, Dec. 16; magnificently entertained at Grocers' Hall, in the city, Feb. 8, 1654; united Scotland and Ireland into a commonwealth with England, April 12, with one parliament, which met Sept. 3; voted Protector for life, Oct. 19, 1654; buried his mother in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 17, 1654; summoned sixty persons to constitute a House of Lords, Dec. 11, 1657; died Sept.

3, 1658, in his sixtieth year; his body exhumed, and hung on a gibbet at Tyburn, by Charles II., Dec. 2, 1660.

Cromwell, Richard, made Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; laid down his authority, Jan. 1659, by order of the army; died 1712.

Cromwell, Lord, made Vicar-general, Oct. 1535; beheaded July 28, 1540, aged 50 years.

Cromwell, Mrs. E., daughter of Richard the Protector, died at her house in Bedford Row, Aug. 8, 1731, aged 82 years; and Mrs. Cromwell, the great great grand-daughter of the Protector, Oliver, the last of the name, died at Cheshunt, Feb. 26, 1834, aged 90 years.

Cropedy bridge, battle of, between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces, June 6, 1644.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, near Petersburgh, founded by Peter the Great, 1704; injured by fire, 1741.

Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.

Crosier, the staff with a cross borne before a Roman archbishop; sometimes put for the episcopal crook of a bishop; a popish appendage introduced about 500.

Cross, St., Hospital of, at Winchester, built 1132.

Cross, sign of the, first used by the Christians in 110.

Cross, the real, pretended to be found by St. Helena, at Jerusalem, 328; carried off by Chosroes, king of Persia, but recovered by Heraclitus, who defeated him, Sept. 14, 615; one two miles long, seen by Constantine the emperor, who adopted it as his standard, under which he vanquished Maxentius, Oct. 27, 312.

Cross, Exaltation of the, a popish feast, held on the 14th Sept., on the restoration of the true cross to Mount Calvary, 642.

Cross, Maids of the, a female community that vowed poverty, chastity, and obedience, 1265.

Cross, Order of the, instituted by the empress Eleanora de Gonzaga, the consort of Leopold I., 1668.

Crosses painted in churches and houses, introduced 481; on steeples, 568; set up by Laud, the archbishop, 1630, in English churches; demolished, 1641; many again introduced into English churches between 1830 and 1850.

Crosses, once erected in all parts of the kingdom; Cheapside boasted a splendid one, it had several stories, and was much admired; in the stories were Scriptural images, and the whole structure was surmounted by a cross, supporting a dove; the height of it was parallel with the houses forming Goldsmith's-row, opposite to Wood-street, which street was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith and sheriff, in 1491; on May 2, 1643, Parliament ordered the cross to be demolished. On Feb. 19, 1547, King Edward VI. rode in grand procession from the Tower of London, to be crowned at Westminster, past this cross, and proclaimed a general pardon for all offenders, except six; the names and titles of those excepted were—Duke of Norfolk, Cardinal Pole, Edward Courtenay (heir to the Marquis of Exeter), Master Fortescue, Master Throgmorton, and Dr. Pate, bishop of Worcester.

Crown, the first worn in England by Alfred the Great, 872; the first papal cap by Damasius II., 1053; a crown put round it by Julius XIX., 1276; a second added by Boniface VIII., 1295; a third, forming the triple crown, by Benedict XII., 1334.

Crown of England: that of Alfred had two small balls attached; that of Athelstan was like an Earl's coronet in the present day, 929; William I. wore a cap with points, 1066; Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483; Henry VII. introduced the crosses, 1485; the crown of Charles II. is the oldest remaining, made 1660.

Crown and Regalia of England pledged to the city of London by

Richard II., for £2000, 1386; stolen from the tower by Col. Blood, but recovered 1673.

Crown of England Succession:—Egbert was sole monarch of England, 827. From Egbert the crown descended regularly, with little deviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who was not the next heir, because Edmund II., had a son living, Edward, an outlaw in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II. At this time, William I., duke of Normandy, claimed a right from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third son, William II. and Henry I., his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I. was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I., by his daughter Adelicia, his elder brother Theobald waiving his claim, and Maud, the daughter of Henry I., and grand-daughter of Edward the outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force. Her son, Henry II., as heir to William I., succeeded Stephen; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm, king of Scotland, by Margaret, the daughter of Edward the outlaw. Henry I. having married the daughter of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line. From Henry II., the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I., on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry II.'s youngest son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III., son of John; and from Henry III., in an hereditary line of six generations, to Richard II., and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III. Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III., and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III.; but Henry, duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III., usurped it, under the title of Henry IV. Parliament (7th Henry IV.,) settled it on him and his heirs. Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grandson, Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI., the house of York, descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV., by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V., who was deposed and succeeded by his uncle, Richard III., his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign, Henry VII., earl of Richmond, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, usurped the throne, and got his possession established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward IV.'s daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the families of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII., her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in succession to his three children, confirmed by parliament 25th Henry VIII., c. 12. This statute was repealed by 28 Henry VIII., c. 7, by which, after the king's divorce from Ann Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were again legitimated, and the succession restored by 35 Henry VIII., c. 1. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 13 Elizabeth, c. 1. On the death of Elizabeth, succeeded James VI. of Scotland, in England James I., (the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and his wife Eliza-

beth of York, the wife of James IV. of Scotland,) and in him were united, not only the different competitors since the conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarchs, he being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm, who married Margaret, the daughter of Edmund II. From James I., the crown descended to his second son Charles I., his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, but restored in 1660, in Charles II., eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II., whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II., 1668, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III., Anne, second daughter of James II., reigned; and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, 12 and 13 William III., on the princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I., and her heirs, being Protestants. She dying before queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present queen.

Crowns and Half-crowns coined in England in the last year of Edward VI., 1558.

Crown lands of England were resumed by law, 1449; valued at £120,626 : 14 : 1 per annum. Those ordered by parliament to be sold, the leases of which were between three and thirty-one years unexpired, 1786.

Crown, royal, order of knighthood instituted in France, 802.

Crows, an act passed to destroy them, 1532.

Croxton Abbey, Staffordshire, built 1180.

Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, built 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945; destroyed by fire, 1091; rebuilt 1112; again burned, about 1142; finally rebuilt, 1170.

Cruelty to Animals, statute to prevent, passed, called Martin's act, 1822, 1827, 1835; extended to Ireland, July 15, 1837; society for prevention of, formed 1824.

Cryophorus, an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, to show the connection between evaporation at a low temperature and the production of cold, 1778.

Cuba, island of, discovered by Columbus, 1492; conquered by Velasquez, 1511; settled soon afterwards; the Havannah taken by Morgan, the bucanier, in 1669; taken by Admiral Pococke and Lord Albermarle, 1762; restored 1763; earthquake at, June 21, 1791, when 3000 persons perished, and 11,700 head of cattle, and 3700 horses; a piratical expedition fitted out in the United States under a man of colour, named Lopez, attacked the island in order to revolutionize it, and wrest it from Spain, defeated, 1850, and Lopez executed.

Cucumbers brought to England from the Netherlands, 1538.

Cuddalore, India, reduced by the English, 1681; by the French, 1758, and 1781; besieged by the English, 1783, but not taken before peace was proclaimed.

Culdees, Scotch monks of St. Andrews, who also preached in Ireland, and had an abbey in Tipperary, 1185.

Cullen's Wood Massacre, Ireland, the slaughter of a great number of the English by the Irish, at Easter, thence called Black Monday, 1209. They were a colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, who went to amuse themselves with women and children in Cullen's Wood, when the O'Bryans and O'Tooles from the mountains fell upon them without provocation, destroying, besides women and children, above 500 men.

Cullerne, Wilts, burned, and

thirty-two families reduced to destitution, April 1, 1774.

CULLODEN, battle of, April 16, 1746, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Pretender. The Scots were beaten, and left 2500 men on the field or precincts, while the English loss was not 200; the Duke of Cumberland's troops behaved with great inhumanity, putting even the wounded to death. The pretender fled to the isle of Uist, and finally escaped with £40,000 offered for his person dead or alive.

CUMBERLAND merchant vessel, Captain Barret, with only 26 hands, beat off five privateers, and made those who boarded prisoners, Jan. 16, 1811.

CUMBERLAND, Duke of, defeated at Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757; signed the ignominious convention of Closter-seven, 1757; attempt to assassinate, by Sellis his valet, May 31, 1810; married the Dowager Princess Salms, Aug. 1814: became king of Hanover on the 30th of June, 1837, and abrogated immediately the constitutional government given to the Hanoverians by the former king of England and Hanover; died 1851.

CUNNERSDORF, battle of, Aug. 12, 1759, when the king of Prussia with 50,000 men attacked the Russians with 90,000 in their camp, and routing them for the moment, pursued them too far, when they rallied and retrieved their fortune, taking 200 pieces of cannon and killing and wounding 20,000 Prussians.

CUP, the sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.

CURAÇOA, island of, settled by the Dutch, 1634; surrendered to the British, 1800; restored in 1802; retaken, 1807; restored, 1814, at the general peace.

CURATES, known in the Romish church in the seventh century as coadjutors; acts passed for their relief and protection, 12 Anne, 1713; 36 and 58 George III.; 53 George III., for their better maintenance, 1813; and 2 William IV., Oct., 1831. There are 5230 curates in England and Wales, to 10,535 benefices, who divide among them the larger part of the labour, and only £424,695 as stipends; the greatest number of curates is in Lincoln diocese, which has 629, and the smallest St. Asaph, which has 43.

CURFEW Bell, established by William I., 1068; when it rung at 8 P.M., all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a severe penalty. The curfew was abolished by Henry I., 1100.

CURRANTS first planted in England, originally from the Levant, 1533; the hawthorn currant came from Canada, 1705.

CULTIVATION of England and Ireland; of 76,775,000 acres, 52,000,000 cultivated, or 5 out of 8, in Ireland, 1 out of 4 in Scotland, and 5 out of 6 in England—or 5 out of 8 in all:

	Arable.	Pasturage.	Total culture.	Uncultivated.	Total Acres.
England . .	10,253,000 .	15,380,000 .	25,633,000 .	6,709,000 .	32,342,000
Wales . . .	891,000 .	2,227,000 .	3,118,000 .	1,634,000 .	4,752,000
Scotland . .	2,494,000 .	2,272,000 .	4,766,000 .	14,473,000 .	19,239,000
Ireland . .	5,390,000 .	7,730,000 .	13,120,000 .	7,322,000 .	20,442,000
			46,637,000		76,775,000
Add for increase 1850			6,000,000		
Total			52,637,000	Acres.	

The produce of Great Britain in grain is supposed to be—

WHEAT.

England . .	16,000,000	19
Scotl'd, under	1,500,000	millions
Ireland, above	1,500,000	of Qrs.

OATS.

England . .	12,000,000	34
Scotland . .	6,500,000	millions
Ireland . . .	15,500,000	of Qrs.

BARLEY.

England . .	6,300,000	9½
Scotland . .	1,800,000	millions
Ireland . . .	1,400,000	of Qrs.

PEAS AND BEANS.

2 millions of Quarters.

	Qrs.	Value.
Total,	64,500,000	= £138,000,000.

In addition, the United Kingdom imports on an average two million quarters of wheat, which, not being subject to deduction for seed, equals 2,400,000 quarters; giving thus, as the total consumption of the United Kingdom, 21,400,000 quarters for the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

CUSHEE piece of ordnance, invented by Richard Leake, governor of the Royal Prince, who nobly distinguished himself against the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, 1673.

CUSTOM, the unwritten law of lawyers and civilians, opposed to the written law; it has been considered as good from 1189 downwards; sixty years' custom binds in civil, and forty in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, London, one erected 1304; one larger, 1559; burned down, 1666; another, built under Charles II., burned down in 1718; rebuilt, and burned Feb. 12, 1814, with records and much property; a new building opened, May 12, 1817—the Long Room, superior to the present, gave way in 1825 (Jan. 26), and was reconstructed at an expense of £180,000, in addition to the original expenditure of £255,000, owing to the gross neglect of the architect in securing the foundation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Dublin, commenced 1781, and opened 1791; the eastern wing of the warehouses destroyed by fire, Aug. 9, 1832, with property to the amount of £400,000.

CUSTOMS' Duties first collected 979, under King Ethelred II.; the claim of the Crown to them first granted by parliament, 1274, by 3rd Edward I.; their amount in 1580 was £14,000; farmed for £20,000 till 1590; in 1592, produced £50,000, and £148,075 in 1614; £168,222, in 1622; £300,000, in 1642; farmed for £390,000 in 1666; fell off in 1675, but reached £557,752 in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, on an average returned £1,352,764; in 1820, £1,555,600; in 1721, £1,593,000; in 1744, £1,904,000; in 1748, £2,000,000; in 1786, £4,609,300; in 1787, £4,867,000; £6,890,000 in 1790; £4,044,923 : 15 : 6 in 1794; £3,412,255 : 6 : 8 in 1795; 1828, £16,516,271; 1830, £17,894,405; 1835, £18,612,906; £19,915,296 in 1840; £20,196,856 in 1845; 1850, January 5, £20,995,132; 1851, £22,019,783, 19s. 7d.

CUSTOMS, Ireland, were—3d. on every sack of wool, in 1224; on every last of hides, 6d.; and 2d. on every barrel of wine. The business of the Irish Customs was transferred to the London board, Jan. 6, 1830.

CUSTOMS' Seizures reached, in 1742, £26,000 in value; the officers of, cannot vote for members of parliament, 1782; memorial of the merchants of London presented to parliament against the customs, for their oppressive conduct, and mode of doing the dock business, 1851.

CUSTOMS and Excise, expenses of, 1842 and 1843:—£344,136 : 13 : 11 for wages and salaries of persons employed for the prevention of smuggling, in 1842; and in 1843, £347,809 : 1 : 4. Expense of the equipment of the persons so employed, and repairs, in 1842, £168,608 : 4 : 10; and in 1843, £164,358 : 14 : 1. The amount of the produce of goods seized and

sold by the Customs, in 1842, was £2201 : 19 : 7; by the Excise, £785 : 1 : 6; and in 1843 the produce was, Customs, £7636 : 11 : 1; Excise, £520 : 12 : 3. The rewards paid to persons employed for the prevention of smuggling, in 1842, £6817 : 3 : 10; in the following year, £11,281 : 15 : 9. Tobacco frequently will not fetch the duty, and is destroyed. In 1842, 11,048 gallons of spirits, and 19,667 lb of tobacco, were seized; in 1843, 10,676 galls. of spirits, and 62,888 lb of tobacco—the proceeds not sufficient to pay the rewards. The expenses of prosecutions by the Excise in 1842, were £5687 : 14 : 3; and in 1843, £8760 : 9 : 2. The produce of fines and seizures was in 1842, £27,003 : 6 : 11; and in 1843, £36,839, 19s. The share paid to excise-officers in 1842, was £11,256, 10s. 10d.; and in 1843, £15,034, 7s. 4d; the amount remaining to the Crown, in 1842, £11,031 : 4 : 4; and in 1843, £15,157 : 10 : 6. The other expenses of establishments belonging to the Excise amounted, in 1842, to £5760 : 12 : 3; and in 1843, to £8757 : 16 : 8. The revenue police of the Excise cost, in 1842, in wages and victualling, £33,216, 18s. 1d.; for salaries and allowances, £1640; in vessels, £989, 7s. 7d.; and in horses and barracks, £1029 : 18 : 2; in 1843, the police in the various departments mentioned, cost £35,422, £1640, £1760, 19s., and £1233 : 0 : 10.

Cutting for the Stone, or Lithotomy, first practised in modern times in Paris, on a criminal, 1474.

Cyder made in England, 1234; the more ancient potations were mead and ale.

Cycle of the sun or moon, or of Jupiter, the time when the days, planets, or festivals return again to the same day of the month; that called the Paschal, or time of keeping Easter, calculated first by Victorius, for a period of 532 years, in 463.

Cyclopædia, a word meaning a circle of knowledge; there were some written in the fifteenth century; the most comprehensive was that of Alstadius, 1620; the earliest in England was that of Chambers, in two volumes, folio, 1728.

Cymbal, the oldest musical instrument, used at Mount Ida, 1546 A.C., and in military bands, 1852.

Cymmer Abbey, Merionethshire, built 1200.

Cyphers, the figures or signs used in arithmetic, invented by the Arabians, 813.

Cypress, brought to England, originally from the Levant, about 1441; the deciduous species from North America, 1640.

Cyprus, island of, conquered by the Saracens in 648; recovered by the Romans, 957; reduced by Richard Cœur de Lion, 1191; taken by the Turks from the Venetians, 1570.

Czar, a title assumed by Russian sovereigns, derived from Cæsar; first adopted towards those sovereigns in 1722.

Czar of Muscovy visited England, 1698.

Czar Peter the Great visited Holland, 1716; had his secretary seized, at the request of England, 1717; visited France, May 20, 1717; condemned his eldest son to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor of all the Russias, Oct. 22, 1721; died Feb. 8, 1724-5.

Czar John deposed, and Elizabeth appointed, Nov. 24, 1741.

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DAHLIA, the flower introduced from Mexico, discovered there by Humboldt, 1789; in England, 1804; made a florist's flower, 1815.

DAHOMY, King of, defeated at Abbeokuta, with the loss of 1209 of his warriors, March, 1851.

DÆDALUS, British frigate, wrecked on a shoal, July 16, 1813.

DAMAS, Barbary, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, Dec. 5, 1759.

DALKEITH, Scotland, great fire at, Sep. 30, 1812.

DAMASCUS, one of the oldest of cities, dating from the time of Abraham; first Assyrian, then Persian, afterwards Greek, then Roman, 70 A. C.; possessed by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks, 1006; destroyed by Tamerlane, 1400; then subject to Turkey; a number of Jews tortured there, Feb. 1, 1840.

DAMASK cloth, or silk, first made at Damascus, and brought to England by the Dutch and Flemings, who fled from the savage Duke of Alva, 1571-1573.

DAMASK Rose, brought to England from the South of Europe, by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., 1540.

DAMERHAM, near Fordingbridge, Wiltshire, nearly destroyed by fire, July 14, 1755.

DAMIEN attempted the life of Louis XV., by stabbing him with a knife in the right side, Jan. 5, 1757. He underwent the most cruel tortures, and was then torn to pieces by four horses, Mar. 28, 1757.

DAMM, Thomas, of Leighton, Cheshire, died, 1608, aged 154.

DANBY, Earl of, impeached, 1670; absconded, Mar. 20, 1679; pardoned, 1679; pleaded his pardon, 1679.

DANCING by cinque pairs, introduced into England from Italy, 1541; the country-dance came from France—properly, contre-danse.

DANEGELT first paid, 999; established, 1042; re-established, 1068; revived, 1107; wholly abolished, 1136. Every hide of land under this tax paid a shilling, equivalent to three now.

DANES, invasion of, attacked France under Rollo, 895, ravaging to the walls of Paris; again ravaged France, 896; attacked Italy, 903; obtained Neustria from France, 912, whence Normandy; appeared first on the English coast, 783; landed near Purbeck, Dorset, 787; made a descent on Northumberland, and driven back and perished by shipwreck, 794; invaded Scotland and Ireland, 798; took the Isle of Sheppey, 832; defeated in Cornwall, at Hengistdown, by Egbert, 836; defeated Ethelwolf at Charmouth, 836; land in Kent, and take Canterbury and London, 851; defeated by Ethelwolf, 852; they took York, 867; defeated the Saxons at Merton, 271; took Wareham and Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, but 120 of their vessels were wrecked, 877; defeated by the Earl of Devon, 878; Alfred the Great treated with them, 882; their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledore, 894; they ravaged Anglesey, 900; submitted to the Saxons, 921; defeated the Irish in Leinster, and killed their king, 956; invaded Dorset anew, 982; attacked Essex, 991; their fleet defeated, after a breach of treaty, 902; landed in Essex and the west, and were paid £16,000 to depart from England, 995; general massacre of, 1002; they made new demands, and were paid £36,000, which they demanded as tribute, 1003; ravaged Suffolk, and defeated the Saxons, 1010; sacked Canterbury, and put the inhabitants to death, 1011; the conquest of England completed, 1017; settled in Scotland, 1020; defeated at Clontarf, Ireland, 1039;

driven out of England, 1041; landed at Sandwich, and carried off their plunder to Flanders, 1047; burned York, and put 3000 Normans to the sword; invaded England, but were bribed to depart by William, 1074.

Dangerous Association Bill, Ireland, passed, Mar. 5, 1829; the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed at the same time.

Dantzick, a commercial town, 997; some say not until 1169; first walled, 1390; admitted to vote at the election of the Polish kings, 1632; placed itself under Russian protection, 1703; compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707; besieged by the Russians, Feb., 1733; surrendered, June 29, 1734; seized by the king of Prussia, 1789; taken by the French, May 5, 1807; recovered by the allies, 1814, reverting to the king of Prussia; an explosion of gunpowder at, 300 persons killed and wounded, and 600 houses damaged, 1815; dykes of the Vistula broke at, 1829, and 10,000 head of cattle, 4000 houses, and many lives lost, April 9, 1829.

Darby, Justin, keeper of the Marshalsea, and William Acton, clerk, prosecuted for high crimes, cruelty, and extortion, in regard to the prisoners under his care, 1729.

D'Arcon, the Chevalier, engineer of the floating batteries before Gibraltar, that attacked it in 1782, died 1800.

Dardanelles, passage of, from the Mediterranean into the Sea of Marmora, defended by two castles, built by Mahomet IV., 1659; the passage forced by the English fleet, Feb. 19, 1807; repassed, Mar. 2, when some damage was sustained, between forty and fifty killed, and more than 200 wounded.

Darlington worsted mills burned down, Feb. 19, 1817, and damage sustained to the extent of £35,000.

Darlington Temple, built, 1123.

Darnley, Earl, married to Mary Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered, Feb. 10, 1567.

Dartford Priory, built, 1372.

Dartford Cotton-mills, damaged by fire, Dec. 21, 1795.

Dartford, Kent, the town noted for the first commencement of the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381; convent of nuns endowed at, by Edward III., 1355; converted by Henry VIII. into a palace; first paper-mill in England erected at, 1590, by Spellman, a German; a noted place for the manufactory of gunpowder, where the mills blew up four times between 1730 and 1738; a great explosion in 1790, Oct. 12, Jan. 1, 1795, and two subsequently.

Dartmouth, Devon, burned by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV.; defeated in a third attempt, 1404, when M. Castel, three lords, and thirty-two knights were taken by the townspeople; taken by the king's party after a siege of four weeks, 1643; stormed by General Fairfax, 1646.

Dates, these first affixed to grants of land as assignments, 1290, *temp.* Edward I.

Dauphin of France, the old title of the king's eldest son, so called from Dauphiné, the province ceded to Phillip of Valois, on condition that the heirs to the throne of France should bear the name and arms of the province, 1343; this has been contradicted. The Dauphin of France, 1419, murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited of the crown.

Dauphiny, province of, ceded to France, 1343.

David, St., cathedral of, built, 1180, partly Saxon, 290 feet long; 76 wide, 127 high; the bishopric founded, 520; the palace of, built, 1335.

Davis' Straits, discovered by John Davis, on a voyage to find the North-west passage, 1585; he was killed by Japanese pirates on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.

Day, John, a printer, who first introduced into England the Greek and Saxon characters; he died, 1584.

Day, the term anciently for the time of the sun's light only, among the Greeks and Jews; the Roman began at midnight; the Italian, from sunset to sunset; the Chinese, twelve parts of two hours each; the English civil day, like the Roman, begins at midnight; the astronomical, at noon. In chronology the day is of the utmost importance as to the duration of time signified.

Deaf and Dumb, attempts to instruct, first made by Pedro de Ponce, a benedictine monk of Spain, 1570; Bonet, a monk of Madrid, published a system for their instruction, 1620; a work of the kind was published in England by Wallis, 1650; the first regular attempt in Great Britain made in Edinburgh, 1773; the Abbé de l'Epée and M. Sicard, in France, were eminent in their labour in this philanthropic work. An asylum was opened in London for this purpose in 1792; and one at Claremont, Dublin, 1816.

Deaf and Dumb persons dispersed over the leading countries in Europe, 1830; the proportion is every where nearly uniform:—

	Number of Inhabitants.	Deaf and Dumb.	Proportion. One in
Portugal	3,000,000	1,950	1539
Spain	14,000,000	7,150	1539
France	32,000,000	20,800	1539
Italy	20,000,000	13,000	1539
Switzerland	2,000,000	4,003	500
Hungary	9,444,000	6,139	1539
Germany	44,223,000	31,657	1397
Netherlands	6,000,000	3,900	1539
Denmark	1,800,900	1,260	1420
Sweden and Norway	3,800,000	2,470	1539
Russia in Europe	44,118,000	28,667	1539
Poland	5,700,000	3,705	1539
Great Britain	21,000,000	13,650	1539

Dean and Chapter land sold by Cromwell, April 3, 1649.

Dearth or Famine, in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 319; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050. In 1069, fourth year of William I., from the Norman waste in England, the dearth was so great, especially in Northumberland and the neighbouring counties, that men ate horses, cats, and dogs in all the land between Durham and York, which lay waste nine years; 1086, there was a dearth of cattle, a pestilence and famine, twenty-first year of William I. In 1093, reign of William Rufus, sixth year, the living were scarce able to bury the dead owing to famine and pestilence. In 1112, the 13 Henry I., a dearth of men, cattle, and fowl, from the mortality. In 24th of the same king, 1124, numbers perished of famine. In 1177, the 23 Henry II., the royal household victuals reduced, that a measure of wheat made bread for 100 men, 12d.; a fat ox, 12d.; a fat sheep, 4d.; and provender for twenty horses, 4d. In 1205, a frost, so that the ground could not be tilled, and a quarter of wheat sold afterwards for a mark,

that had been but 12d. before; a quarter of beans or peas for a noble; and a quarter of oats for 3s. 4d., which were usually sold for 4d. In 1222, wheat was sold for 12s. the quarter, (silver was then 1s. 9d. an ounce; in modern money, 5s. 7d.) or 36s. at present. In the 18 Henry III., the frost at Christmas destroyed all the ground, and all the roots in the gardens, and continued till Feb. 2, without snow. The ground could not be ploughed, and poor people died for want of food. At that time, Walter Gray, archbishop of York, hoarded his out of avarice; so that whether "he went to God or the devil men could not determine." Henry III., by debasing the coin, caused great penury and suffering. In 1258, after a wet year, a quarter of wheat sold for 20s., and it could not in some places be had for money; poor people ate the bark off the trees, and also horse-flesh, but twenty thousand were starved in London alone. In 1289, wheat rose from 3d. to 16d., and then to 2s. 6d. the bushel. In 1295, the king searched the monasteries for money, and caused wool and leather to be kept at home; so that there was a great dearth of corn and wine, (exchanged for them before,) 1298; there was a great dearth of wine, so that the communion could not be administered, 1299. An Act of the common council of London, by which a fat cock was to be sold for 1d.; two pullets, 1d.; a fat capon, 2d.; a goose, 4d.; a mallard, 1d.; a partridge, 1d.; a pheasant, 4d.; a heron, 6d.; a plover, 1d.; a swan, 3s.; a crane, 12d.; two woodcocks, 1d.; a fat lamb, from Christmas to Shrovetide, 6d., the rest of the year, 4d. In 1314, food was so scarce and dear, that the common people could not live, and higher prices were forbid to be asked in the city than was afore fixed, but no meat was to be had, nor fowls; a quarter of wheat, beans, or peas, was sold at 2s.; of malt, for a mark; of salt, 35s. In 1315, prices were no more to be fixed, but the dearth was so great through rain, that wheat sold at 40s. The mortality was so great that the dead could hardly be buried; the beasts and cattle died; horse-flesh was esteemed a great delicacy; the poor stole the dogs to eat that had fattened on the corrupted cattle; some ate their own children; thieves in prison devoured each other; the making malt was stopped, by ordering ale to be sold at a 1d. per gallon. In 1330, the corn could not ripen, peas in the green shells were served in place of apples and pears at All-hallow and Martinmas-day; there was no harvest till after Michaelmas. In 1355, the Irish brought in corn in plenty to the relief of the people. In 1358, there was a great dearth and pestilence, called the "second pestilence." In 1369, so great was the scarcity in London, that a bushel of wheat sold for 2s. 6d.; of barley for 20d.; and of oats for 12d. In 1379, a bushel of wheat was bought for 6d.; a gallon of white wine for 6d.; and of red for 4d. In 1391, there was a great dearth of corn for two years, and when green fruit came, the people devoured it so eagerly that they got fluxes and died. Corn was now procured from beyond sea, and 2000 marks were taken out of the orphan's chest of London to pay for it, besides £20 a-piece from the aldermen. In 1438, by reason of great storms, a scarcity was produced. In 1439, wheat sold in London at 3s. the bushel; malt at 3s. the quarter; and oats at 8s. Men eat beans, peas, and barley. Ships laden with rye came in, but the poor lived upon fern roots. In 1486, wheat was again costly, and so in 1491, 1494. In 1521, wheat was 20d. the bushel. In 1521, *temp.* Henry VIII., there was both famine and pestilence; wheat sold at 20s. the quarter. In 1526-27, there fell so much rain before the end of January, that the ground was not dry at the end of April, when it again rained till

June, and the corn failed, and throughout England numbers died of want. In London wheat came in from Dantzic, which made it cheaper there than in the country parts; it was brought in by the merchants of the Stiliard. In 1573, there was a great scarcity for all that had not money. In 1586, the poor were relieved by the government, the price of grain being excessive, and wheat in London 8s. the bushel. In 1594, grain became 8s. the bushel again. In 1595, wheat was from 14s. to 4 marks the quarter, though some importations occurred; the London prentices, pinched in the stomach, stole food, and were whipped and set in the pillory. In 1596, the last five months of the year were wet, and meal sold for 10s. the bushel; but corn now flowed in from Dantzic through the merchants, and corn could be had for money, with the price high. In 1565, two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798; in 1800-1, when wheat sold in England at the beginning of the year at £7 and £8 the quarter. The following were the average prices in the counties named, from March 7 to March 14, 1801:—Middlesex, 168s. 10d.; Surrey, 167s. 2d.; Hertford, 148s. 10d.; Bedford, 150s.; Huntingdon, 160s.; Northampton, 140s.; Rutland, 138s. 6d.; Leicester, 148s. 1d.; Nottingham, 138s. 8d.; Derby, 145s. 4d.; Stafford, 161s. 9d.; Salop, 174s. 4d.; Hereford, 170s. 7d.; Worcester, 184s. 8d.; Warwick, 178s. 1d.; Wilts, 166s. 4d.; Berks, 170s. 6d.; Oxford, 171s. 6d.; Bucks, 156s.; Essex, 159s.; Kent, 161s. 10d.; Sussex, 164s.; Suffolk, 160s. 1d.; Cambridge, 151s. 5d.; Norfolk, 144s.; Lincoln, 129s. 11d.; York, 133s. 2d.; Durham, 190s. 9d.; Northumberland, 136s. 8d.; Cumberland, 145s. 3d.; Westmoreland, 152s. 2d.; Lancashire, 157s.; Cheshire, 156s.; Gloucester, 187s. 1d.; Somerset, 176s. 11d.; Monmouth, 179s. 3d.; Devon, 150s. 2d.; Cornwall, 137s. 5d.; Dorset, 172s. 9d.; Hants, 170s. 5d.; N. Wales, 136s.; S. Wales, 133. In the province of Vellore, in India, in 1810, 6000 persons perished of famine. In the diocese of Drontheim, Norway, in consequence of Sweden intercepting the supplies, 5000 persons perished. In Ireland, in 1845, began the failure of the potatoe crop, which continued for four years, causing pestilence, fever, and famine, to a degree never before known in these islands. Thousands died, many more emigrated, although £10,000,000 was voted by England for their relief; but death did its work faster. When the census of 1831 was taken there were 7,784,934; in 1841, there were in Ireland 8,175,124 persons; and in 1851, the return showed but 6,515,794. Many had emigrated, but famine and pestilence had taken more.

Deaths and Births, tax laid upon, 1783.

Death, Captain, killed in an engagement with a French privateer, one of the most desperate ever known on both sides, Dec. 28, 1756.

Death, punishment of, (*see* Criminals). The modes formerly used puzzled invention to inflict torment. Hanging, drowning, and quartering commenced in England in 1241. The punishment itself for many offences was abolished by the acts of 4 and 10 George IV., 1824 and 1829; again by acts 2 and 3 William IV., 1832; but forging wills and powers of attorney to transfer stock were still made capital. Death abolished in all cases of forgery by 1 Vict., July 17, 1837.

Deaths, Parish Register of, established by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1536; more formally executed, 1593, after the great plague that year. The great registration act, passed April 17, 1836, renders the parochial registers of small moment, because all deaths, births, and marriages must be registered by the proper officer, whether of churchmen or dissenters, and that alone is

legal evidence in a law-court from the above date.

Deaths in War: at Talavera, Salamanca, and Waterloo, 2·11 per cent. of the private soldiers were killed; and in the last years of the war in Spain, 4·2 per cent; the deaths by disease were 11·9 per cent.

Debtors, imprisonment of, a barbarous practice, contrary to magna charta; 25,000 in prison, Dec. 6, 1758; in eighteen months, subsequent to December, 1825, no less than 101,000 writs of arrest for debt were issued. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the different prisons of London. On Jan. 1st, 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1372; in Ireland under 1000; in Scotland under 100, in consequence of the beneficial change in the law.

Debenham, Suffolk, a great fire at, and thirty-eight houses burned, March 1, 1743-4.

Decameron of Boccaccio, a collection of tales; a small folio edition printed in 1471, was sold to the Marquis of Blandford at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale for £2260, 17s., June, 1812.

December 25th commenced the year in England before the reign of William the Conqueror.

Decimal Arithmetic, invented by Simon Steven of Bruges, 1602; adopted in France after the revolution of 1789, the franc being the standard, and the centime, or 100th part, the smallest coin; in America, the dollar, and the cent or 100th of the dollar; Russia, one silver rouble, and the kopeck, 100th part. Proposed in England, 1852, the pound being the standard; half-sovereign, 0·5; florin, 0·1; shilling, ·05; sixpence, ·025; fourpence, ·020; threepence, ·015; a penny, ·005, but in this case the copper coin alone to be altered, and made 1000 farthings, in place of 960, to the pound, as at present; Laurie's plan before the government, 1853.

Declaration of Rights, bill of passed, 1689.

De Courcy, baron of Kinsale, Ireland, his privilege of standing covered before the king granted to him and his successors by King John, 1203. Sir John de Courcy was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 1181, and he was entrusted with the government of Ireland in 1185. The privilege was allowed by George IV. in Dublin, 1821.

Dedication of Churches, introduced in the year 331.

Deeds were written in the Latin and French languages, the earliest known in English dates 1343; this language was ordered to be used in law pleadings, 1364; and in all law-suits, 1731.

Deering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1811.

Defence, a British ship of war, of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of North Jutland, when all on board, except five seamen and a marine, perished, Dec., 1811.

Defender of the Faith, a title conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, Oct. 9, 1521.

Defenders, the name of an Irish faction, grounded on a quarrel between two individuals, July 4, 1784. The friends of each party met armed, and gave origin to other factions, that subsequently disturbed the peace of Ireland.

Degrees Academical, first introduced at Paris before 1213; of latitude measured by Maupertuis, 1735; Swanberg, 1803; Cassini, 1718, and 1740, and by others.

De la Plata, or the river Plata, discovered, 1512.

Deism: the belief in one God, as contradistinguished from Atheism, which believes in no first cause. The name was taken by several metaphysicians and others, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to prevent their being confounded with the unbelievers in a deity, as they acknowledged a state of rewards and punishments and a super-

intending providence. Herbert, baron of Cherbury, was the first in England, 1624; others were Hobbes, 1660, 1733, and Bolingbroke, 1751.

Delegates, Court of, formerly the highest ecclesiastical court in England; causes were heard here, after appeals to the pope were disallowed, 1532; it was abolished Aug. 14, 1833; appeals to be afterwards to the judicial committee of the privy council.

Delft, city of, founded 1072; nearly destroyed by fire, 1586; the well-known manufacture of the ware there was brought from Faenza, in Italy.

Delhi, the Mogul capital in Hindostan, had a million of inhabitants in 1700; taken by Nadir Shah, 1738, who put to the sword 100,000 of the inhabitants, and plundered it to the extent of £16,000,000 sterling; in 1761, it was invaded and plundered by Abdalla, king of Candahar; taken by the Mahrattas in 1803; they being defeated by Gen. Lake, who replaced its former sovereign, it became a dependent city of the British East Indian empire.

Delphin Classics: a collection of the Latin authors printed for the use of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV.; illustrated with valuable notes, in sixty volumes, 1674 and 1691; Ausonius, 1750; Valpy republished them, with some additional notes, 1824.

Denbigh Abbey built 1330; the castle, 1280.

Demerara and Essequibo, South America, settled by the Dutch, taken by the English, April 22, 1796; restored in 1802; retaken, Sept. 20, 1803; retained at the peace of 1815.

Denarius, a Roman coin, value about 7¾d. sterling, the origin of the English penny, the principal coin down to the reign of King John, 1199.

Denmark: the early history is fabulous before Radnor Lodbrog, 750; Canute the Great, 1014; Waldemar, 1157; Waldemar II., 1223; Gothland conquered, 1347; Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, one kingdom, 1397; Swedish revolt, 1414; the two nations united, 1439; accession of Christian I., 1448; Christian II. deposed, 1523; Luther's doctrines established by Christian III.; Christian IV. at the head of the Protestant League, 1629; Charles Gustavus of Sweden besieged Copenhagen, 1658; Frederick IV. expelled the Swedes from Norway and other places, 1716; a fire consumed 1650 houses, five churches, the university, and four colleges, 1728; Christian VII. confined his queen (the sister of George III. of England), in a fit of jealousy, and banished her, putting Counts Struenzee and Brandt to the torture, and then beheading them; the queen died at Zell, May 10, 1775; Christian VII. became deranged, and Prince Frederick made Regent, 1784; Copenhagen again nearly destroyed by fire, June 9, 1795; Nelson attacked Copenhagen, and the armed neutrality dissolved, April 2, 1801; Copenhagen surrendered to an English expedition, Sept. 7, 1807; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark, in exchange for Norway, 1814; a commercial treaty with England, 1824; death of Christian VIII., 1848; Frederick VII. succeeded to the throne, Jan. 20, 1848; duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolt, March 25, 1849; victory of the Danes over the Holstein forces and Germans, April 10, 1849; the Prussians drove the Danes from their positions, April 22, 1849; the Danes blockaded Schleswig and Holstein, April 20; the Germans defeated by the Danes, May 28; the Danes attacked by the Prussians and Hanoverians, and an armistice, June and August, 1849; peace with Prussia, July 2, 1850; integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden, July 4, 1850; the Danes defeat the Holsteiners at Ilstadt, July 26, 1850; the Holsteiners

again defeated, Oct. 6, and the great powers interfered. The kings of Denmark, from Frederick I., whose reign began 1523—

Christian III. . .	1554
Frederick II. . .	1559
Christian IV. . .	1558
Frederick III. . .	1648
Christian V. . .	1670
Frederick IV. . .	1699
Christian VI. . .	1730
Frederick V. . .	1746
Christian VII. . .	1766
Frederick VI. . .	1808
Christian VIII. .	1839
Frederick VII. . .	1848

Denis, St., church of, France, built by Dagobert, 1140.

Denis, St., order of, begun in France, 1267.

Denis, St., town of, famous for its abbey and church; desecrated at the revolution; restored by Bonaparte, 1806; the Duke de Berri and Louis XVIII. interred there, 1820 and 1824.

Dennewitz, battle of, between Bernadotte, king of Sweden, and Marshal Ney, Sept. 6, 1813.

D'Eon, the Chevalier, so called, about whose sex for many years the world disputed, died 1810, at the age of 82, and proved to be of the masculine gender.

Depredations on property in the Metropolis estimated at £2,000,000 sterling in 1818, namely:—

	£
Small thefts . . .	710,000
On rivers and quays .	500,000
In dockyards on the Thames	300,000
Burglaries & highway robberies	220,000
Coining bad money .	200,000
Forging bills and swindling	70,000

Deptford, a town and dockyard, the former incorporated by Henry VIII.; naval stores' buildings, 1513; Queen Elizabeth dined there, in Sir Francis Drake's ship in which he had circumnavigated the world, April 4, 1581; the victualling-office burned, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the storehouse burned, Sept. 2, 1758; also the Red-house, Feb. 26, 1761; and the King's-mill, Dec. 1, 1775.

Deputies from Bordeaux arrived in London, to invite Louis XVIII. to return to France, Mar. 1, 1814.

Derby, Free Grammar School of, founded by Queen Elizabeth, July 15, 1585.

Derby, Bishopric of, transferred from Maghera to Derry, 1158; the cathedral built, 1164; rebuilt in the reign of James I.; the see of Raphoe added to it, Aug. 14, 1833.

Derby, trials for high treason, Oct. 15, 1817, and Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlow, executed Nov. 6; twenty-one prisoners tried for the murder of several miners in the Redsoil mine, but acquitted, March 23, 1834.

Derby, Countess of, defended Latham House against the parliament, Dec. 4, 1646.

Derby, Earl of, joined Charles II. on his invasion of England; beheaded at Bolton, Oct. 19, 1651.

Derwentwater, Earl of, taken at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715; with Lord Kenmure, beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 24, 1816; his estates given to Greenwich Hospital, 1735.

Deseada, Island of, discovered by Columbus, 1494.

Desmond, Earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.

Despard, Col. Edmund Thomas, and six other persons, executed on a charge of high treason, Feb. 21, 1803.

Dettingen, Battle of, between the Anglo-Hanoverian and the French army, under Marshal Noailles, in which the latter was defeated, losing 5000 men, June 16, 1743. George II. was present in this battle at the head of the British infantry, but the Earl of Stair commanded the allies.

Devis, Arthur William, an English landscape painter of merit, one of the crew of the Antelope wrecked on the Pellew Islands, when Prince Le Boo was brought to England, born, 1762; died, 1822.

Devizes Castle, built, 1136; town taken by Cromwell, Oct. 11, 1645.

Devonport, once Dock, see Plymouth, made a borough with Stonehouse, 1832.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, burned down, 1733.

Devonshire and Pitt administration, Nov., 1756. This is commonly called Lord Chatham's first administration.

Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.

Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Diamonds came first to Europe, from the East, and were early known; called "adamas," adamant, by the Greeks; declared to be combustible by Newton, 1675; afterwards proved to be so. The mines of Sumbulpoor, the first discovered, then those of Golconda, 1534; the diamond mines of Brazil, 1728. From 1801 to 1806 the expenses of working these mines were £204,000, and 115,000 carats of diamonds, at 33s. 9d. the carat, were the returns, with £17,300 of gold; found in the Ural mountains, 1829. The largest ever found was sent to the court of Portugal uncut, it weighs 11 oz.; found, 1808; at 1716 carats, by weight, worth £300,000,000.

	Carats.
The great diamond of Russia, bought by Catherine, 1775, -	179
The Pitt, sold to France, 1717, estimated in 1791 as worth 12,000,000 frs.; the finest, though not largest, in the world,	136¼
The diamond of the Rajah of Mattan, found in Borneo, - -	367
The Koh-i-noor, found in Golconda, 1550; brought to England, 1850,	186½
The Austrian or Maximilian, - -	139½
The diamond of the Great Mogul, of a rose colour, found at Colore, Bengal,	297 and 9-16th.
A star borne in the crown of France, - -	67 and 2-16th.
The Sanci diamond, taken at Morat in 1475; pledged to M. de Sanci in 1589; now belonging to France,	55
Nassac diamond, -	89¾
The Pigott diamond, sold by lottery in London, May 13, 1802, -	47½
One in Holland, -	36
Hope diamond, -	44
One sold to Napoleon, from London, -	34

There are not more than nineteen diamonds known of the weight of 36 carats and above. The diamond is only pure carbon, declared by Davy, 1800. First used for writing on glass about 1550.

Diamonds, first cut and polished at Bruges, 1489.

Diana, Temple of, at Ephesus, as rebuilt; burned by the Goths, 256.

Dice, invented before the Christian era; played with in England by the kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, when on a visit to Edward III., about 1347; stamped in England, 1775; act to regulate the licence of makers and sale, 1828.

Dictionary, the oldest, that of the Chinese, perfected 1100 years before Christ, by Pa Out She, contains 40,000 characters; Calepini wrote one in Latin, another in eight languages, 1500; Castell's Lexicon was published, 1659; Bayle's dictionary, 1695; Chambers' in 1728; Johnson's, 1755; the number since is considerable on all subjects.

Dictum de Kenilworth, enacted 1266.

Diet of Germany, composed of the three colleges of electors, of princes, and of the imperial towns, commenced with an edict of Charles IV., 1356. The Diet of Wurtzburg held, 1179; that of Worms, 1521; of Spiers, against the reformers, 1529; of Augsburg, 1530; of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806; the subsequent diets not numerous.

Dieudonne, the name given to Louis XIV. of France, because his mother had been childless twenty-three years before, 1638.

Dieu et mon Droit, the parole of Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, in which he defeated the French army, 1198. It has ever since been retained in the royal arms.

Digby, Sir Edward, hanged and embowelled with the others concerned in the popish plot of Jan. 30, 1606.

Digits, single figures, so called from the numbers expressed originally on counting the fingers, originating with the Moors, 900, introduced into Spain, 1050, and England, 1253.

Dilkes, Admiral, destroyed forty sail of ships on the coast of Normandy, 1703.

Dioceses, the Roman empire divided into, by Constantine, as some assert, 323. In England, the circuits of the bishops' jurisdiction, of which there are twenty-four, of which twenty-one are suffragan to Canterbury, and three to York.

Dionysius Priory, Hants, built, 1124.

Diocletian Era, or era of the martyrs, used by Christians before the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century; still employed by the Copts and Abyssinians, dating from the day when Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, Aug. 29, 284.

Diorama, a pictorial illusion so perfect, that by means of the accurate perspective and management of the light, it is difficult to distinguish the painting from the reality, first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823.

Dipping Needle, invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Radcliffe, 1580.

Directory of the Church, established by an ordinance of Parliament, 1644.

Directory, a body so called in France, that was installed at the Little Luxemburg at Paris under a new constitution of the government, Nov. 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was deposed by Bonaparte, Nov., 1799.

Discipline, Book of, drawn up by the ministers of the church of Scotland, setting aside prelacy, 1650.

Discovery ships from Deptford, to explore the arctic seas of America, April 28, 1821; Lieut. Parry returned from his northern voyage, Nov. 6, 1820.

Dispensations, first granted by the pope Innocent III., 1200; among other breaches of the law and former church discipline, this aided in forcing on the reformation in 1517 in Germany, and elsewhere.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; their first place of worship established at Wentworth, Nov. 20, 1572; meeting-houses of, pulled down by the mob, March 1, 1709-10; in Birmingham, July 14, 1791, by a "church and king" mob, when a number of private houses were also ravaged. Test and Corporation acts affecting, repealed, May 9, 1828.

Dissolution of the monasteries, and plunder of, by Henry VIII.; he executed some of the great abbots, and turned 10,000 friars and nuns on the world without subsistence; seized Becket's shrine and its wealth for his own use, 1538; also all the money and property found in the monastic dwellings, July 29, 1539; the seizure of 645 abbeys, 28 mitred, was declared legal; 152 colleges and 129 hospitals, whether established by public or private means, were suppressed; the plate, jewels, and church ornaments were turned into money for the king's coffers, and lands and property to the amount of £161,000 per annum appropriated to the royal purposes. Camden gives the number at 643 monasteries, 80 colleges, 2374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. 1540, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem were suppressed, and their effects confiscated to the king's use.

Distaff, spinning with, introduced into England, and first taught to the women of England by an Italian named Bonavisa, 1505.

Distemper among horses and cattle broke out, 1750.

Distillation, originally brought to Spain by the Moors, 1150; introduced into England in the sixteenth century, and was known in Ireland in 1590. In 1786, it yielded in duties £421,193 : 1 : 3½; in 1794, £680,573 : 16 : 8; in 1733, England and Wales consumed 10,500,000 galls. imp.; 1734, 13,500,000 do.; 1740, 15,250,000 do.; 1742, 19,000.000 do.; 1850, 22,962,012 do., of the home-made spirits, and of the produce of the still, foreign and domestic, 28,246,987 galls. imp.

Diving-bell, an invention of the same nature was first tried at Cadiz before the emperor Charles V., 1509; reported to have been used to search for some of the wreck of the Spanish armada on the coast of Scotland, 1669. Dr. Halley greatly improved the diving-bell. Mr. Spalding and his assistants drowned in a diving-bell in Ireland, June 1, 1783; the Royal George at Portsmouth surveyed by a diving-bell, May, 1817; employed in submarine works, general in 1840.

Divorces from mafriage, attempted to be made more easy of attainment, 1539; a bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament, 1801.

Dixmuid surrendered to the French, July 28, 1695.

Dizier, St., Battle of, between Napoleon and the allied armies, Jan. 27, 1814. Siege of the city of, by Charles V., 1544.

Docks of London, these receptacles of vessels for commercial purposes are the West India, the act for which was passed July, 1799, opened, Aug. 27, 1802; the London docks begun, June 26, 1802, opened, July 31, 1805; the East India docks, under an act passed July 27, 1803, opened, Aug. 4, 1806; St. Catherine's docks begun, May 23, 1827, opened, Oct. 25, 1828, 2500 men being constantly employed upon them. The Surrey docks, Rotherhithe; the East County docks, Rotherhithe; the Commercial docks, Rotherhithe, formed, 1725, and able to accommodate 350 sail of vessels; nine dry docks and a floating dock were all in full employment, 1751.

Docks of Liverpool, the Canning dock was built 1728; the Salthouse dock, 1738; George's dock, 1762; King's dock, 1785; Queen's dock, 1785; Brunswick dock, April 13, 1832; Prince's dock, 1815; Waterloo dock, Aug. 18, 1834; Victoria dock; Trafalgar dock; Clarence dock; and the Graving docks, have an area of ninety acres, and seven miles of quay and upwards. Dock dues, 1724, £810 : 11 : 8; in 1835, £217,825; in 1730, only 300 vessels entered the port, and in 1835, 13,941.

Dockyards, for the navy, seven in number; Woolwich, 1509; Chatham, 1550; Portsmouth established by Henry VIII.; Plymouth by William III.; Sheerness, George IV., 1823; and Pembroke or Millford Haven by George III. Deptford is now devoted to the victualling service.

Doctor, Title of, conferred by John, 1207. Bede is said to have been the first who obtained a degree at Cambridge, 725.

Dodd, Dr., executed at Newgate for forgery, June 27, 1777.

Dog, statute against stealing, 1770; tax imposed, 1796 and 1808; employment of making them draw carts abolished, Jan. 1, 1840.

Dog, order of knighthood, began, 1070.

Doge of Venice, the title of the chief of the state, the first of whom was Anafesto Paululio, 697; revolt of the Genoese, and choice of a doge among their own nobility, 1030; the ceremony of the doge marrying the sea instituted, 1173, and annually observed until 1797.

Dogget and Badge, an annual rowing match on the Thames, for a

legacy left by a person named Dogget, to row from the Old Swan, London Bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea, when the tide is most set against them, Aug. 1, 1715.

Dollart-zee, between Groningen and East Friezland, formed by an inundation, 1277.

Dolwyddellan Castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.

Domingo, St., Island of, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, 1493; the city founded, 1494. Port au Prince and the city nearly destroyed by the revolted negroes in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1791; given up by Rochambeau to the black troops, 1803, after Toussaint l'Ouverture had governed the island till 1802, when he was made a prisoner by Bonaparte, and died in prison. Dessalines afterwards massacred the whites, March 29, 1804; proclaimed himself emperor in Oct., 1804; died, 1805. Christophe became president of the island, 1807; and was crowned emperor, March, 1811; and Petion president at Port au Prince; Petion died, and Boyer was elected in his place, May, 1818; Christophe died by his own hand, Oct., 1820; independence was proclaimed in Dec., 1821; a decree of the king of France acknowledged it, April, 1825; under the name of Hayti proclaimed an empire by the president Solouque, who took the title of Faustus I., Aug. 26, 1849.

Domingo, St., fleet of France taken by the English, June 27, 1747.

Dominica, island of, discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493; taken by the English, 1761; by the French, 1773; restored, 1783; hurricane at, 1806; again, July 23, 1813; again, Sept. 15, 1816.

Dominicans, a religious order of universal influence, called in England the Blackfriars, founded by St. Dominick, and sanctioned by Innocent III. in 1215; the order confirmed by Honorius III., 1216; in 1276, the people of London gave them two entire streets by the Thames, where they erected a monastery.

Domitian, the emperor, assassinated, 96, aged 45. His palace at Rome built, 80.

Domus Dei House built at Dover, 1240.

Don River, overflowed its banks and caused much injury, Aug. 10, 1750.

Don, a title adopted in Spain by the king, 750; it is from the Latin *dominus*.

Donna Maria, frigate, blown up at Macao, with 200 men, Oct. 29, 1850; only sixteen escaped.

Donnington Castle, Berks, built, 1260.

Donnington, Battle of, between the royalists and parliamentarians, 1643; of Donnington, Gloucestershire, 1645.

Doomsday Book, or survey of England, made by order of William I., 1080; it was a register to determine the tenure of estates. It is still preserved in the exchequer in two volumes, very legible, with all the counties of England, except Northumberland and Durham. It was finished, 1086. The taxes were levied according to this survey until 13 Henry VIII., 1522, when another survey was made.

Dorchester Cathedral, built, 636; destroyed by fire, Aug. 7, 1613; bishopric of, founded, 625; it was a see for 460 years. It merged into Lincoln, 1074, and Remigius was its last prelate.

Dorchester School founded by Edward Hardy, Aug. 3, 1579.

Dorset, the young duke of, killed by falling from his horse in Ireland, at Killiney, Feb., 1815.

Dorsington, Warwickshire, greatly injured by fire, Aug. 3, 1759.

Dort, Holland, the sea broke down the dykes at; in the territory of Dordrecht, 10,000 persons perished, and more than 100,000 round Dollart in Zealand and Friesland. In the two last provinces, 300 village towers and steeples were seen with

their tops above water. The protestant synod was held here in 1618.

Douay, France, university at, built by Philip II. of Spain, 1569; taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV., 1667; by the Duke of Marlborough from the French, 1710; retaken by the French the following year. The town gives its name to a translation of the Bible authorized alone by the Catholic church.

Douglas Castle, near Edinburgh, destroyed by fire, Dec. 11, 1758.

Douglas, governor of the Leeward islands, prosecuted for tyranny, Nov. 19, 1716.

Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, established, 1379.

Dover Castle, near which Julius Cæsar is supposed to have first landed; some untenably assert it to be built by him; the town built, 47; the castle rebuilt and strengthened by Henry II.; the town fortified 1525; the priory before, in 1130; here King John meanly resigned his kingdom to the pope's legate, May 13, 1213; the pier projected, 1533; built, 1549; the fort barracks burned, July 30, 1800; a large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810. Mrs. Poole, five of her children, and niece, killed by a fall of part of the cliff, Dec. 14, 1810.

Dower, a Saxon usage, the widow entitled to a moiety of the husband's property for life, 941; the widows of traitors debarred dower, 1550.

Dowlais Steam-Engine, Glamorganshire, exploded, and the boiler, five tons in weight, was blown into the air seventy feet, crushing the building in its fall; eight were killed, and four wounded, 1850.

Down, Bishopric of, established, 499; the cathedral built, about 1183; united to Connor in 1441, and both to Dromore, 1834.

Down, Cathedral of, destroyed by Lord Grey, lord-deputy of Ireland, for which and his other offences he was beheaded, 1541.

Dragon, order of knighthood in Hungary, begun, 1413.

Dragoons, first regiment raised in England, 1681; sent to Oxford to keep the university in awe, 1715.

Drake, Sir Francis, circumnavigated the globe, 1577; died Jan., 1596, aged 51.

Drama of England, began with mysteries, 1270; the first regular in Europe, at Rome before Leo. X., 1515. In England at Bankside, 1574; grant of, to Shakspeare, 1603; suspended after the death of Charles I. till the restoration, 1660; licensed by Charles II., 1662; the first female on the stage appeared, 1656: theatre opened in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1695; act for revising and licensing plays, 1737; dramatic copy protection right act, June, 1833.

Dresden, founded 808; china introduced and made at, 1702; peace of, Dec. 25, 1745; siege of, by the king of Prussia, 1759; 25,000 French troops surrendered here to the allies, Nov. 6, 1813; dreadful explosion of gunpowder at, and many lives lost, June 27, 1814; the king of Saxony resigned the royal authority, Sept. 9, 1830, and his nephew succeeded him.

Dresden, Battle of, Aug. 27 and 28, 1813; the Allies, 200,000 men, attacked Napoleon, and were routed with dreadful slaughter, when General Moreau was killed.

Dress restrained by law in England, 1465 and 1574, and 1580.

Drinking spirituous liquors attempted to be suppressed, June 24, 1751.

Drogheda, Ireland, taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell, having been before besieged in 1641; the garrison and many of the townspeople were put to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649.

Droit d'Aubaine abolished in France, Aug. 5, 1790.

Dromore, Bishopric of, founded 556; united with Down, 1834.

Drontheim, Norway, 62 houses and 12 magazines destroyed by fire at, Dec., 1788.

Druids destroyed by Suetonius Paulinus in England and Wales, 59.

Drum, an invention of the Moors; brought into Spain, 713.

Drunkenness of the clergy restrained by canon law, 747; punished with death by Constantine, king of Scotland, 870; restrained in the laity by law, 975.

Drury-Lane Theatre, from a cockpit converted into a theatre, called the Phœnix, April 25, 1662; burned down, 1671; rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, 1674; the interior by Adams, Sept. 23, 1775; in 1791 rebuilt, and opened, 1794; destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809; rebuilt and opened, Oct. 16, 1812. Receipts of, on opening:—The first year, £79,925, 14s.; the second year, £68,389, 3s.; the third year, £61,585 : 8 : 5; the fourth year, £49,586, 17s.

Drury-Lane and St. Giles first paved with stone, according to act of Parliament, 1605.

Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund originated by David Garrick, 1777.

Dublin City Walls, built about 838; its first charter, 1173; foundation of the castle, 1205, and finished, 1213; first mayor, 1409; university founded, 1591; charter granted by King James, 1609; besieged by the Marquis of Ormond, 1649; Cromwell relieved Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse, Aug., 1649; the chief magistrate addressed as lord while in office, 1665; James II. arrived at, 1688; parliament house begun, 1729; Royal Dublin Society incorporated, 1749; the streets paved generally, 1773; Royal Exchange opened; new custom-house opened, 1791; fire at the parliament house, 1792; converted into the national bank, 1792; rebellion, Lord E. Fitzgerald arrested in Nov., 1798; Dublin institution founded, 1811; visit of George IV., Aug. 12, 1821; custom-house burned, Aug. 9, 1833; British Association met there, 1835; royal arcade burned, April 25, 1837; the Queen visited Dublin, Aug. 3, 1849.

Dublin, Archbishopric of, united to the see of Gladdagh, 1214; Kildare annexed to this see, under the provisions of the church temporalities act, 1833.

Dublin University offered £6000 for the apprehension of the Pretender, Mar. 7, 1743; chose the Prince of Wales for chancellor, 1715-6.

Ducat, first coined in Sicily, 1240; of silver value 4s. 6d., of gold 9s. 6d.; the ducatoon of Italy, 4s. 8d.

Dudley, Edmund, beheaded, Aug., 1510, aged 48.

Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, whose son married Lady Jane Grey; beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 22, 1553.

Dudley Castle, Staffordshire, built, 700; the priory of Dudley built, 1160.

Duelling, the first of these barbarian combats took place, 1096; in civil quarrels forbidden in France, 1305; the later custom imitated from the challenge of Francis I. of France to the Emperor Charles V.; duel with small swords introduced into England, 1587; proclamation of no pardon to any one who killed another in a duel, 1679; checked in the army, 1792; discouraged in the army and society in 1838; remarkable one between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, 1712, both killed; between Mr. Martin and Mr. Wilkes, M.P., 1763; C. J. Fox and Mr. Adam, 1779; Duke of York and Colonel Lennox, 1789; William Pitt and George Tierney, 1798; Colonel Montgomery and Captain M'Namara, the Colonel killed, 1803; Lord Camelford and Captain Best, the former killed, 1804; Sir R. Burdett and Mr. Paul, the former wounded, May 5, 1807; Alcock and Colclough, June 8, 1807, the latter killed, and the former lost his reason; M. le Gunfrere and M. le Pique, in balloons in Paris, the latter killed, 1808; Major Campbell and Captain Boyd, the latter killed, 1808; Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan, May 30, 1809; Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, the latter wounded, Sept.

22, 1809; Captain Stackpool and Lieutenant Cecil, the former killed, April, 1814; Mr. O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre, the latter killed, Feb. 1, 1815; Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie, the former killed, Feb. 15, 1821; Sir A. Boswell and Mr. J. Stuart, the former killed, Mar. 26, 1822; General Pepe and General Carascosa, the latter wounded, Feb. 28, 1823; the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, Mar. 21, 1829; Sir J. A. Jeffcot and Dr. Hennis, the latter mortally wounded, May 10, 1833; Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black of the Morning Chronicle, Nov. 19, 1835; the Earl of Cardigan and Captain Tucket, the latter wounded, Sept. 12, 1840; Col. Fawcett and Captain Munro, the former killed, July 1, 1843; Lieut. Seton and Lieut. Hawkey, the former killed. Of 172 duels, 63 of the combatants were killed and 96 wounded; in 3 both combatants fell, and in 18 the survivors were hanged.

Duke, first title of, after the conquest, given by Edward III. to his son, the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, Mar. 17, 1337; Robert de Vere made Duke of Ireland, 1385; the first in Scotland given to the king's eldest son, as Duke of Rothsay, 1398.

Duke, Grand; Cosmo de Medicis, the first who bore the title of Grand Duke, received it from Pope Pius V., 1569.

Dulwich College, founded by Edward Alleyne, a comedian, called God's Gift College, 1617; he was the first master, and died there, 1626; the pictures of Sir Francis Bourgois bequeathed to it, 1813.

Dumourier, General, seized by the French commissioners, and quitted the army, April 1, 1793.

Dunbar, Battle of, between the English and Scotch, in which John Baliol was defeated, and Scotland subdued, April 27, 1296; a second battle, when Cromwell defeated the Scotch, Sept. 3, 1650, with great loss; town of, built 1167.

Dunblane, Battle of, called also the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which the Scotch rebels were defeated, Nov. 12, 1715.

Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1039.

Dundalk, Edward Bruce beheaded at, 1318; and 6200 Scotch, who had invaded Ireland, lost their lives; walls of, destroyed, 1641; the first manufacture of Irish cambric established here, 1728.

Dungan Hill, Battle of, between the English and Irish armies, the latter defeated, losing 6000 men, July 10, 1647.

Dunkirk, founded, 965; in possession of the English, June 24, 1658; basely sold by Charless II. to France for £200,000, 1662; the works demolished, and basin filled up, under the treaty of Utrecht, 1713; the works resumed, but again demolished at the peace of 1763; resumed again, 1783; Duke of York defeated here by General Hoche, Sept. 7, 1793.

Dunmow Priory, built in Essex, 1110; the town is noted for the flitch of bacon ceremony, instituted by Robert de Fitzwalter, *temp.* Henry III, 1244; there is a record of the flitch being claimed in 1445; and June 20, 1751, by John Shakeshanks and his wife.

Dunoon Castle, Scotland, built about 1334.

Dunsinane, Battle of, in Scotland, 1057.

Dunstable Priory, founded 1132.

Dunstan, abbot of Canterbury, 948.

Dunstaffnage Castle, Scotland, built 1307.

Dunstanburgh Priory, Northumberland, built 1280.

Dunstan in the West, Church of, repaired, 1701; rebuilt 1833.

Duomo II, the Cathedral of Pisa, so called, built 1061.

Duomo II, the Cathedral at Florence, begun, 1296, completed, 1444.

Dupre's Villa, near Beaconfield, once the residence of Edmund Burke, burned down April 21, 1813.

Durand, M., a French Protestant clergyman, hanged in France for assembling a congregation of hearers, 1732.

Durham Castle, built 1069.

Durham Cathedral, built between 1093 and 1126; partly Saxon, 411 feet long, 74 wide; tower, 214 feet high; twenty-five dwelling houses burned near, 1691.

Durham, Bishopric of, fixed at Holy Island, 635; next at Chester-le-Street, for 200 years; the palatinate jurisdiction of, separated June 21, 1836.

Durham, Battle of, between the English and Scotch at Nevil's Cross; 15,000 of the Scotch were slain, and David Bruce, with many thousands of private men, nobles, and knights, made prisoners, Oct. 17, 1346.

Duxburgh, near Chorley, 26 persons drowned at, by the bridge breaking down, Dec. 13, 1812.

Dutch excluded from fishing on the English coast, 1508; implored England to assist them against Spain, 1585; had declared their independence, 1565; acknowledged independent by Spain, 1607; gave Charles II. a refuge, and escorted him to Scotland, 1650; destroyed several English men-of-war at Chatham, June 11, 1667; assisted England with thirty men-of-war, June 6, 1685; received a fee of £600,000 for their assistance at the revolution, Aug. 20, 1687; Anglo-Dutch Guards disbanded, 1699; East India ship sunk by an English privateer, for refusing to show her colours, July 2, 1746.

Dwarfs, John de Estrix of Mechlin, at 35 years old, 1592, only 3 feet high; Jeffery Hudson, 1626, when a youth only 18 inches high; he shot a Mr. Crofts dead in a duel; Count Borowlaski, an accomplished Pole, born Nov. 1739, at 30 years of age was but 39 inches high; died in England, aged 98, 1837.

Dyeing, art of dyeing woollen cloth, brought from the Low Countries, 1608; before which it was sent over white to be dyed there; two dyers at Exeter flogged for teaching this art in the North of England, 1628: an act against abuses in dycing passed, 1783.

E

Eagle shot on the Cheviot Hills that had seized upon a dog, July 10, 1751; an ancient coin of Ireland, base metal so called, current 1272; an American modern gold coinage of eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles, Dec. 6, 1792; the eagle is 10 dollars, 4·84 of which go to the £1 sterling; the representation of the standard of the old Romans; the double-headed that of Charlemagne 802; the standard of Napoleon in France, and of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Eagle, White, order of knighthood of, instituted 1325, by Uladislaus, king of Poland; Black Eagle, order of, instituted 1701, by Frederick I., Elector of Brandenburgh, on being crowned king of Prussia.

Ear of Corn, order of, begun in Britany 1050.

Earl, the first of that rank titular, 867, Alfred the great being invested with the dignity by Ethelred I., the grandson of Egbert; William Fitzosborn, the first created earl in England, 1066; Sir John de Courcy created earl of Ulster, in Ireland, by Henry II., 1181.

Earl Mareschal of Scotland the commander of the cavalry, attached to the family of Keith, forfeited at the rebellion of 1715.

Earl Marshal of England, the first 1383, to the Mowbray family as Lord Marshal; to the Earl of

Nottingham as Earl Marshal 1397; and in 1672 to the Howards.

EARTH asserted to be spherical by the Greeks; the first ship that sailed round the world was Magellan's, in 1519, who did not himself live to return; Sir Francis Drake was the first commander who circumnavigated the globe and returned with his ship; Newton demonstrated that it was an oblate spheroid; Dr. Bradley discovered the variation of its axis 1737; the pope declared it was a plane, and gave all the west of it to Spain, being God's vicegerent, and imprisoned Galileo for asserting that the earth moved round the sun.

EARTHENWARE vessels, made in remote antiquity by the Etruscans, 715 A.C.; first revived in Italy, 1310; Wedgwood's patent for his ware, 1762.

EARTHQUAKE in Asia, it overturned 12 cities, 17; Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by one, accompanied by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79; nine cities in Asia, Greece, and Galatia overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed 114; Nicomedia, Cesarea, and Nicea, destroyed, 126; in Macedonia destroying or damaging 150 cities and towns, 357; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; Nice destroyed, 370; in Syria, Palestine, and Asia, more than 500 towns and cities destroyed or injured, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on April 8, 1076, in England; and again in 1081 and 1088, throughout England, followed by a scarcity, corn not ripe till Nov., 1090; one in Shropsh., 1110; one overwhelmed Liege and Rottenburgh, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania and 15,000 souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1150; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, a city with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic Sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Alban's, 1250; general one that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426; one at Naples when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; In the Isle of Cuba, 1530; at Reigate, Croydon, and Dorking in Surrey, May 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston Chapel, &c., Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c., Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; it was felt at Sandwich and Dover in Kent, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581-2; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became valleys full of water, 1596; at Peru, at Quito, and Arequipa, 1600; at Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin,

in Germany, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, when a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1688; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; Lyme in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept. 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished, and in the island 60,000, Jan., 1692; a dreadful one in the Isle of Teneriffe, Dec. 24, 1704; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, Sept. 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili, with St. Jago, swallowed up, July 30, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana, in great part, Nov. 29, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1783; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1735; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above 100 houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, Feb. 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5, and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches. 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulf of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, Aug. 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two-thirds of the houses and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, Sept. 2, 1754; the city of Quito in Peru, destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto in Portugal, and Seville in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where in about eight minutes most of the houses and 30,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one-half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs, were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bordeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damascus lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between Oct. and Dec., 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in Nov. 1759; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; in the Molucca Islands, 1763; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Comora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in Dec., 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1763; in Kerry in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimala, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, Dec. 15, 1773; at Ridicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great dam-

age was done, Oct. 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, 1778; which destroyed a great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c.; at Archindschan, when it destroyed the town and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipo destroyed, 1785; in the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov., 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct., 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, Aug. 11, 1786; in Mexico, and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c., destroyed, Sep. 30, 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c., and Borgo itself had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c., swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland, at Arnside, March 6, 1790; and in Scotland, in Oct., 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct., 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon, on Nov. 27, 1791, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zante, in the Adriatic Sea, many buildings thrown down, above 60 persons perished, Dec. 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c., March 2, 1792; at Domingo, where 32 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April, 1793; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, on Sept. 29, 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants, were lost, July 3, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the north of England, Nov. 18, 1795; at Sumatra, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above 300 persons perished, Feb. 20, 1797; the whole of the country between Sta. Fe and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cuzco and Quito, with 40,000 inhabitants, in Feb. 1797; there were several violent shocks in the W. India islands in the same month; at Sienna, in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, May 25, 1758; at Constantinople, Oct. 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings; it extended into Romania and Wallachia, to Bucharest and Adrianople; June 12, 1802, an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed; so violent a shock in Holland, as to cause the chandeliers in Maaslin church to vibrate two or three feet, in Jan., 1804; at Dunoon, in Scotland, Jan. 18, 1808; the church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed, April, 1808; in March, 1812, the city of Caraccas and upwards of thirty other towns, scattered over a space of 300 square miles, were destroyed, 80,000 persons killed, and thousands more wounded; three shocks were felt at Swansea, in South Wales, in Dec. 1832; in Southern Syria, Jan 22, 1837; when hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of persons perished; at Martinique island, where nearly half of Port-Royal was destroyed, and 700 persons perished, Jan. 11, 1839; at Ternate, with great loss of life, Feb. 14, 1840; at or near Mount Ararat, in Armenia, 3147 houses destroyed, and several hundreds of persons perished; at Zante, October, 30, 1840, where several lives were lost; at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which nearly destroyed the town and between 4000 and 5000 persons, May 7, 1842; at Point à Petre Guadaloupe, which was wholly destroyed, Nov. 8, 1843; in Yorkshire, North Wales, and the east coast of Ireland, Nov. 6, 1852.

Easly Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.

East Angles, kingdom of, commenced by Uffa, 575, and ended 792; the bishoprics of Elmham and Dunwich were united in 955, and removed to Norwich 1088.

East Grinstead, Tower at, fell down, Nov. 12, 1785; borough of, disfranchised, 1832.

East India Bill passed, June 16, 1773; bill for Board of Control, Aug. 13, 1784.

East India Company established, 1600; charter renewed, 1608; dissolved, and fresh one granted, 1694; act for the new and old passed, 1718; trade united, 1700; prohibited by proclamation to any but the East India Company, Feb. 22, 1716; lent government £3,000,000 at 3 per cent., for renewing this charter, Feb., 1743-4; towns of, incorporated, Aug. 20, 1726; house, Leadenhall-street, built, 1726; enlarged, 1799; alms-houses founded, 1656; violent hurricane in the Ganges, Oct. 11, 1737; college at Haytesbury established, 1809.

East India Stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent., 1683; company in great confusion, 1773; they apply for assistance to parliament; judges sent out from England to administer the law, April 2, 1774; charter renewed, 1813; commercial part of the charter revoked, 1833; estimated revenues, 1830, £22,054,416; charges, £22,862,985.

East India Company at Embden, established, 1750; of Sweden, May, 1731.

East India Company of France, established, 1627; abolished by the National Assembly, and the trade laid open, Jan. 26, 1791.

East India Company, Dutch, incorporated, 1604.

East Land Company incorporated, 1579.

Eastbourn House, Essex, built, 1572.

Eastbury Priory, Sussex, 1270.

East Angles, kingdom of, began, 571, ended, 746.

East Saxons, kingdom of, began, 527, ended, 746.

Easter established, 68; the controversy about, decided, 667.

Easter Island, discovered by Davis, 1686; visited by Roggewein, 1722; by Cooke, 1774.

Eastern Empire, commenced under Valens, 364; Persians besiege Constantinople, 626; besieged by the Saracens, 673; by the Arabs a second time, 716; Isaac Comnenus is chosen emperor by the military, 1057; Constantinople taken by the Latins, 1203; taken by the French and Venetians, 1204; recovered by the Greek emperors, 1261; Andronicus abdicated, 1320; the Turks first enter Europe, 1352; the empire falls, and the sovereigns of the race of the Comneni and Paleologi ceased to reign, 1453. The last known of the line died near, and was interred in the church of Landulph, Cornwall, Jan. 21, 1636; his name, Theodore, the son of Prosper, the son of John, the son of Thomas, second brother of Constantine Paleologus, the eighth of the name that reigned in Constantinople. The emperor Valens, before named, was succeeded by Theodosius the Great, 379; and by nine other sovereigns, to the well-known Justinian, 527; and by other emperors, to Leo III., 718; the great Iconoclastic controversy, and the prohibition and restoration of images, disturbed several subsequent reigns; Leo. V. killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by the instrumentality of his successor; Alexius Comnenus I. reigned in 1081; succeeded by his son, who died of a poisoned arrow, 1143; Manual Comnenus succeeded, and Alexius, 1180; Andronicus seized the throne, and had Alexius strangled, 1183; Angelos, as Isaac II., was imprisoned, and his eyes put out, by his brother Alexius III., 1185; who was in his turn deposed, and his put out, 1195; and Isaac II. restored, and associated with his son Alexius IV. The Latin emperors

succeeded Baldwin the Earl of Flanders, 1204; Henry I., 1206; Peter de Courtenay, 1217; Robert de Courtenay, 1221; Baldwin II., and John de Brienne, 1228; the empire was now recovered from the Latins, and Theodore Lascaris became emperor, 1204; John Ducas Vataces, 1222; Theodore Lascaris II., his son, 1259; Michael VIII., Paleologus, who put out John's eyes, 1261; Andronicus I., 1282; Andronicus III., 1332; John Paleologus, 1341; John Catacuzenus, 1347; John Paleologus restored, 1355; Manuel Paleologus, his son, 1391; John Paleologus II., 1425; Constantine VIII.; Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, 1453; and Constantine slain, who was the last Greek emperor.

Ecclesiastical Courts, there was no difference between the lay and ecclesiastical courts until after the Norman conquest, 1066.

Ecclesiastical States, or temporal domains of the church began, 762; taken by the French, and made the Roman republic, 1798; Pope Pius VI. forced to remove into Tuscany, and then into France, 1799; in 1800 Pius VII. resumed the government of the Roman States until 1809, when Bonaparte deprived him of his temporal power; restored by the Allies, 1814. In 1849, Nov. 24, Pius IX. fled in disguise to Gaeta, and a provisional government was appointed. They declared the Pope divested of all temporal power, Feb. 9, 1850; restored by foreign arms, 1851, and Rome garrisoned since by French troops.

Eckmuhl, Battle of, between France and Austria, April 22, 1809; the Austrians were completely routed.

Ecclesiastical Statistics in 1840, London:—

District.	Population.	Churches, &c., of Establishment.		Nonconformist Chapels.	
		No.	Sittings.	No.	Sittings.
City of London	122,700	75	47,624	47	31,814
City of Westminster ..	202,460	37	39,668	38	21,119
Marylebone	240,294	34	43,703	42	25,542
Finsbury	224,839	36	39,382	57	35,945
Tower Hamlets	355,836	38	43,299	106	55,050
Southwark	134,117	14	17,675	40	20,590
Lambeth	154,613	21	28,715	42	23,493
Total.....	1,434,859	255	260,066	372	213,553
Lancashire, 68 par. of.	816,000	320	195,000	530	„
Liverpool	168,000	29	45,000	46	50,000
Manchester and Salfd.	272,000	29	33,000	71	43,700
Leeds .....(1839.).....	81,121	9	13,325	29	29,496
Sheffield.....	71,720	10	13,770	30	34,465
Nottingham	55,680	5	5,800	23	12,000
Birmingham	146,986	17	23,600	64	31,100

being, in 1838, accommodation for five-tenths of the population. In 246 poor-law unions, with between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of inhabitants, there were, in 1839, churches and chapels of the establishment, 4200, accommodating 1,720,000 persons, and 4900 dissenting places where divine worship is performed, accommodating 1,530,000 indivi-

duals. In England and Wales in 1839 there were:—

Catholic chapels.....	500
Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians.....	3582
Three denominations of Methodists	8072
	12,154
with 453 home missionary stations and rooms in addition.	
The Established Church	12,327

Places of worship—total 24,481 There have been a great number built since 1838.

Ecclesiastical Censorship, ordered in Spain by the bishop of Valencia, under Ferdinand VII., 1828:—"1. No person shall print any book, pamphlet, or any paper, without special license from his Excellency, who will himself consult the 'God-fearing Censors.'—2. The Censors will read all MSS. submitted to them, word by word, taking special care that there be no occult meaning, as the human mind becomes daily more and more cunning, and there is often in modern writing a diabolical meaning concealed in seemingly innocent words.—3. No person shall read any book printed out of Spain, nor any work printed in Spain during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, or 1823, without a special license. As it has been observed, that in this wicked age people care but little for excommunication and ecclesiastical censure, we enjoin and direct all in authority to fine, and enforce payment, one thousand rials (£60), all who may read, or even possess any book, &c., forbidden in the 3d article;—all who print, or assist in printing, any book or paper without licence;—all who possess handkerchiefs with crosses, or lines making crosses (cross-barred or chequered), and use them to wipe their noses, or for any other dirty purpose."—The fine is to be rigidly enforced for a first offence; and for those obdurate and wicked men who shall sin a second time, "his Excellency well knows how to deal with them!"

Eclipses known to the Chinese 120 years before Christ—the first of the moon recorded, 721 years A.C. at Babylon; March 19, at 8.40 p.m., at Syracuse; 413 A.C., at Rome; 168 A.C., predicted by Q. S. Gallus; one which terrified the troops, and prevented their revolt, 14 A.C.; the first eclipse was observed at Sardis by Thales, 535 A.C.; at Athens, 424 A.C.; one at Rome at noon-day, 291 A.C.; at Constantinople, 968. In France, Jan. 29, 1033, dark at noon-day; in England, March 21, 1140, when it was totally dark at noon-day; 1191, June 2, in the reign of Richard I., the stars became visible at ten in the morning; another total eclipse, 1331, the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning; one 14th of July, 1648; ten digits eclipsed and Venus seen, April 22, 1715; annular, in the middle of Europe, Sept. 7, 1820; the revolution of eclipses was first calculated by Calippus the Athenian, 336 A.C.; the Egyptians had observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, up to the time of Alexander, 323 A.C.

Eddistone Lighthouse, off Rame Head and the coast of Cornwall, first erected 1696, and finished 1699; this destroyed by the terrible storm of Nov. 27, 1703, and the builder with it; a second, built by act of parliament, 4th Anne, 1706; this was burned down, 1755; and a third was then erected by Smeaton, the engineer, Oct. 9, 1759, of granite externally, solid of stone a good part of the way from the foundation.

Edgehill, Battle of, between Charles I. and the parliament. The king lost 3000 men, but the battle was indecisive, the loss being great on both sides. Oct. 23, 1642.

Edict of Nantes, issued in France, giving toleration to the Protestants, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV., Oct.

24, 1685, when 800,000 Protestants quitted France, carrying their trades and manufactures into other countries.

EDINBURGH, the chief city of Scotland, built 950; fortified and castle erected, 1074; abbey founded, by David I., 1128; castle surrendered to Henry II., of England, 1174; taken by the English, 1296; James II. crowned there, 1437; charter of James III., 1482; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III.; charter of James IV., who built Holyrood House, 1565; university founded, 1582, by James VI., who left Edinburgh, as king of England, April 5, 1603; parliament house finished, 1640; castle surrendered to Cromwell, 1650; bank of Scotland founded at, 1695; Captain Porteous hanged at, by the mob, 1736; the pretender occupied the city, 1745; takes possession of Holyrood House; royal exchange completed, 1761; theatre-royal erected, 1769; south bridge commenced, 1785; first stone of the present university laid, Nov. 10, 1789; bridewell, Calton Hill, erected, 1796; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France resided at Holyrood, from 1795 to 1799; new bank commenced, June 3, 1801; Edinburgh Review published, 1802; alarming riots, Dec. 11, 1811; Union Canal completed, 1822; George IV. visited the city, Aug. 14, 1822; royal institution erected, 1823; Scottish academy founded, 1826; Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway opened, July 1831; statue of George IV. erected, 1832; Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway begun, 1836; Society of Arts founded, 1821; railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow opened, Feb. 1842; Queen Victoria visited, Aug 31, 1842; held a court at Dalkeith house, Sept. 8, 1842; monument to the political martyrs of 1793, the first stone laid by Mr. Hume, 1844; visited by Queen Victoria again, Aug. 30, 1850; the foundation stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid by Prince Albert, Sept. 1, 1850; bishopric of, founded by Charles I., 1633: the sixth and last bishop ejected at the revolution of 1688; became a post-revolution bishopric, about 1705.

EDMONDSBURY, St., Monastery of, Suffolk, built, 663; enlarged, 1031; arches near the East Gate, built, 1148.

EEL, an extraordinary one taken out of the Medway, August 1810, 35 inches in circumference, and 34lbs. weight.

EGGS, number imported from France—1848, 88,012,585; 1851, 115,526,238. Duty, 1851, £25,600.

EGREMONT Castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.

EGYPT, reduced to a province 31 years after Christ; Saladin established the Mamelukes in, 1171; Selim I., emperor of Turkey, took it, 1557; governed by the beys until 1799, when it was conquered by Bonaparte; taken by the English, 1801; revolted from Turkey, and became, under Mehemet Ali, an independent government, 1832.

EGYPTIAN Era, identical with that of Nabonassar, beginning Feb. 26, 747 A.C., the year consisting of 365 days only. To reduce it to the Christian era 746 years 125 days must be subtracted.

ELBA, Island of, taken by the English, July 6, 1796, afterwards abandoned; made the place of Napoleon's retreat, April 5, 1814; he embarked from the island with 1200 men for France, Feb. 25, 1815, landing in Provence, and marching triumphantly to Paris. The grand duke of Tuscany took possession of the island, July, 1815.

ELECTION Statistics, 1835, on the data of 1832:—

	Electors.	Mem.
England, 40 counties	344,564	... 144
185 cities, boro's. and towns	274,649	... 327
Total for England..	619,213	... 471

	Electors.	Mem.
Wales, 12 counties.	25,815 ...	15
14 districts of boroughs	11,309 ...	14
Total for Wales ...	37,124 ...	29
Scotland, 30 coun...	33,115 ...	30
And 76 cities, boroughs, &c..	31,332 ...	23
Total for Scotland.	64,447 ...	53
Ireland, 32 counties	60,607 ...	64
34 cities and towns.	31,545 ...	41
Total, Ireland...	92,152 ...	105

Giving in England and Wales, 656,337, and in the United Kingdom 812,936 registered electors, in 1832; and taking the total number of representatives at 658, the proportion will be, on the average of Great Britain, 1303, and in the United Kingdom 1235 electors to one representative. Taking the gross population of the 40 counties in England (exclusive of the population of the cities, boroughs, towns, and universities which are represented) at 8,336,263, and the number of electors 344,564, there will be one elector in every 24 of the population; whilst the gross population in the 185 cities, boroughs, and towns, being 4,754,742, and the number of electors, 274,649, there will be one elector in every 17 of the population. In Wales, the county population is 609,871, and the electors are 25,815, so that there is one elector in every 23 persons; whilst in the 14 districts of boroughs, the population being 196,311, and the electors 11,309, the proportion is one in 17. In Scotland, the county population is 1,500,107, and the number of electors 33,115, which will give one elector in every 45 persons; whilst in the burghs, the population being 865,007, and the electors 41,332, the proportion is one in every 27 persons. In Ireland, the population of the 32 counties is 7,027,509, the number of electors 60,607, and the proportion is one elector in every 115 of the population; whilst 34 cities and boroughs, with 31,545 electors, and a population of 739,892, give a proportion of one elector in every 22 persons. The total population of the 114 counties in the United Kingdom being 17,473,750, and the number of electors 464,101, the proportion of electors will be one in every 37 persons; whilst the population of the 309 cities and boroughs of the United Kingdom being 6,655,952, and the number of electors 341,835, the proportion will be one in every 18 persons. The population of Great Britain being 16,262,301, and the electors 720,784, the proportion will be one elector in every 86 persons. The population of Ireland being 7,767,401, and the electors 92,152, the proportion will be one elector in every 86 persons. In the United Kingdom, the proportion of electors to the gross population, is one elector in every 29 persons. The 114 counties in the United Kingdom send 253 members, and the 309 cities and boroughs send 405 members to Parliament. In Great Britain there are 1303 electors, on the average, for every representative; whilst in Ireland there are only 877 electors for every representative. In England there is one representative in every 27,794, and in Wales one in every 27,799 of the gross population; whilst in Scotland there is one representative in every 44,624, and in Ireland one in every 73,975 of the gross population. If the whole population of the United Kingdom were equally divided into 658 districts, there would be 36,519 souls for every representative.

ELECTIONS, Bribery at, made void by statute, 1696; Sykes and Rumbold committed for, 1776; Mr. Swan fined and imprisoned for; Sir M. M. Lopez fined £10,000, and imprisoned for, at Grampound, Oct. 1819; members for Liverpool and

Dublin unseated for, 1831; those for Cambridge and Ludlow, 1840.

Electors, Qualifications of Counties, 40s. a year in land, 39th Henry VI., 1460, equal to £4 : 17 : 5 of modern money, or 87s. 5d.; act depriving contractors, excise and custom-house officers, of votes, 1782; act to regulate polling, 9th George IV., 1828; reform in parliament bill, 2nd and 3rd William IV., 1832.

Electors of Germany, began 1298; seven princes usurped the power of electing the emperor, and an eighth was added, 1648, a ninth in 1692; in 1777 the number was reduced to eight; increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, 1801; the electorship ceased when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-6.

Electricity discovered imperfectly, 1467; found in various substances, by Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, 1600; the electric shock discovered at Leyden, 1745; found to contain caloric, and that it could inflame spirits, 1756; identified with lightning, and proved by Dr. Franklin and the electrical kite, 1769; galvanic electricity discovered by Galvani, 1789, but fixed by Volta, in the voltaic pile; Volta died in 1826, aged 81. The electric telegraph brought out in England by professor Wheatly, based upon the discovery of Oerstadt, that a magnetic needle deviated to the right or left, according to the direction of the current, 1837, and applied to the Blackwall railway; the submarine telegraph, between France and England, attempted first, Aug. 28, 1850; electro-magnetism discovered by Oerstadt of Copenhagen, 1807; subsequently established in other countries, 1819.

Electrical Dispensary founded in London, 1793.

Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.

Eleusinian Mysteries, abolished by Theodosius the Great, 389; originally introduced from Eleusis into Rome; they had lasted 1800 years.

Elevation of the Host introduced by the popes, 1222.

Elgin Marbles brought to England from the Acropolis of Athens, the work of Phidias, 500 years before Christ, 1802; purchased by the British government for £36,000, and placed in the British Museum, 1816.

Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, built, 1586.

Elizabeth, East India ship, wrecked off Dunkirk, and only 22 persons saved, Dec. 30, 1810.

Ell, a measure fixed by Henry I., 1101; a yard and quarter; the yard was fixed from the length of his arm.

Ellis, Mr. W., died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130 years 6 months.

Ellis, Ellen, of Beaumaris, Anglesey, aged 72, brought to bed of her tenth child, May, 1776. She had been 46 years married, and her eldest child was 46 years old; she had not borne a child for 25 years previously.

Elmes, Miss, murdered at Chelsea, May 5, 1833.

Elopement of a wife from her husband deprived her of dower, unless her husband became reconciled to her, 13th Edward I., 1284.

Elphin, Bishopric of, founded in the fifth century, united with Kilmore, Aug. 1833.

Elsinore, Denmark, built 2 A.C.

Elstree, Cambridgeshire, almost destroyed by a fire, April 3, 1774.

Eltham Palace built, 1269.

Ely, Bishopric of, founded by Henry I., 1109; cathedral of, 1087, Saxon, 517 feet long, 73 wide.

Ely, Monastery of, founded 506; destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; the 12th abbot the first bishop of Ely.

Ely House, Holborn, built, 1290; pulled down, and converted into a site for dwelling-houses, 1780.

Emancipation Bill of the Roman Catholics in England, passed the Commons, April 10, 1829. Bill for setting colonial slaves free, Aug. 1, 1834.

EMANUEL College, Cambridge, founded, 1584; damaged by fire, Oct., 1811.

EMANUEL Hospital, Westminster, founded, 1534.

EMBARGO, one laid in England to prevent corn going out, 1766; for the detention of all Russian, Swedish, and Danish ships, Jan. 14, 1801.

EMBER Weeks, established by the Roman Catholic Church in the 3d century.

EMERALD, a jewel of a green colour, found in the East, and some other parts of the world; known in Europe in 1513.

EMINENCE, Title of, first borne by cardinals, 1644, by a decree of Pope Urban VIII., Jan. 10, 1630.

EMIGRATION from the United Kingdom. Those for 10 years, ending 1830, to English colonies, averaged 154,695. In the next 10 years, 277,695; in the next 10 years the emigration was enormous. In 1850 there sailed from Liverpool only, 174,187—in 1851, 206,015—in 1852, 229,099. Of these there sailed in 1852 to the—

United States	187,962
South America	347
Canada	3,873
New Brunswick	328
Nova Scotia	60
Newfoundland	52
Prince Edward's Island	51
West Indies	73
Africa	91
Sidney	4,013
Port Philip	29,378
Van Diemen's Land	608
South Australia	2,264

EMIGRATION to New York,—

1849	220,603
1850	211,796
1851	189,601
1852	299,504

Of the emigrants in 1852 there were:—

Irish	115,537
German	118,126
English	31,275
Scotch	7,640
Welsh	2,531
French	8,778

The remainder were natives of 22 countries, 4 being from Turkey. The greatest number came in June, 49,225. A large portion of the emigrants that reach Canada pass directly into the United States. The average number that reached the States direct from Britain, for 12 years prior to 1841, was nearly 27,000 a year; since that period the number greatly increased.

	Canada.	United States.
1829	15,945	11,501
1830	28,000	21,433
1831	50,254	22,607
1832	51,746	28,283
1833	21,752	16,100
1834	30,935	26,540
1835	12,527	16,749
1836	27,722	59,075
1837	21,901	34,000
1838	3,266	13,059
1839	7,439	24,376
1840	22,234	41,500
1841	28,086	32,509
Total	321,807	347,732
Aver.	24,754	26,748

EMIR, this Eastern title of dignity awarded by Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, to the descendants of the Prophet, 650; the Emir wears a green turban.

EMLY, Bishopric of, an extinct Irish see, 448; afterwards absorbed in Cashel.

EMMA, the mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinence, 1042; stripped of her possessions, 1043, and sent to Wharwell nunnery, 1051.

EMPALEMENT, a punishment of very ancient date: a stake being passed longitudinally through the body, which is then placed upright. The assassin of General Kleber in Egypt, was staked or impaled in 1800.

EMPEROR, from the Latin *imperator*, at first a military title; Augustus Cæsar was the first Roman emperor, 27 A.C.; Valens, the first emperor of the East, 364; the title

has been often adopted in modern times, the last being Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, 1851.

EMPSON, beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 28, 1510.

ENAMELLING, art of, known in England in the time of Alfred the Great, 837.

ENCAUSTIC Painting, art restored, 1749, by Count Caylus and others.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. *See* Cyclopædia.

ENGHEIN, Battle of, between William III. of England and Marshal Luxemburg, fought, Aug. 3, 1692, the English being defeated. The Duke d'Enghein shot after his condemnation by a military court at Vincennes, Mar. 20, 1804.

ENGINEERS, civil and military, the latter were once called trench masters, 1622; the chief engineer, camp master-general, 1634; the corps of engineers of the army was once a civil corps, but made a military one, and directed to act with the artillery, April 25, 1787.

ENGINEERS, an association called civil, established, 1828.

ENGINES for extinguishing fires, invented, 1663; improved, 1752.

ENGINES, building and machinery used in collieries, to destroy, made a capital offence, 1815.

ENGLAND, said to have been so named by king Egbert, 829, in an official form; generally supposed to be derived from the Saxon *Angles*, and *lond* or *land* for country. Originally inhabited by a branch of the Gauls or Celts; the extreme west, or Cornwall, seems to have been known to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, who traded there from Gades, or Cadiz, for tin, a thousand years before Christ. The western part, in the time of Julius Cæsar, inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C.; subdued by Claudius, 46 A.D.; completely so by Agricola, in 85; the Romans kept possession till 427; ravaged by the Picts, 448; conquered by the Saxons, 455, invited over by the ancient inhabitants; they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy; erected into a kingdom by the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827; it was called England by order of Egbert, the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A.D., 829; the name of England and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688, but had never been ratified by any assembly of the nation; conquered by the Danes, 867; recovered by Alfred, 878; divided into counties and hundreds, 886; a general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896; an inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides £10,000 in money, provided they retired, and discontinued their invasions, 993; in 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them no less than £36,000 for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land-tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor, in 1042, when it was £40,000 annually; William I. revived it as a crown revenue; in 1013, Swein totally conquered England, was proclaimed king, and obliged Ethelred to retire to the Isle of Wight, who sent his wife and sons to Normandy; it remained in the hands of the Danish kings till 1042; William, Duke of Normandy, claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king, Harold II., and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066; a new survey made of England, and the register called Doomsday-book, being, however, only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII., 1522, when a more

accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doomsday-book; put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1201; interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214; all in arms, 1215; Magna Charta was confirmed in this year; underwent a reformation in government, 1258; put under an interdict on Henry VIII.'s shaking off the Pope's supremacy, 1535; the crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James VI. of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England by the title of James I., 1603; the two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707; Ireland united to England and Scotland, and the whole denominated the British empire, Jan. 1, 1801; Prince of Wales sworn in regent of the United Kingdom, during the indisposition of George III., Feb. 5, 1811.

ENGLAND, the first geographical map of it, 1520. The island of Great Britain is about 520 miles in length, and the circuit of its coast makes about 1800 miles. The part constituting England and Wales is in length, from Newhaven, in Sussex, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, 355 miles, and in breadth, from the South Foreland in Kent to the Land's End in Cornwall, 325 miles. The area of England and Wales, computed in acres, has been very differently stated by different authors; for as it has never been ascertained by an actual survey, various modes of computation have been adopted, which have disagreed materially in the result. The following are the principal estimates on this point:—By Sir William Petty, 28,000,000 acres; Dr. Grew, 46,000,000 acres; Dr. Halley, 32,938,500 acres; Templeman, 31,648,000 acres; Arthur Young, 46,916,000 acres; Rev. H. Beeke, 33,493,572 acres. In the returns relative to the poor, laid before the House of Commons in 1804, it was stated that by the best computation England and Wales contained 58,335 square statute miles, and 37,334,400 statute acres. Scotland, with its islands, contains about 21,000,000 acres. The soil of South Britain is annually cropped in the following proportions:—Wheat, 3,080,000 acres; barley and rye, 850,000 acres; oats and beans, 2,800,000 acres; clover, rye-grass, &c., 1,120,000 acres; turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c., 1,120,000 acres; fallow, 2,100,000 acres; hop grounds, 35,000 acres; nursery grounds, 8,500 acres; fruit and kitchen gardens, 45,000 acres; pleasure grounds, 16,000 acres; land depastured by cattle, 17,000,000 acres; hedgerows, copses, and woods, 1,600,000 acres; ways, water, &c., 1,282,100 acres. Cultivated land, 31,056,600 acres; commons and wastes, 6,277,800 acres. Total, 37,334,400 acres. The number of horses for which duty was paid 1,780,000. Their annual consumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, is—200,000 pleasure horses, 5 acres each, 10,000,000 acres; 30,000 cavalry, 5 acres each, 150,000 acres; 1,200,000 husbandry, 4 acres each, 4,800,000 acres; 350,000 colts, mares, &c., 3 acres each, 1,050,000 acres. Total, 7,000,000 acres. The total population of Great Britain, as it appeared by the returns made in 1801, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 10,942,646; to which if the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Scilly islands, are added, it might then be taken at 11,000,000. It is evident that the welfare of a nation, and its political strength, do not depend so much on its numerical population, as on the manner in which that population is employed; and the proportion of productive to unproductive labourers of which it consists. No accurate account of this kind has been taken; but the following estimate of the different classes of persons who compose the present

population of Great Britain, was not at the above period far from the truth, and a proportionate addition under each head will give the enormous increase.—*See* Census. Nobility and gentry, 5000; clergy of the churches of England and Scotland, 18,000; ditto, dissenters of every description, 14,000; army and militia, including half-pay, &c., 240,000; navy and marines, 130,000; seamen in the merchant's service, 155,000; lightermen, watermen, &c., 3500; persons employed in collecting the public revenue, 6000; judges, counsel, attorneys, &c., 14,000; merchants, brokers, factors, &c., 25,000; clerks to ditto, and to commercial companies, 40,000; employed in the different manufactures, 1,680,000; mechanics not immediately belonging to ditto, 50,000; shopkeepers, 160,000; schoolmasters and mistresses, 20,000; artists, 5000; players, musicians, &c., 4000; employed in agriculture, 2,000,000; male and female servants, 800,000; gamblers, swindlers, thieves, and prostitutes, &c., 150,000; convicts and prisoners, 10,000; aged and infirm, 293,000; wives and daughters of most of the above, 2,427,500; children under ten yrs. of age, 2,750,000. Total, 11,000,000. The present population, after the census of 1851, is 20,919,531 for Great Britain.—*See* Census. The productions of the country have no doubt increased in nearly the same proportion.—*See* Revenue. The total income of all classes of the community, both as arising from capital and labour, appears to be nearly as follows:—From rent of lands, £29,000,000; from rent of houses, £8,500,000; profits of farming, or occupation of land, £6,120,000; income of labourers in agriculture, £15,000,000; profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c., £2,000,000; profits of merchant shipping, &c., £1,000,000; income of stockholders, £20,500,000; from mortgages and other moneys lent, £3,000,000; profits of foreign trade, £11,250,000; profits of manufactures, £14,100,000; pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen, £5,000,000; income of the clergy of all descriptions, £2,200,000; judges, and all subordinate officers of the law, £1,800,000; professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c., £600,000; retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures, £8,000,000; various other professions and employments, £2,000,000; male and female servants, £2,400,000. Total, £132,470,000. If this statement, the total of which is corroborated by the produce of the late income or property tax, is not far from the truth, it will not be difficult to form a similar estimate of the total national capital, viz., Value of the land, at 28 years' purchase, £812,000,000: value of houses, at 20 years' purchase, £170,000,000; manufactories, machinery, steam-engines, &c., £20,000,000; household furniture, £42,500,000; apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches and jewels, books, carriages, &c., £40,000,000; cattle of all kinds, £90,000,000; grain of all kinds, £10,600,000; hay, straw, &c., £6,600,000; implements of husbandry, £2,000,000; merchant shipping, £12,800,000; the navy, £6,000,000; coin and bullion, £24,000,000; goods in the hands of merchants, &c., £16,300,000; goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders, £20,000,000. Total national capital, £1,272,800,000. By the calculations of a committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above £20,000,000 a-year, and the agricultural population find additional employment. This class of the population has not increased with the manufacturing ratio. The following was delivered by the committee of agriculture, being a general view of the extent of the island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste and unenclosed, and the cultivated part:—

ACRES UNCULTIVATED.

England and Wales.....	7,888,777
Scotland.....	14,213,224
	22,102,001

ACRES CULTIVATED.

England and Wales.....	39,027,156
Scotland.....	12,151,471
	51,178,627

TOTAL EXTENT.

England and Wales.....	46,915,933
Scotland.....	26,369,695
	73,285,628

The above estimate will give some general idea of the magnitude of this great source of national wealth. Of the value of these wastes, were they improved in the manner of which they are capable, it is difficult to form any adequate idea. At the same time it may be of service to submit some data, as the basis of future calculation. On the supposition, therefore, that there are 22,000,000 of acres of waste and unenclosed lands in the kingdom, the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of the soil and surface, in the following manner:—

	ACRES.
Incapable of all improvement.....	1,000,000
Fit to be planted.....	3,000,000
Fit for upland pasture....	14,000,000
Fit for tillage.....	3,000,000
Capable of being converted into meadow, or water-meadow.....	1,000,000
Total.....	22,000,000

The 1,000,000 of acres, as being incapable of cultivation, must be estimated as of no annual value. The 3,000,000, supposed to be fit for plantation, according to the ingenious calculation of the late bishop of Llandaff, may be worth 8s. an acre, or in all, £1,200,000 per annum. This, however, is the value of the annual produce, and not rent. The 14,000,000 of acres of upland pasture, when improved, cannot be calculated at less than 5s. per acre of rent, or £3,500,000 per annum. The 3,000,000 of acres supposed to be convertible into arable land, would certainly, when enclosed, be worth at an average 10s. per acre, or £1,500,000 per annum. The 1,000,000 of acres supposed to be converted into meadow, or water-meadow, cannot be calculated at less than 30s. per acre, or £1,500,000 in all. The account may then be thus stated:—

	£
Rent of the upland pasture.....	3,500,000
Rent of the arable land...	1,500,000
Rent of the meadows.....	1,500,000
	6,500,000
This must be multiplied by 3, in order to give the annual produce.....	3
	19,500,000
Add the annual produce of 3,000,000 of acres, supposed to be planted, amounting to.....	1,200,000
Total.....	£20,700,000

ENGLISH Kings.—Before the Romans appeared, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings. Julius Cæsar landed in England, Aug. 26, 55 A.C., but he did not long remain. Even in 14 A.D., in the reign of Tiberius, the Romans had little footing in England; Claudius first subdued the island in 43, and Britain became a member of the Roman empire; many of the tribes had still their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary; such were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian king, died in 181, and left the Ro-

man empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. Two emperors of Rome died in England, at York, Alexander Severus and Constantius. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, they sent a legion to protect them, in 423, during the reign of Valentinian. In 427, they left Britain, after endeavouring to arouse the inhabitants to warlike habits in their own defence, in vain. The government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, king of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but being harassed by the Scots and Picts, in 448, to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole; and though they were overthrown in many battles by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were soon after his death so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the plain and fertile part of Britain for the mountains of Wales and Cornwall; a portion had before gone from Cornwall into Brittany and founded that province. Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, began to reign 683, killed in battle Lothaire, king of Kent, and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons; turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one. *The Heptarchy*—The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent; its kings were—

1	Hengist began	455
2	Eske	488
3	Octa	512
4	Ymrick	534
5	Ethelbert	568
6	Eabald	617
7	Ercombert	640
8	Egbert	664
9	Lothaire	673
10	Edrick	685
11	Withdred	686
12	Eadbert and Edelbert	725
13	Edelbert alone	743
14	Alkric	760
15	Edelbert Pren	794
16	Cuthred	798
17	Baldred	805

This kingdom began 455, ended 823. Its first Christian king was Ethelbert. The kingdom of the South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey: its kings were—

1	Ella began	491
2	Cissa	514
3	Chevelin	590
4	Ceolwic	592
5	Ceoluph	597
6	Cinigsil Quicelm	611
7	Ethelwolf	634
8	Canowalch	643
9	Adelwach	649

This kingdom began 491, ended 754. Its first Christian king was Ethelwolf. The kingdom of the West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its kings were—

1	Cerdic began	519
2	Kenric	534
3	Ceaulin	560
4	Ceolric	592
5	Ceoluph	598
6	Cinigisil	611
7	Cuichelme	614
8	Kenwald	643
9	Adelwald	648
10	Lexburga	672
11	Censua, Eskwin	674
12	Kentwin	676

13 Ceadwald 686
14 Ina 688
15 Ethlard 727
16 Cuthred 740
17 {Sigebert and Kenwolfe} . 754
18 Brithrick 784
19 Egbert 800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian king was Cinigisil. The kingdom of the East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its kings were—

1 Erchenwin began . . 527
2 Sledda 587
3 Sebert 604
4 {Sexred Seward Sigebert} . . . 616
5 Sigebert the Little . 623
6 Sigebert the Good . 653
7 Swithelme 655
8 Sighere and Sebba . 665
9 Sebba 683
10 {Sigherd and Seofred} . . 694
11 Offa 705
12 Seolfred 707
13 Swithred 746

This kingdom began 527, ended 746. Its first Christian king was Sebert. The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its kings were—

1 Ella, or Ida, began . 547
2 Adda 559
3 Glappa 566
4 Theodwald 572
5 Frethulfe 573
6 Theodrick 579
7 Ethelrick 586
8 Ethelfrid 593
9 Edwin 624
10 Osric 633
11 Oswald 634
12 Oswy 643
13 Ethelward 653
14 Egfrid 670
15 Alfred 685
16 Osred I. 705
17 Kenred 716
18 Oswick 718
19 Ceolulphe 730
20 Egbert 737
21 Oswulph 758
22 Edilwald 759
23 Ailred 765
24 Ethelred 774
25 Alfwald I. 779
26 Osred II. 789
27 Ethelred restored . . 790
28 Osbald 796
29 Ardulph 797
30 Alfwald II. 807
31 Andred 810

This kingdom began 547, ended 810. Its first Christian king was Edwin. The kingdom of the East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its kings were—

1 Uffa began 571
2 Titullus 578
3 Redwald 599
4 Erpenwald 624
5 Sigebert 633
6 {Egrick Annas} 644
7 Ethelric 654
8 Ethwald 655
9 Adwolfe 664
10 Alfwald 679
11 {Beorna and Ethelbert} . . 749
12 Beorna alone . . . 758
13 Ethelred 790
14 Ethelbert 792

This kingdom began 571, ended 792. Its first Christian king was Redwald. The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its kings were—

1 Crida began . . . 584
2 Whibba 597
3 Cheorlus 616
4 Penda 625
5 Peada 653
6 Wolfhere 659
7 Ethelred 675
8 Kenred 704
9 Ceolred 709
10 Ethelbald 716

11	Offa	757
12	Egfrid	794
13	Kenwolfe	795
14	Kenelme	819
15	Ceoluph	819
16	Bernulfe	821
17	Ludecan	823
18	Whitlafe	825
19	Bertwolfe	826
20	Burdred	828

This kingdom began 584, ended 828. Its first Christian king was Peada. The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subject only to one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows: —*Hengist*, first monarch of Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, January 457; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain, May 1st, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 488.—*Ella*, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, 477; assumed the title of king of the South Saxons, 491; died 499.—*Cerdic*, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur near Chard, Somerset, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons the same year; died 534.—*Kenric*, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cerdic, succeeded in 534, and died in 560.—*Ceaulin*, the third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment, 593.—*Ethelbert I.*, fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, 593; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. This king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.—*Redwald*, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.—*Edwin the Great*, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch in 624. He was the first Christian, and the ninth king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.—*Oswald*, tenth king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch of Britain, 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.—*Oswy*, eleventh king of Northumberland, tenth monarch of Britain, Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died February 15, 670.—*Wolfhere*, sixth king of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, 671; died 675, and was buried at Peterborough.—*Ethelred*, seventh king of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 705, and died abbot of Bradney, 716.—*Kenred*, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, 705; reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.—*Ceolred*, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons in 716; and was buried at Lichfield.—*Ethelbald I.* tenth king of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, 716; built Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire,

757.—*Offa*, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otterford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfrid, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.—*Egfrid*, twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died Dec. 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.—*Kenwolfe*, thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, 795. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.—*Egbert*, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. he conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 838, and was buried at Winchester.—*Ethelwulf*, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded to his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 853, he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 854, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with himself, 855. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.—*Ethelbald II.*, eldest son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborne, but removed to Salisbury.—*Ethelbert II.*, second son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborne, and was succeeded by *Ethelred I.*, third son of Ethelwulf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Croyland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid being polluted; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872. He was buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.—*Alfred*, the fourth son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 872, in the twenty-second year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation at Wilton, in Wiltshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877, another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Athelney, in the county of Somerset, till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated

them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897, they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, when King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 900. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the groundwork of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and to induce them thereto, admitted none to offices except they were learned; and to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.—*Edward* the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 925, and was buried at Winchester. *Athelstan*, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 925. In 937, he defeated two Welsh princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, twelve dukes, and an army that came to the assistance of Anlaf, king of Ireland, were slain. This battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the princes of Wales tributary, 939; and died Oct. 17, 941, at Gloucester.—*Edmund I.*, the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18, and was crowned king at Kingston-upon-Thames, 940. On May 26, 947, he was stabbed by Leolf, a noted robber, whom he had sentenced to banishment, and died of the wound. He was buried at Glastonbury. —*Edred*, his brother, aged 28, succeeded in 948, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, August 17. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.—*Edwy*, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests gave him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.—*Edgar*, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames in 959, and again at Bath, 973. He imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves' heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 960. He died, July 18, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.—*Edward* the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 12 years of age, and was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 975. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, May 18, 979. He was buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.—*Ethelred II.*, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with a large part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment about £30,000, raised by a land-tax, called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes, Nov. 13, 1002. Swein revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him £36,000, which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1006, they subdued great part of the country. To stop their progress it was agreed to

pay the Danes £48,000 to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of twenty years they received £469,687 sterling. Soon after Swein entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swein took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.—*Swein* was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He was killed Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.—*Canute*, his son, was proclaimed, March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and *Ethelred* returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London he expired, April 24, 1016.—*Edmund Ironside*, his son, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Alney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him William IV.—*Canute* was established 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036, and was buried at Winchester. *Harold I.*, his son, began his reign, 1036; died May 18, 1039; and was succeeded by his younger brother, *Hardicanute*, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.—*Edward the Confessor* was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil, 1058; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1066. Emma, his mother, died, 1052. He was succeeded by *Harold II.*, son of the Earl of Kent, crowned in 1066; defeated his brother Tosti and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions, at Stamford, Sept. 25th, 1066; but was killed by the Normans at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.—*William I.*, Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born, 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II., 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 25, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1077; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in

England by his second son, *William II.*, born, 1057; crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug., 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother, *Henry I.*, born, 1068; crowned, Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda,, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, Nov. 11 following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Matilda to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Louis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1118; his eldest son and two others of his children shipwrecked and lost with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelicia, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain, Jan. 29, 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died, Dec. 2, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left £100,000 in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.—*Matilda*, or *Maud*, daughter of Henry I., born, 1101; married to Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband 1127; married Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, Sept. 30, 1139; defeated Stephen at Lincoln, and confined him in Gloucester, 1141; besieged in Oxford, and fled from a window of Oxford castle by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; her son Henry concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153. She died at Rouen, in Normandy, Sept. 10, 1167, and was buried in the abbey of Bec.—*Stephen*, born, 1105; crowned, Dec. 26, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Matilda's half-brother, Feb., 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maud's son, 1153; died of the piles at Dover, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Matilda.—*Adela*, Stephen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died, May 3, 1151, at Hemingham castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.—*Henry II.*, grandson of Henry I., born, 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday, 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII., King of France. He invaded England, Jan. 7, 1153; and had homage done him as successor to King Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, Jan. 13, 1154; returned into Normandy the spring following. He began his reign, Oct. 24, 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned in Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion in Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, Oct. 26, 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John lord of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alicia of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son, Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; his son Jeffrey trodden under foot and killed, at a tournament in Paris, Aug. 19, 1187; made a convention

with Philip of France to go to the holy wars, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fontevraud, in France, and succeeded by his son, Richard.—*Eleanor*, queen to King Henry II., died, 1105.—*Richard I.* was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; released the king and people of Scotland from the oath of homage they had taken to his father, for 10,000 marks, Dec. 5; embarked at Dover Dec. 11, 1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cypriots, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for £40,000, and set at liberty, at Mentz, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, 29th March following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died, April 6, 1199; was buried at Fontevraud, and succeeded by his brother *John*, the youngest son of Henry II., born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême, and they were both crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, 20th July following; obliged by his barons to confirm Magna Charta, June 9, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 19, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years.—He was succeeded by his son, *Henry III.*, born, Oct. 1, 1206; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Glouces-ter, May 7, (he laid the first stone of the new abbey church at Westminster in 1221,) 1219; married Eleanor of Provence, dowager of the Earl of Pembroke, Jan. 14, 1236; sold his plate and jewels to the citizens of London, 1248, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1253; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258-9; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died aged 67, at St. Edmondsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.—*Eleanor*, Henry III.'s queen, died in a monastery at Ambersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.—*Edward I.*, born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, 19th Aug. following, with his queen; went to France, and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1282. Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Herdby, in Lincolnshire, 1291, and was conveyed to Westminster, when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1296, and brought to England their coronation chair; died of a flux at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, in Cumber-

land, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where, on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years.—He was succeeded by his fourth son, *Edward II.*, born at Carnarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284.—He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, Feb. 24, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, March 16, 1309; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, Sept. 10, 1325; dethroned, Jan. 13, 1327; and succeeded by his son, Edwd. III.; murdered at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 22, following, and was buried at Gloucester.—*Edward III.* born at Windsor, Nov. 13, 1313; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, 1st Feb. following; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; claimed the regency of France, 1328; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 29, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, and at the same time used the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, 1340; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 4, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, afterwards the House of Commons, built, 1348; the order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poictiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1358; the king of France ransomed for £300,000, 1359; four kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz.: England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son to *Edward the Black Prince*, who was born June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall in full parliament, Mar. 7, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.—*John of Gaunt*, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., born, 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359, by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died, 1396, and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title; in 1369, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII.—He died, 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.—*Richard II.*, born at Bordeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372, created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., June 21, 1377, when not eleven years old, and crowned at Westminster, 16th July following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1381; married Anne, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan. 1382,

who died without issue at Shene, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, 3rd Aug., 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, 31st Oct., 1396.—He was taken prisoner by Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, 1st Sept., 1399; resigned his crown 29th Sept. following, and was succeeded by Henry IV.—Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, 13th Feb., 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster 14 years afterwards. —*Thomas*, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II., was smothered, 28th Feb., 1367.—*Thomas Beaufort*, duke of Exeter, half-brother to Richard II., died without issue, 24th Dec., 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after being buried 348 years.—*Henry IV.*, duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II., who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, 13th Oct., 1399, when he created 47 knights of the Bath, including his three sons; conspired against, Jan., 1400; marched against the Welsh, 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1402; she was crowned with great magnificence, 27th Feb. following, and died in 1417; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following.—He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, 20th March, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son, *Henry V.*, who was born in 1388, and, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for insulting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, 9th April, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct., 1415; pledged his regalia for £60,000, to push his conquests, 1416.—The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, 2nd June, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster, 22nd Feb. following; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.—Henry died of a pleurisy at Rouen, 31st Aug., 1422, aged 34; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by *Henry VI.*, born at Windsor, Dec. 6th, 1421; succeeded to the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster, 30th May following; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1450; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed 2nd March following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV.; fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 6th Nov., 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, 11th April, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, June, 1471; the prince killed in cold blood, 21st May, and Henry murdered in the Tower, 20th June following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49; afterwards removed to Windsor.—*Humphrey*, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI., and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.—*Edward IV.*, born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III; elected king, March 3, 1461; and before his coronation obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 36,776 fell, and not one prisoner taken but

the earl of Devonshire, March 29; crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, March 1, 1465; crowned the 26th following.—Henry was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1464; released and restored, 1470. Edward caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died of a surfeit at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed, March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son, *Edward V.*, born Nov. 4, 1470; proclaimed king at London, April 9, 1483; deposed June 20, following; and, with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.—*Richard III.*, duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV., born 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI., prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood; afterwards married his widow; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected king, June 20, and crowned July 6, following; ditto at York, Aug. 18; lost his queen, March 16, 1484; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by *Henry VII.*, born 1455; who landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field; was elected king, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, the same year; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned Nov. 25, 1487, following; defeated Lambert Simnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, £186,250, besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son, Arthur, to princess Catherine of Spain, Nov. 14, 1501; prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, Feb. 11, following, and was buried at Westminster.—Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, Oct. 9, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she married, May 2, 1515, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.—Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1501; died of a consumption at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 54; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son, *Henry VIII.*, born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24, following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June, 1520, and again at Boulogne, Oct. 11, 1532; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; in Nov. 1534, he was declared Head of the Church by parliament; divorced queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyn, Nov. 14, 1532; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in the presence of his whole court, and received the first-fruits and tenths; was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen, to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved and plundered the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8, following, and

beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 13, 1542; his title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, Jan. 24, 1544, to this king and his successors; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his only son, *Edward VI.*, born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; died of consumption, at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin, *Jane Grey*, born 1537; proclaimed queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Apr. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of *Mary*, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed July 9, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1, following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; buried at Westminster, and succeeded by her half-sister, *Elizabeth*, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary, queen of Scots, fled to England, May 17, 1568, and was imprisoned at Tutbury castle, Dec. 3, 1569; Elizabeth relieved the protestants in France with 100,000 crowns, besides artillery, 1568; a marriage proposed between the queen and the duke of Anjou, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary, queen of Scots, at Fotheringay castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, Feb. 25, 1601; the queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, succeeded by the son of Mary, queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland. *James I.*, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned king of Scotland, July 29, 1567, at 13 months 8 days old; married Anne, princess of Denmark, Aug. 20, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled king of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7, following; lost his eldest son, Henry, prince of Wales, Nov. 5, 1612, aged 18 (his funeral expenses amounted to £16,016); married his daughter Elizabeth to the prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; went to Scotland, March 14, 1617; returned Sept. 15, 1618; lost his queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by *Charles I.*, born Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, Aug. 1641; returned Nov. 25, following; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22, following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for £400,000, Aug 8, following; seized by cornet Joyce, at Holmby, June 4, 1646; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; closely confined in Carisbrook castle, Dec. 1, following; removed to Windsor castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's, Jan. 15, 1649; brought to trial, Jan. 20, condemned, 27, beheaded at Whitehall, 30, aged 49, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669. *Oliver Cromwell*, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a lieutenant-general, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, Aug. 13, 1649; returned May, 1650; made protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by fall-

ing from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of king, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658; and was succeeded by his son, *Richard Cromwell*, proclaimed protector, Sept. 4, 1658; resigned April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 90. *Charles II.*, born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 25, 1660, and the throne restored; crowned April 23, 1661; married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died, Dec. 30, 1705. *James II.*, born Oct. 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept, 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1678; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 6; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, following, aged 35; James's queen had a son, born, June 10, 1688; the king fled from his palace, Dec. 10, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and carried back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 3, following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Sept. 6, 1701. *William III.*, prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690; and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1690; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 26, 1702; died, March 8, aged 52; was buried Apr. 12, following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown. *Mary*, William's queen, born April, 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694. aged 32, and was buried at Westminster. *Anne*, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had eighteen children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 23, following; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 35; the queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by *George I.*, elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, born May 28, 1660; created duke of Cambridge, &c., Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II., died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed August 1, 1714; landed Sept. 18, following; died on his journey to Hanover, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder.—*George II.*, born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the princess Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburgh-Anspach, 1705; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.—*Frederick Lewis*, prince of Wales, son of George II., born Jan. 20, 1707; arrived in England, Dec. 1728; married Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbidden the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue, Augusta, born

Aug. 11, 1737, afterwards duchess of Brunswick; George Augustus, afterwards king of England; Edward Augustus, born March 25, 1759, died duke of York, Sept. 17, 1769; Eliza Caroline, born Jan. 10, 1740, died Sept. 1759; William Henry, born Nov. 23, 1743, duke of Gloucester, died Aug. 25, 1805; Henry Frederick born Nov. 7, 1745, duke of Cumberland, married Oct. 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham, and died without issue, Sept. 18, 1780; Louisa Anne, born May 29, 1748, died May 21, 1768; Frederick William, born May 24, 1750, died May 10, 1765; Caroline Matilda, born July 22, 1759, died queen of Denmark, 1775. His princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.—*George III.*, eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day. His issue were: 1. George prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), born Aug. 12, 1762; married Apr. 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the duke of Brunswick (by Augusta, the eldest sister of George III.), born May 17, 1768, by whom he had issue, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, who died Nov. 6, 1817. 2. Frederick, duke of York, bishop of Osnaburg, born Aug. 16, 1763; married at Berlin Oct. 1, and again by the archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 21, to Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catherina, princess-royal of Prussia, who was born May 7, 1767; died Jan. 5, 1827. 3. William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765, duke of Clarence; passed through all the ranks of the navy, but received no command (afterwards William IV.) 4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; married, May 17, 1797, to Frederick William, duke (afterwards king) of Wurtemburg, who died 1816. 5. Edward, duke of Kent, born Nov. 2, 1767; died Jan. 23, 1820. 6. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768. 7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770. 8. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married to the dowager princess of Salms, Aug. 29, 1814. 9. Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, born Jan. 27, 1773. 10. Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774; died, July 8, 1850. 11. Mary, born April 25, 1776; married to William Frederick, duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816. 12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777. 13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783. 14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 20, 1782. 15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783; died Nov. 2, 1810. *George IV.*, eldest son of George III., born Aug. 12, 1762; married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8, 1795; assumed the office of regent, 1810; succeeded to the throne, Jan. 29, 1820; died June 26, 1830. Queen Caroline died Aug. 27, 1821. Princess Charlotte of Wales born, his only issue, Jan. 7, 1796; married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of Belgium, May 2, 1816; died in child-bed, Nov. 6, 1817.—*William IV.* born Aug. 21, 1765; married July 13, 1818, Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born July 13, 1792; was appointed Lord High Admiral in 1827; succeeded his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830; died June 20, 1837; succeeded by *Victoria*, only daughter of the duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and has had issue, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest, Aug. 6, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25, 1846; Louisa Carolina Alberta, March 18, 1848; Arthur Patrick Albert, May 1, 1850; and Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7, 1853.

ENGLAND, DURATION OF REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS OF, CORRESPONDING WITH THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA, FROM 1066 TO 1852.

Wm. Conq. Oct. 14.		Edward I. Nov. 16.		Richard III. June 22.		James II. Feb. 6.	
1	1066	1	1272	1	1483	1	1685
22	1087	36	1307	3	1485	4	1688
Wm. Rufus. Sept. 9.		Edward II. July 7.		Henry VII. Aug. 22.		Wm. & Mary. Feb. 13.	
1	1087	1	1307	1	1485	1	1688
14	1100	20	1326	25	1509	15	1702
Henry I. August 1.		Edward III. Jan 25.		Henry VIII. April 21.		Anne. March 8.	
1	1100	1	1326	1	1509	1	1702
36	1135	52	1377	38	1547	13	1714
Stephen. Dec. 2.		Richard II. June 21.		Edward VI. Jan. 29.		George I. Aug. 1.	
1	1135	1	1377	1	1547	1	1714
20	1154	23	1399	8	1553	14	1727
Henry II. Oct. 25.		Henry IV. Sept. 29.		Queen Mary. July 6.		George II. June 11.	
1	1154	1	1399	1	1553	1	1727
36	1189	14	1413	6	1558	24	1760
Richard I. Aug. 13.		Henry V. March 20.		Elizabeth. Nov. 17.		George III. Oct. 25.	
1	1189	1	1413	1	1558	1	1760
11	1199	11	1422	45	1603	60	1820
John. April 6.		Henry VI. Aug. 31.		James I. March 24.		George IV. Jan. 29.	
1	1199	1	1422	1	1603	1	1820
18	1216	39	1461	22	1625	10	1830
Henry III. Oct. 17.		Edward IV. March 5.		Charles I. March 27.		William IV June 26.	
1	1216	1	1461	1	1625	1	1830
57	1272	24	1483	Jan. 30, 1649		7	1837
		Edward V. April 9.		Charles II. May 29.		Victoria. June 20	
		1	1483	1	1660*	1	1837
				Feb. 6, 1685			

* It is sometimes the custom to omit twelve years, during the Commonwealth, and to give the date from the death of Charles I. to Charles II.

N.B.—Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor: for example, George IV. began, Jan. 29, 1820; the first year of his reign is complete, Jan. 28, 1821.

England, occurrences in history of:—the Danes first appeared on the English coast, 783; destroy Canterbury and London in two invasions, 867, 871; Alfred fights 56 battles with them during his reign, 871 and 899; frames his laws, 890; his survey, 896; divided England into counties, 899; died, 900; the Danes massacred, 1002; Ethelred II. fled to Normandy for protection from the Danes under Swein, 1003; returned, 1014; the Danes ravage all England, 1017; the Saxon line restored, 1042; the Norman line began, under William I., 1066; the government settled, 1067; western insurrection subdued, 1068; English turned out of their estates, and monasteries plundered by William and his minions, 1070; feudal law established, 1070; doomsday book compiled, 1081; New Forest formed, lands unjustly seized for the purpose, 1082; war with France, 1087; William II. invaded Normandy, 1090; war with Scotland, 1093; Robert of Normandy sold his empire to William II. for 10,000 marks, 1097; Henry I. seized the English crown, 1100; Duke Robert, the rightful heir, invaded England, 1101; treaty by which Robert resigned England for a pension, signed, 1102; Normandy conquered by Henry I., 1106: stealing first made capital, as well as coining; a charter granted to London by Henry; died, 1135; Matilda the rightful heir, 1135; Stephen usurped the throne, setting Matilda aside; battle of the standard, the Scotch defeated, 1138; she landed in England, 1139; crowned at Winchester, 1141; and was besieged there, 1141; retired into Normandy, 1146, after defeating Stephen; compromise between Prince Henry and Stephen, 1153; Henry II. succeeded, 1155; Becket murdered, 1171; the constitutions of Clarendon, 1164; Ireland conquered, 1172; England divided into circuits for judicial administration, 1176; war with Scotland, 1173; William, king of Scotland, defeated and taken prisoner, 1174; the Scotch king and his nobles made to do homage for all his possessions, 1175; Berwick, Roxburgh, and Edinburgh, put into the hands of the English, 1175; English laws digested by Glanville, 1181; war with France, 1189; Richard I. sets out for the crusade, 1189; Richard I. made prisoner in Germany, is ransomed for 150,000 marks, 1194; war with France, 1199; coats of arms first introduced; Normandy taken from King John, 1204; the pope interdicts England, and excommunicates John, 1208; insurrection of the barons, and signature of Magna Charta, 1215; usurpations of the barons, 1259, 1260; civil wars of the barons, 1263; plunder and massacre of 500 Jews by the Londoners, 1263; battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264; the first free parliament summoned at Maserbridge, 1265; battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1266; assize of bread fixed, 35 Henry III.; Wales conquered, 1276; annexed to the crown, 1286; homage from Scotland, 1291; war with France, 1295; burgesses summoned to parliament, 1279; battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298; Scotland subdued, 1299; war with Scotland, 1311; battle of Bannockburn, 1314; Edward II. dethroned and murdered, 1327; war with Scotland, battle of Halidon Hill, July 19. 1333; battle of Crecy, Aug. 26, 1346; battle of Nevil's Cross, and king of Scotland taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346; Calais taken, 1347; battle of Poictiers, and capture of the king of France, 1356; peace of Brittany, May 8, 1360; law-pleading in English, 1362; war anew with France, 1368; insurrection of Tyler and Straw, June 12, 1381; death of Wickliffe, 1385; murder of Richard II. at Pomfret castle, 1399; insurrection in England, 1400; in Wales, 1401; the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403; Lollards persecuted, 1414; invasion of France, 1415; battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; revenue of the crown, *temp.* Henry V., £55,714: 10: 10; Henry VI. crowned

at Paris, Dec. 1, 1430; decline of the English power in France, 1440; Henry deposed by Edward of the line of York, 1461; Queen Margaret and her son taken at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471; the prince murdered, May 21, 1471; Henry murdered, June 20, 1471; battle of Bosworth Field, 1485; yeomen of the guard appointed by Henry VII., the first standing troops in England, 1488; Henry VII. sells his claim to the sovereignty of France to Louis, 1492; death of Prince Arthur, 1502; Henry VIII. marries his brother's widow, 1509; interview in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, May 31, 1520; Henry VIII. styled Defender of the Faith by the pope, 1521; head of the church by the protestants, having seized upon the church property, 1532; divorces his first wife Catherine, May 23, 1532; Sir T. More beheaded, 1535; Henry VIII. married Anna Boleyn, Nov. 14, 1532; beheaded her, May 19, 1536, and the next day married Jane Seymour, who died Oct. 12, 1537; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, Sept., 1540; married Catherine Howard, Aug. 8, 1540; beheaded her, Feb. 13, 1442; married Catherine Parr, July 12, 1543; died, Jan. 28, 1547; Cromwell Lord Essex beheaded, 1540; title of king of Ireland confirmed by act of parliament, 1543; Edward VI. promoted the reformation, 1547; Book of Common Prayer and the church service established, 1552; Queen Mary restored catholicism, 1555; execution of Lady Jane Grey, and her husband, father, and relations, 1554; Queen Mary married Philip of Spain; Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer executed, 1555, 1556; Calais retaken by the French, 1558; protestantism established by Elizabeth, 1558; Mary Queen of Scots executed, 1587; the Spanish armada threatens England, 1588; Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601; England and Scotland united under James I., 1604; gunpowder plot, 1605; the Bible first translated, 1611; death of Shakespeare, 1616; Raleigh beheaded, 1618; Charles I. married Queen Henrietta of France; Lord Bacon died, 1626; assassination of Buckingham, 1628; Hampden's trial, 1637; Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641; the war between the parliament and the king commenced, 1642; Laud beheaded, 1644; Charles I. executed, Jan. 30, 1649; Oliver Cromwell protector, 1653; death of, 1658; Richard Cromwell protector, 1658; resigned, April 22, 1659; Charles II. returned to the throne, 1660; the plague ravaged England, and destroyed 68,000 persons in London, 1665; great fire of London, 1666; death of Milton, 1674; the habeas corpus act passed, 1678; Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney put to death, 1683; Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, 1685; abdication of James II.; William III. proclaimed, 1688; union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1707, as Great Britain; accession of the house of Hanover, 1714; Scotch rebellion, 1715; death of Marlborough, 1722; of Newton, 1726; second Scotch rebellion, 1745; the Scotch rebel peers, Kilmarnock, Lovat, and Balmerino, beheaded, 1746; new style introduced, Sept. 3, 1752; Gen. Wolfe slain, 1759; coronation of George III. and his Queen, (*see* English Sovereigns), Sept. 22, 1761; Isle of Man annexed in sovereignty to Great Britain; American war commenced, 1775; death of Chatham, 1778; independence of the United States acknowledged, Nov. 30, 1782; death of the young pretender at Rome, 1788; George III. first becomes insane, Oct. 12, 1788; recovers, 1789; first coalition to restore the Bourbons in France, June 26, 1792; habeas corpus suspended, 1794; cash payments suspended by the bank, 1797; second suspension of the habeas corpus, Aug. 28, 1798; Hatfield attempted to shoot George III., May 11, 1800; found to be insane; habeas corpus again suspended, April 19, 1801; the union with Ireland, 1801; treaty

of Amiens, March 27, 1801; war renewed against France, April 29, 1803; battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson falls, Oct. 21, 1805; death of William Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806; Lord Melville impeached, but acquitted, 1806; death of Fox, Sept. 13, 1806; Duke of York impeached by Colonel Wardle, Jan. 26, 1807; Sir Francis Burdett arrested, and riots subsequently, April 6, 1810; George III. again insane, Nov. 2, 1810; Prince of Wales declared regent, Feb. 5, 1811; Percival, prime minister, assassinated, May 11, 1812; war with America, June 18, 1812; peace with France, April 14, 1814; Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia visit England, June 7, 1814; peace with America, Dec. 24, 1814; battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815; Spa field meeting, Dec. 2, 1816; green bag enquiries, Feb. 2, 1817; habeas corpus suspended, Feb. 21, 1817; cash payments at the bank partly resumed, Sept. 22, 1817; Princess Charlotte of Wales died in childbirth, Nov. 6, 1817; Queen Charlotte died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818; Manchester reform meeting, and unprovoked attack by yeomanry on the people, Aug. 16, 1819; death of George III., Jan. 29, 1820; trial of Queen Caroline, 1820; coronation of George IV., July 17, 1821; death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7, 1821; death of Byron in Greece, April 19, 1824; of the Duke of York, Jan. 22, 1827; of Canning, Aug. 8, 1827; catholic emancipation bill passed, April 13, 1829; death of George IV., June 26, 1830; cholera morbus appeared first in England, Oct. 26, 1831; parliamentary reform bill passed, June 7, 1832; slavery abolished, Aug. 1, 1834; municipal reform act passed, Sept. 9, 1835; death of William IV., June 20, 1837. (The crown of Hanover separated from that of England finally.) Coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838; marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10, 1840; Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9, 1841; King of Prussia visited England, Jan. 24, 1842; Queen visits the chateau d'Eu and the Orleans family, Sept. 2, 1843; the King of Saxony visited England, May 28, 1844; the Emperor of Russia, June 1, 1844; King Louis Philippe, Oct. 7, 1844; the Queen visited Germany, Aug 9, 1845; the royal family of France take up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848; chartist meeting in London, April 10, 1848; the cholera reappears in England, 1848, 1849; death of the Queen Dowager, Dec. 2, 1849; the Great Exhibition of manufactures and industry of all nations projected and announced, April 23, 1850; death of Sir Robert Peel, July 2, 1850; the Queen visited Belgium, Aug. 21, 1850; opening of the Great Exhibition of manufactures and industry by the Queen, May 1; closed, Oct. 14, 1851; Lord John Russell's administration resigned, Feb. 23, 1852; death of the Duke of Wellington, Sept. 14; public funeral of, Nov. 18, 1852; resignation of Earl Derby's administration, Dec. 25, and formation of a ministry by the Earl of Aberdeen, Dec. 28, 1852.

ENGLAND, New, United States of North America, settled early in the 17th century by individuals who were victims of the religious intolerance of the Stuarts, 1607; Plymouth company settled there, 1620.

ENGLISH College at Rome, founded 854.

ENGLISH Language ordered to be used in law pleadings by Edward III., in place of the French, 1344.

ENGLISH Language and Dress ordered to be used in Ireland, 1536; English ordered to be used in all lawsuits in place of Latin, 1731.

ENGLISH parents and guardians forbidden to sell their children out of England, 1000.

ENGRAVING on Copperplate invented 1423; and was produced first in Germany about 1450; in Italy, 1460; the earliest known date of a copperplate, 1461; etching invented, 1582; mezzotinto, in-

vented by Siegen, and improved by prince Rupert, 1648, and by Le Prince; crayon engraving invented in France by Bonnet, 1769; on steel-plates softened and then hardened, by Perkins, 1810; on wood revived by Albert Durer, 1511, and in England by Bewick and others; on glass by M. Boudier of Paris, 1709.

ENGRAVINGS, statutes to protect copyright, 16 and 18 George III., 1775, and 1777.

ENGRAVING by Lithography, invented by Senefelder, 1798 and 1808; introduced into England, 1817.

ENGRAVINGS and Lithographs, in France, 4519 published in 1852.

ENNISKILLEN town defended itself against Elizabeth, 1595; against James II., 1689; 1500 of the rebels defeated General M'Carty, with 6000 men, July 20, 1689.

ENTOMOLOGY made a science by Linnæus, 1739; the Entomological Society of London instituted, 1806.

ENTAILING Estates introduced by a statute, 1279.

ENTERTAINMENT, Places of, to be licensed by law, 1752.

EPIGRAM, a short inscription, either moral, satirical, or mortuary, invented by the Greeks: of the Romans, Martial, 90, and Ausonius, 390, have left the best specimens.

EPIPHANY, feast of, instituted 813.

EPISCOPY, the rule over the clergy by bishops, begun early in the catholic church which names the Apostle Peter as the first. The bishop of Rome afterwards became Pope. Bishops came into England with St. Augustine about 596; into Ireland somewhat earlier; Episcopy abolished in Scotland at the revolution of 1688: but the followers of the English church, who are sectarians there, as in America, have bishops, who preside over the inferior degrees of the clergy.

EPSOM, Mineral Spring discovered at, 1630.

EQUESTRIAN Statue of Louis II., of France, founded at one casting, 1699; till then never done.

EPOCH or Epocha, the periods of certain important events, which serve to regulate the dates of other events of inferior moment which may follow or have preceded them. The creation, 4004; the deluge, 2348; the Argonautic Expedition, 1225; the destruction of Troy, 1184; the first Olympiad, 776; the foundation of Rome, 753; of Nabonasar, 747; the Selucidæ, 312; the battle of Actium, 38, all before Christ, are noted Epochs. The Christian, or year 1 of Christ; the epoch of Diocletian, 284. The space from epoch to epoch is the era, thus the Christian era began in the year 1, and has extended to 1853; the terms are frequently used as synonymous. The Christian epoch or era was introduced into Italy in 525; into England, 816; the era of Nabonasar is remarkable because of its connection with the astronomical observations made at Babylon, it began Feb. 747; that of the death of Alexander 320 A.C., the Christian or the year 1, was 3962 of the world according to the Jewish reckoning. The Mahometans began their hegira from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, in 622; the Greek Olympiads began in the year of the world 3187. When Constantinople was taken, the reckoning by Olympiads ceased, and the Greeks reckoned by indictions each of 15 years, beginning 313 A.D. The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 3113 from the creation, and afterwards from the 16th of Augustus, 3936 of the world; this was also used in Spain until the reign of Ferdinand the catholic. The Jews had many epochs, nor can much reliance be placed on their dates before the time of Solomon. They reckoned from the creation, the beginning of time: from the deluge, which they give in 2656 before Christ; from the confusion of tongues, 2786; from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea, 2021; from the Egyptian exode, 2451; from the year of Jubilee, 2499; from Solo-

mon's temple perfected, 2932; from the captivity of Babylon, 3357.

Ermine, order of knighthood in France, 1450; in Naples, 1463.

Escurial, Spain, built 1562; cost 6,000,000 ducats.

Esher Place, Surrey, built 1414.

Erfurth built, 476; university of, 1390; ceded to Prussia, 1802; taken by the French, 1806; Napoleon and Alexander of Russia met here and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808.

Espierres, battle of, the French attacked the English and Austrians, but were repulsed, May 22, 1794.

Esquire, a title first given to persons of fortune, not attendants upon knights, 1345.

Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded Feb. 25, 1601.

Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 26, 1540.

Essling, battle of, between the French and the Austrians, May 21, and 22, 1809, when the bridge over the Danube being destroyed, the French were compelled to retreat, but regained their superiority at Wagram soon afterwards.

Etching on copper with aqua fortis invented, 1512.

Ethelbert's Tower, Canterbury, built 1047.

Ether, Nitric, discovered by Kunkel, 1681; muriatic, 1759; acetic, by Count Lauraguais; the same year, hydriodic by Gay Lussac, and phosphoric by M. Boullay.

Ether and Chloroform used to deaden pain in surgical and obstetrical operations; the discovery as to the æsthetic qualities of ether, made by Mr. Morton of Boston, in 1846; as to chloroform, by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, in 1848.

Etna Mount, eruptions of, 1693 years before Christ, and 734, 777, and 425, 125, 121, and 43. After Christ, 40, 253, 420, 1012, 1159, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, 1669, 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811; seven new craters opened in 1830; the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832.

Eton College founded by Henry VI., 1441; rebuilt 1569; John Stanberry the first provost, 1447.

Eugene, Prince, born 1663; united in the career of victory with Marlborough; defeated the Grand Vizier of Turkey at Peterwarden, Aug. 5, 1716; died 1736, aged 73.

Euclid, his Elements first printed at Basil, 1533.

Eustatia, Island of, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French, 1689; by the English, 1690; again, Feb. 3, 1781; retaken same year; taken by the English in 1801, and 1810; restored 1814.

Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, are so denominated; the first wrote in the Hebrew, the other three in the Greek tongue. There were 200 variations in the readings of the evangelists found at the council of Nice, 325.

Events, General: The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable books in manuscript, burnt by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, at the command of the caliph Omar, A.D. 636. The amphitheatre at Fidonia, now Castel Giubelio, fell in, and 50,000 people were killed, A.D. 26; 170 Roman ladies suffered death for poisoning their husbands, 331; a column of fire appeared in the air at Rome for 30 days, 390; the country of Palestine infested with swarms of locusts, that darkened the air, devouring the fruits of the earth; they died, and, causing a stench, thus occasioned a pestilential fever, 406; a similar circumstance occurred in France, 873; a prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands, on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire, 1059;

Prince William, eldest son of Henry I., with his newly-married bride, daughter to the Earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the king's children, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost in coming from Normandy, 1120; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence like a mountain; remained so several hours, then sunk in as suddenly with a horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, 1179; the river Gulen, in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1334, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.; the monastery of St. John, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381; Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; her skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494; on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1571, Marcley Hill, near Hereford, moved from its situation, continued in motion till the Monday following, carrying along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface, overthrew a chapel in its way, formed a large hill twelve fathoms high, and leaving a chasm forty feet deep, and thirty-two long, where it stood before; a similar prodigy happened at Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire, 1533; sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking Church, Tower Street, by the accidental firing of some gunpowder at a ship-chandler's Jan. 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church; 3000 people killed at Gravelines, by an explosion from a magazine, 1654; a hill at Buckley, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on July 8, 1657, into a pit of water so deep, that the tops of the trees were not to be seen; an unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noonday in England, so that no person could see to read, Jan. 12, 1679; on April 6, 1679, a village called Boisa, near Turin, suddenly sunk, together with above 200 of the inhabitants, and was never after seen. A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680; above 100 men were killed in Dublin by the blowing up of a magazine of 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693; the family seat of Borge, near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake, 14 persons and 200 head of cattle were drowned, 1702; a body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation: it lasted from the evening of Mar. 6, till three o'clock the next morning, 1715; a fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-show, when 120 persons lost their lives, 1727; the heart of a man was found at Waverley, in Surrey, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731; 100 yards of the north end of the island of Portland sunk into the sea, which did £4000 damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735; the pier, with part of the land (nearly half a mile square,) washed into the sea, Feb., 1792; the roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 10, 1742; the Victory man-of-war, of 100 guns, lost, with Adm. Balchen, 1100 men, and about 50 gentlemen volunteers, Oct. 1744; a scaffold, built for spectators to see Lord Lovat beheaded, fell down; several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747; the Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 10, 1758; the floor of the session-hall, at Poole, in Monmouthshire, fell when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons, Aug. 11, 1758; the Prince George man-of-war burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758; the York Indiaman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14,

1758; an Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, was lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, Sept. 1760; the roof of the opera-house at Rome fell in, Jan. 18, 1762; Lady Molesworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764; a flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation: 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case, the jewels in the ears of others, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769; at the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the dauphin's marriage (afterwards Louis XVI.,) the passages were so stopped up, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; nearly 1000 persons lost their lives, Mar. 31, 1770; the Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771; at Chester, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772; the river Pever, in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and 10 acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773; at Chambery, in Sardinia, 18 persons, and several houses, were destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773; at Abbeville, in France, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed 150 of the inhabitants, and 100 houses; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773; 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, June, 1776; the London East Indiaman run down by the Russell man-of-war, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778; 400 of the inhabitants of Saragossa, in Spain, perished by a fire that burnt down the playhouse, Dec., 1778. The vault under the church at Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, gave way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of six hundred persons, 1778; the Boyne man-of-war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, and great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, April 30, 1795; the bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were upon and under it, Feb. 22, 1779; the Royal George, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth; Admiral Kempenfelt and the crew lost; there were nearly 100 women and 200 Jews on board; news arrived at the Admiralty, Aug. 30, 1782. The Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug., 1782; in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, a large plantation, with all the buildings, was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784; at Winster, in Derbyshire, nearly sixty people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25, 1785; an unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c., in North America, on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1785; the tower of the church of East Grinstead, in Sussex, fell down, Nov. 14, 1785; the floor of the session-house at New Malton, Yorkshire, gave way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9, 1785; at Montpelier, in France, a booth, wherein a play was performing, fell, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786; the playhouse at Bury, in Lancashire, containing upwards of 300 persons, fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed, and many had their limbs broken, July 5, 1787; the ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent, sunk nearly 30 feet, June, 1788; at Corfu, a magazine was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000lb of powder, and 600 bomb-

shells blew up, and killed 180 men, Mar. 11, 1789; the Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec. 1789; on the last day of the year 1790, there was so thick a fog at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way along the streets, but ran against each other, even though they had lights in their hands; about 250 perished by falling into the canals; in Crown-court, near Moorfields, Mrs. Clitherow, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791; at a theatrical entertainment at Clermont Ferrand, in France, the floor of the apartment gave way, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 were much wounded, Dec., 1791; the Union Packet of Dover was lost off Calais, Jan. 28, 1792; a similar accident had not happened for 105 years before; at Lublin, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town broken, and above 90 killed or dangerously wounded, by an explosion, occasioned by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, June 28, 1792; the lake of Harantoreen, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground, Mar. 25, 1792; a proclamation was issued against "seditious meetings and publications," the commencement of the struggle between the House of Commons and the people, May 21, 1792; a proclamation calling out the militia, and announcing "danger to the constitution," from evil-disposed persons acting in concert with persons in foreign parts, Dec. 1, 1792; a piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants saved themselves, Feb., 1793. On 4th April, 1793, a spot of ground at Caplow wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high; and a yew-tree was removed 40 yards without receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it. At Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793; trials of Muir, Palmer, and Gerald, 1793; the barracks of Youghal, in Ireland, blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793; the bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high-road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least 20 feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c., Dec. 20, 1793; at the Little Theatre, Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trod to death, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, Feb. 3, 1794, several others were greatly bruised, of whom some died; the theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and the audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794; green-bag charges against societies suspected of sedition; habeas corpus suspended; at Grenelle, near Paris, by an explosion occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, nearly 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794; the arsenal at Bandau blown up, Dec. 20, 1794; the arsenal at Corunna, in Spain, destroyed by fire, 60 persons killed and 50 wounded, March 11, 1794; habeas corpus again suspended, January; bill against seditious meetings; Woggis, near Lucerne, swallowed up by an internal current, Aug. 4, 1795; the floor of a Methodist meeting-house, at Leeds, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a child, were killed, and nearly 80 persons dreadfully wounded, May 29, 1766; the theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the

falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug. 1796; the Amphion frigate blown up, at Plymouth, Sept. 22, 1796, and three-fourths of the crew perished; insurrection act, and other strong measures, adopted in Ireland against "United Irishmen," also a bill for the prevention of seditious meetings, 1797; Ireland put under martial law,—the rebellion, which continued two years, and occasioned the destruction of 100,000 lives, 1798; suspension of habeas corpus act renewed in England, Jan. 1799; the Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, burnt by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800; only 150 persons saved; suspension of habeas corpus act renewed, bill against seditious meetings revived, bill indemnifying individuals who had detained or imprisoned disaffected persons contrary to law, 1801; martial law renewed in Ireland, and habeas corpus suspended there, 1803; habeas corpus again suspended in Ireland, 1805; insurrection act renewed for Ireland, 1807; Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower for calling the House of Commons corrupt, and its proceedings illegal, Mar. 1810; proclamation in Ireland for arresting all persons concerned in electing Catholic committees, 1811; bill for establishing watch and ward, and preventing disturbances, first occasioned by frame-breaking riots at Nottingham, but extended to the whole kingdom, 1812; bill authorising search for, and seizure of, arms, and the entrance of houses by force on suspicion, in Britain, June, 1812; bill for repressing disorders in Ireland, 1814; petitions for reform, numerously and zealously signed by the labouring classes in all parts of the country, for the first time in the history of Britain, Nov. 1816; powder-mills at Dartford blew up, when three persons perished, and the effects were felt at 30 miles' distance, 1827; Rev. Robert Taylor convicted of blasphemy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Oct. 24, 1827; the tide rose three times within two hours upon the Kentish coast, Oct. 31, 1827; bank-notes, amount £20,000, stolen from the Warwick mail, opposite Furnival's Inn, Holborn, Nov. 21, 1827; first stone of New London Bridge, on the city side, laid by R. L. Jones, chairman of the Bridge Committee, Dec. 28, 1827; cliff at Ringstead, opposite to Weymouth, commenced burning, 1827; E. G. Wakefield convicted of unlawfully carrying off Miss Turner, March 23, 1827; Thames Tunnel gave way, when six men were drowned, Jan. 12, 1828; Brunswick Theatre fell down during rehearsal, many lives lost, Feb. 28, 1828; Mr. O'Connell, a Roman Catholic, returned to parliament for the county Clare, July 5, 1828; queen of Portugal visited London, Oct. 6, 1828; St. Katherine's Dock opened, Oct. 25, 1828; Burke, the Irish murderer, who killed his victims by suffocation, executed at Edinburgh, June 28, 1829; Farringdon Market opened, Nov. 20, 1829; Manchester Railway opened, Sept. 15, 1830; suspension bridge at Broughton, Manchester, fell in while the 60th rifle brigade were passing over, April 1, 1831; Frolic steamer lost off the coast of South Wales, April, 1831; Exeter Hall, Strand, opened March 29, 1831; Colonel Brereton, who commanded the troops at Bristol during the riots, shot himself, rather than go through the court-martial to which he was amenable, Jan. 13, 1832; Dr. Bell, who promulgated the Madras system of education in England, died, Jan. 28, 1832, leaving £100,000 for the promotion of education; the Experiment vessel, bound to Canada, wrecked off Calais, and 25 emigrants perished, April 15, 1832; royal assent given to the reform bill, June 7, 1832; William IV. assaulted at Ascot races, by one Collins, a seaman, June 19, 1832; nineteen boats lost with their crews, off the Shetland Islands, in a storm, July

17, 1832; Pinney, mayor of Bristol, tried for neglect of duty during the Bristol riots, Oct. 26, 1832; the citadel of Antwerp besieged and taken by the French, Oct. 24; St. Dunstan's church rebuilt: statue to Canning erected in Palace yard; Surrey Zoological Gardens opened; Cold-Bath-Fields political meeting, 1833; shock of an earthquake in Nottinghamshire and at Chichester, 1833; Captain Ross returned from his Arctic expedition, after four years' absence, 1833; session of parliament closed, Aug. 29, 1833; dramatic copyright bill passed, 1833; Hungerford Market built, and St. George's Hospital rebuilt, 1833; earl Grey retired from public life, 1834; ministry dismissed, and Sir Robert Peel and the duke of Wellington came into office for four months only, 1834; parliament dissolved, Dec. 30, 1834; houses of parliament destroyed by fire, Sept. 16, 1834; the workmen of London, 30,000 in number, petition the king in their behalf, 1834; incendiary fires; and the duke of Wellington elected chancellor of Oxford; parliament sat from Feb. 4, to Aug. 15, 1834; approaches made to London Bridge, 1834; Duke of York's column, Waterloo Place, erected, 1834; general election, Jan. 1835; new minister, Lord Melbourne, took office, and Peel went out, April, 1835; Marquis Camden elected chancellor of Cambridge; parliamentary session lasted from Feb. 9, to Sept. 10, 1835: copyright in lectures bill passed, 1835; for regulating newspapers; postage to foreign parts; and prison regulations, 1835; Surgeons' Hall restored, Fishmongers' Hall rebuilt, and Goldsmiths' Hall, 1835; new silver coinage of groats, 1836; in February, March, and April, the sees of Dublin, Ely, Lichfield, Coventry, Killaloe, and Clonfert, all became vacant, 1836; parliament sat from Feb. 4, to Aug. 20, 1836; slave treaty with Spain and slave compensation bill passed, also a law of cessio bonorum, and of postage on newspapers, with a reduction of stamp duty, 1836; an equestrian statue of Geo. III. erected at Charing Cross; Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, restored, 1836; Peel elected lord rector of Glasgow university, 1837; king William IV. died, June 20, 1837; the duke of Cumberland departed to be king of Hanover, 1837; king and queen of Belgium visited England, 1837; the queen dined in the city, on Lord Mayor's day; Birmingham political union met at Newhall Hill, 100,000 persons present, 1837; parliament sat from Jan. 31, to July 17, 1837; postage duties bill passed, 1837; municipal corporation reform, 1837; a marble arch erected in St. James's Park, since removed to Cumberland Gate, 1837; Liverpool and Birmingham railway opened, 1837; the Royal Exchange burned, 1838; the Great Western steamer crossed the Atlantic in 15 days, 1838; Queen Victoria crowned, and a grand entertainment given by the city of London to the foreign princes and ambassadors present at the coronation, 1838; agitation by the Chartists, 1838; parliament opened, Nov. 15, 1837, in November adjourned, and then continued open to Aug. 16, 1838; slavery abolition act amended; international copyright bill passed; and Irish tithe commutation act passed, 1838; Polytechnic Institute established; Jews' synagogue, Great St. Helen's, built, 1838; violent hurricane, Jan. 1839; grand duke of Russia visited England, 1839; Lord Melbourne resigned office in May, and Sir Robert Peel was commanded to form an administration, but was unsuccessful, and Lord Melbourne resumed office, 1839; the queen announced her intention of marrying, and the 4d. rate of postage came in, preparatory to the penny rate, 1839; there were Chartist riots at Birmingham and Newport, and lives lost, 1839; the session of parliament, from Nov. 5, to Aug. 27, 1839; the copyrights

design, penny postage, and metropolis police courts bills, passed, 1839; and the bill for establishing county and district constables; the Reform Club House, Pall-Mall, was completed, and Bow bridge opened, 1839; penny postage came into operation, 1840; the Queen married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, at St. James's; a lunatic, named Oxford, fired a pistol at the Queen; the Princess-Royal born, 1840; new stamps and envelopes for letters first used; the duke of Northumberland elected chancellor of Cambridge, 1840; parliamentary session from Jan. 16, to Aug. 11; prince Albert had £30,000 settled upon him; act passed for regulating railways, and for the population returns, 1840; Wesleyan Centenary Hall opened in Bishopsgate street, 1840; the new Exchange begun, 1841; Wynyard House burned down, and meetings for a revision of the commercial code, and repeal of the corn laws, held, 1841; dean of York deprived for simony; Astley's theatre burned down; a general election, 1840; the Melbourne ministry resigned, and Sir R. Peel took office; the prince of Wales born, Nov. 9, 1841; session of parliament from Jan. 6, to June 2; the new parliament met, Aug. 19; prorogued, Oct. 7, 1841; bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, passed; St. George's, and the Assize court edifices, Liverpool, opened; Surrey pauper lunatic asylum erected; the Great Western railway opened to Paddington, from Bristol, 1841; the Court visited Portsmouth and Scotland, 1842; Chartist riots in the potteries; parliament opened, Feb. 3; adjourned, Aug. 12, 1842; laws amended for the importation of corn; law for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet prisons; to amend the law of copyright, 1842; for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to amend the statutes of bankruptcy, 1842; the Temple church restored, and tidal dock at Southampton opened, 1842; duke of Sussex died in April, 1843; princess Alice born, April 25, 1843; schisms in the church of Scotland produced a disruption of a large part of its ministers, 1843; Feargus O'Connor and 56 Chartists tried, 1843; parliamentary session from Feb. 2, to Aug. 24; registration of voters' act passed; a law regulating theatres; one in relation to defamation and libel, and for apprehending offenders in France, by treaty, 1843; the Thames Tunnel completed, cost £446,000; and Orphans' Asylum, Wanstead, opened by the King of the Belgians, 1843; prince Alfred Ernest Albert born, Aug. 6, 1844; the princess Sophia Matilda died; the Kings of France, and Saxony, the Emperor of Russia, and Prince of Prussia, visit England; state trial of O'Connell and others, 1844; the poet Campbell died at Boulogne, June 15, 1844; the parliamentary session opened Feb. 1, and closed Sept. 5, 1844; international copyright act passed, and bank charter; savings' banks bill, and joint-stock banks, 1844; new Exchange opened by the Queen, and Dover railway, that year; Sir Walter Scott's monument opened at Edinburgh, 1844; the Queen visited Germany, 1845; Sir Robert Peel resigned, but Lord John Russell failing to form a ministry, Sir Robert resumed office, 1845; the repeal of the corn laws agitated; failure of the potatoe crop, 1845; parliamentary session commenced Feb. 4, terminated Aug. 9, 1845; the sugar duties; regulation of calico work-people's bill; new colleges bill in Ireland; and a bill to amend the law of real property, and for securing the payment of small debts, passed, 1845; the princess Helena born, May 25, 1846; Sir Robert Peel resigned office, and Lord John Russell became premier, 1846; distress and dreadful famine in Ireland, with riots at Tipperary and Clonmel; the Great Britain steamer wrecked in Dundrum Bay, Ireland, 1846; Ibrahim Pacha

visited England, 1846; the session of parliament opened, Jan. 22; closed Aug. 28, 1846; the duties on books and engravings act; that for baths and washhouses; for steam navigation; corn importation; and compensation for death by accident passed, 1846; the new Treasury buildings were completed, and the foundation stone of the north wing of the London University Hospital laid; new parks opened at Manchester, 1846; Prince Albert made Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1847; new bishops appointed; commercial distress; famine, pestilence, murder, and outrages in Ireland, 1847; parliament sat from Jan. 19, to July 23, 1847; bills passed for the relief of the Irish poor; for the improvement of towns, and for limiting service in the army, 1847; the new House of Lords was opened, and the front of the British Museum, a new Corn Exchange at Birmingham, 1847; the state of England peaceful, except an attempt by the Chartists to break the peace on April 10, of very little moment; the continent convulsed, 1848; Smith O'Brien and Meagher tried, and found guilty of treason; the King and Queen of the French became refugees in England, 1848; the parliamentary session from Nov. 1847, to Sept. 1848; acts passed for the prevention of crime in Ireland; for promoting the health of towns; for the removal of nuisances, and the prevention of disease; the Vernon collection of pictures in the National Gallery opened, 1848; the formation of financial associations; continued distress in Ireland, and fatal affray at Dolly Brae, 1849; second visit of the cholera; the Olympic theatre burned down, 1849, the session of parliament opened, Feb. 2, and closed, Aug. 1, 1849; an act passed for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation; for a new silver coinage; granting sites for schools; and to regulate the law of bankruptcy in Ireland; the new Coal Exchange opened, and the Exchange at Manchester; foundation of the Portland breakwater laid; the Menai tubular bridge elevated to its place, 1849; the number of vessels of the navy afloat, 199, 1850; a commission appointed to promote a general exhibition of works of industry, Jan. 3, 1850; the Ganges Indiaman took fire at Blackwall, Jan. 1850; Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., who opened the overland route to India, died, Jan. 8; the workhouse at Killarney, Ireland, burned, and 29 females; Sir Peter Parker blockaded the Piræus, at Athens, Jan., 1850; treaty between England and the Argentine republic ratified; the Palmyra, from Canton, wrecked off Boulogne; the lowest tide ever remembered in the Thames, Jan. 28, 1850; on an alarm of fire in Limerick workhouse, 27 women are killed, and 29 hurt, some mortally; the parliament opened, Jan. 31, 1850, and closed, Aug. 15; treaty between England and Liberia presented to parliament, Feb. 6, 1850; the army reduced 3680 men; the French apply to have the blockade of the Greek ports removed, 1850; the treaty of peace and commerce between England and Costa Rica, exchanged in London, Feb. 21, 1850; the judicial committee of the privy council deliver their judgment in "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter," enforcing his institution, Mar. 8, 1850; parish church of St. Anne, Limehouse, destroyed by fire; the first steamer connecting the Clyde with New York, sailed from Glasgow, April 16, 1850; birth of prince Arthur, May 1, 1850; steam communication opened with the Brazils, May 3, 1850; candidates for commissions in the army to be examined as to their acquirements, by order of the duke of Wellington; a Nepaulese ambassador arrived in England, May 25, 1850; the Orion packet wrecked off Port Patrick, and 50 persons perished, June 18; Sir Robert Peel expired, July 2, 1850, of injuries through a fall from his horse; the duke of Cambridge

died, July 8, aged 76; the Queen and her consort visit Ostend, to meet the King of Belgium, Aug. 21, 1850; submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais effected, Aug., 1850; disgraceful attack of the draymen on General Haynau, at Barclay's brewhouse, who had come as a stranger to view the establishment, Sept. 4, 1850; letter of Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, on Catholic aggression, Nov., 1850; Catholic aggression bill passed, 1851.

EVESHAM surrendered its charter, June 24, 1682.

EVIL, Touching for the. George I. had the good sense not to pretend to this marvellous power; but the French kings kept up the farce till 1775. Lewis XV. touched no less than 2000 persons, and his predecessor 2500; William III. touched 8577 persons. It appears that Edward the Confessor first undertook this miraculous work, and all the sovereigns of England followed the example, till the accession of the House of Hanover A form of prayer used for the occasion, and surreptitiously withdrawn, will be found in old prayer-books. The royal touch—such is the force of imagination—was often effective, whether of a Richard III. or a Henry VIII., equally with our more exemplary monarchs.

EVIL, Licences to Subjects to cure the, issued by the church; the following is a genuine copy of one of these episcopal commissions to heal, in 1743:—Robert Nash, Doctor of Laws, Vicar-General in Spiritnals of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by the Divine permission Lord Bishop of Norwich, lawfully constituted. To our well-beloved in Christ, Mrs. Anne Smythies, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Smythies of Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, health in our Lord. Whereas we have received sufficient and credible testimony of your skill and knowledge in the art of cureing blotches, breakings out, and such like diseases called the King's Evil. And wherens we have received your consent and subscription to the articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of both provinces, at the Convocation holden in London in the year of our Lord Christ 1562, and confirmed by regall authority; and also your oath of allegiance to his Majesty King George II., according to a late Act of Parliament in that case made and provided; have thought fit to license, and by these presents do license, you publickly to use and practice the said art of cureing blotches, breakings out, and such like diseases, called the King's Evil, within the diocese of Norwich, and do will this our licence to endure during our pleasure and your good demeanour, and no longer nor otherwise. Dated the 26th of March, in the year of our Lord 1743.—JOHN NARKER, Notary Publick, Dep. Reg. (The episcopal seal affixed.)

EVIL May-day, a disgraceful riot of the apprentices and populace of London, who were guilty of frightful outrages against all foreigners, because they were permitted to trade in England, May 1, 1517; fifteen of them were hanged, and 400, with ropes about their necks, were pardoned by Henry VIII.

EWELME palace, Oxfordshire, built 1244; fifteen houses burned at the village of, 1424.

EXACTIONS on the subject by the crown, 1396, 1399.

EXALTATION of the Cross first instituted, 629.

EXCHANGE of Amsterdam fine, the first that of London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566; opened by Queen Elizabeth, and from her styled "Royal," in 1571; destroyed in the great fire of 1666; rebuilt by Hawkesmoor, 1668; burned, Jan. 10, 1838; the new opened, 1844.

EXCHANGE, bills of, *see* Bills of Exchange and Revenue.

EXCHEQUER, a court of great antiquity, financial and judicial, but subsequently separated, instituted 1079, by William I.; once included the Common Pleas, separated 1215; the chancellor of the exchequer is the chief officer, and once sat in court above the barons; one of the earlier was a bishop, *temp.* Henry III., 1221; the public payments were always made out of it; the exchequer stopped payment in the time of Charles II., from Jan. 2, 1672, until May, 1673, £13,000 or £14,000 of banker's property being lodged there; the king applied to parliament to repay the money he had thus seized, 1673-4; exchequer bills first invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706; English and Irish exchequers consolidated, 1816.

EXCHEQUER Chamber, court of, erected by Edward III., 1359; remodelled by Elizabeth, 1584, when it comprised the judges of all the courts; remodelled again, 1830; the exchequer was so named from the chequered cloth which covered the table where the chief officials sat. The judges of the court of exchequer have been, since 1800, Sir Vicary Gibbs, 1813; Sir A Thompson, 1814; Sir R. Richards, 1817; Sir William Alexander, 1824; Lord Lyndhurst, 1831; Sir James Scarlet, 1834; Sir Frederick Pollock, 1844. In Ireland, Standish O'Grady, 1805; Henry Joy, 1831; Stephen Woulfe, 1838; Maziere Brady, 1840; David R. Pigot, 1846.

EXCHEQUER Office robbed, 1303; papers of, sold as waste, attracted parliamentary attention, 1838.

EXCISE Duties. These were levied by the parliament to support the contest against Charles I.; they were continued by Charles II., but do not appear to have been so much the subject of general reprobation as when they were increased and riveted on the realm by Sir Robert Walpole about 1733; they were increased in order to take off taxes from the land, the owners of which desired to throw the burthen upon the people at large; Gresham college was pulled down in 1774, and the excise office erected on its site; officers of the excise were not allowed to vote in parliament, 1782; in 1851, the duties on foreign wines and spirits, on tea, coffee, and tobacco, and numerous articles, being taken off and added to the customs branch of the revenue, the excise was joined to the stamp office in Somerset Place, under the general name of the Inland Revenue Office, and though now reduced to the supervision of a few articles only, the total revenue has increased as the public burthen has been lightened. In 1786, the excise produced £5,540,114; in 1820, £26,364,702; in 1830, £18,644,385; in 1840, £12,607,766; in 1850, £13,985,363; in 1852, £13,356,981, despite continued reductions of some millions. The excise on beer and ale was first imposed in 1643, but fixed, 1690; the tax on beer only paid on malt since 1830.

EXCISE bill passed 1690.

EXCISE duty on hops was first levied in 1711, in which year it produced 43,457 bags, and a revenue of £45,608, 17s.; in 1719, 90,317 bags, and £94,832, 17s. duty; in 1739, 70,742 bags, and £74,279, 2s. duty; in 1759, 42,115 bags, and £44,220, 15s. duty; in 1831-2-3, the average returns in pounds weight was 27,991,502lb; in 1834, Jan. 5, the duty paid was on 32,747,310lbs. The average on malt in 1831-2-3, was 36,525,056 bushels; on tea in the above year, 31,829,075lbs; on spirits for the three years' average, 21,978,809 gallons, and in 1834, 21,840,719 gallons; in 1850, the consumption of all kinds was 28,246,987 gallons imperial for the united kingdom, of which 22,962,012 gallons were home distilled from corn. The duty and excisable articles in 1851 were:—

Game certificates (Ireland).....	9,670	10	0
Hackney carriages	79,208	3	0
Hops	307,077	2	2¼
Licences (Victuallers, &c.).....	1,130,175	6	7
Malt	5,391,321	17	2¼
Paper	852,996,	13	10¾
Post-horse duty and licences ...	150,010	14	0¾
Railways.....	251,214	16	0¾
Stage coaches, &c.	195,579	16	8
Soap	1,065,571	10	4¼
Spirits (h. made)..	5,909,381	12	11¼
Fines, seizures, &c.	12,993	3	0¼
Law costs recov'd	1,045	6	0¼
Scotch incorporation fund	1,853	13	3¼
	£15,358,100	5	3¼
Less, duty rescinded on bricks, &c.	£97,460	14	4

Exclusion Bill of the Duke of York, passed, May 15, 1679.

Excommunication, an interdict from all Christian communion, inflicted oftener from secular than religious motives, forbidden in England, 1391; by bell, book, and candle in the Catholic church, introduced by Gregory VII., who excommunicated Henry IV. of Germany; King John and all England excommunicated for six years, in 1208; Queen Elizabeth excommunicated, 1588, by a bull of the pope.

Executions, *see* also crime. Some only of the more remarkable characters who suffered since 1700, Jack Sheppard, robber, Tyburn, Nov. 16, 1724; Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion, Tower Hill, Aug. 18, 1746, March 30, 1747; Eugene Aram, murder, York, Aug. 6, 1757; Theodore Gardeke, murder, Haymarket, April 4, 1760; Earl Ferrers, murder, Tyburn, May 5, 1760; John Perrot, fraudulent bankrupt, Smithfield, Nov. 11, 1761; Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder, Tyburn, Sep. 14, 1767; Daniel and Robert Perreau, forgery, Tyburn, Jan. 17, 1776; Rev. Dr. Dodd, forgery, Tyburn, June 27, 1777; Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, Tyburn, April 18, 1779; Galloping Dick, highwayman, Aylesbury, April 4, 1800; Governor Wall, for the murder of Sergeant Armstrong twenty years before, Old Bailey, June, 1802; James Hatfield, who married the beauty of Buttermere, for forgery, at Carlisle, Sep. 3, 1803; Robert Emmet, treason, Dublin, Sep. 20, 1803; Colonel Despard, for high treason, Horsemonger-lane, 1803; John Patch, murder, Horsemonger-lane, April 8, 1806; John Holloway, Owen Haggarty, murder, Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1807;—between thirty and forty of the spectators were trodden to death at this execution, and numbers injured; Major Campbell, for the murder of Captain Boyd in a duel, Armagh, Oct. 2, 1808; John Bellingham, for the murder of Spencer Perceval, Old Bailey, May, 18, 1812; Philip Nicholson, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, Penenden Heath, Oct. 23, 1813; Captain Grant, a famous Irish robber, Maryborough, Aug. 16, 1816; John Cashman, Spa Fields rioter, Skinner-st., March 12, 1817; Eliza Fenning, poisoning, Old Bailey, July 26, 1817; three Ashcrofts, father and sons, for murder, Lancaster, Sept. 8, 1817; Brandreth and others, for high treason, Derby, Nov. 6, 1817; Charles Hussey, murder of Bird and his housekeeper, Penenden-heath, Aug. 3, 1818; Arthur Thistlewood and others, for murder and treason, Old Bailey, May 1, 1820; David Haggart, a robber, Edinburgh, June 11, 1821; Joseph Cadman, forgery, Old Bailey, Nov. 21, 1821; John Thurtell, for the murder of one Weare, Hertford, Jan. 9, 1824; Henry Fauntleroy, banker, forgery, Old Bailey, Nov. 30, 1824; Probert, associate of Thurtell, horsestealing, Old Bailey, June 20, 1825; Edward Lowe, coining, the last drawn on a sledge to the scaffold, Old Bailey, Nov. 22, 1827; William Corder, the murderer of Maria Marten, Bury St. Edmonds, Aug. 8, 1828; Joseph Hunter, for forgery, a quaker;

Burke, the resurrection-man, at Edinburgh (for obtaining anatomical subjects by murder, whence Burking), Feb. 16, 1829; Comyn, for burning his own house, Ennis, March 18, 1830; John Bishop and Thomas Williams for burking an Italian boy, Old Bailey, Dec. 5, 1831; Eliza Cook, for burking Cath. Walsh, Old Bailey, Jan. 9, 1832; John Smith, J. Pratt, unnatural crime, Old Bailey, April 8, 1835; Mary Ann Burdock, Bristol, poisoning, April 15, 1835; James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown, Old Bailey, May 2, 1837; François B. Courvoisier, murder of Lord W. Russell, Old Bailey, July 6, 1840; John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart, Aylesbury, March 28, 1845; Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of De La Rue, Old Bailey, April 28, 1845; Catherine Foster, for the murder of her husband, Bury St. Edmonds, April 17, 1847; James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jermy, sen. and jun., Norwich, April 21, 1849; Fred. Manning and his wife, for the murder of one O'Connor, Horsemonger-lane, Nov. 13, 1849; Henry Haler, for the murder of his wife, Old Bailey, Jan. 10, 1853.

EXECUTIONS for treason, Jan. 27, 1715; charges for executing thirty-four persons:—

Erecting galleries, paid for materials, hurdle, fire, cart, &c., on executing Shuttleworth, and four more at Preston, and setting up a head ..... [Exclusive of payments to under-sheriff and jailers.]	£12	0	4
Feb. 9, 1715. Disbursements on executing old Mr. Chorley and others, setting up a head ..... [Besides under-sheriff, &c.]	5	10	6
Carried forward ...	£17	10	10
Brought forward...	£17	10	10
Feb. 10. At Wigan, executing Blundel..... [Besides under-sheriff, &c.]	7	1	2
Feb. 11. At Manchester, executing Syddal, &c..... [Besides under-sheriff, &c.]	8	10	0
Feb. 16 & 18. At Garstang and Lancaster, executing four at each place ..... [Besides under-sheriff, &c.	22	0	8
Feb. 25. Executing Bennet and three more at Liverpool	10	3	0
Paid the two executioners	60	0	0
Paid for horses to carry the executioners, and their travelling charges.....	7	10	0
Executing thirty-four, and setting up heads...	132	15	8

EXETER, Princess Henrietta Maria born there, June 16, 1644.

EXETER, city of, before the reign of Athelstan, the capital of the Cornish Britons, whom that king drove beyond the Tamar; held by the Saxons and Danes; surrendered to Alfred the Great, 894; taken by Sweyn, 1003, and the inhabitants massacred; besieged by William I., 1067; the castle surrendered to King Stephen, 1136; Edward I. held a parliament here, 1286; besieged by Sir W. Courtenay, 1469; assaulted by Perkin Warbeck, 1497; Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas, hanged on his own church tower, for being a leader in the Cornish rebellion, July 2, 1549.

EXETER Castle built, 680; cathedral erected between 1138 and 1369, Gothic, 390 feet long, 74 broad, 140 high; first ruled by a mayor, 1200; see removed to 1040; once two sees, one at Crediton-Devon, the other at

St. Germains, Cornwall, united 1032; Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, 1049; the nunnery founded, 1236; the old bridge built, 1250; the Black Prince visited the city, 1371; conduit made, 1466; annual festival established, 1549; the guildhall built, 1593; taken for Charles I., Sept. 4, 1643; surrendered to the parliament, April, 1646; mint established by James I., 1694; surrendered its charter, and had another, March 20, 1677-8; new bridge built, 1778; the theatre erected, 1783; lunatic asylum founded, 1795; county jail built, 1796; library founded, 1807; new city prison built, 1818; remnant of the ancient walls taken away, 1818; public baths erected, 1821; new cemetery begun, 1837; twenty houses burnt, Aug. 22, 1844.

Excess in dress restrained by statute, 1465, 1574; in drinking, 975.

Exeter Change, London, built by Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, 1316; demolished 1829.

Exeter Change, an arcade or passage so called, at some distance from where Exeter Change stood, connecting Wellington and Catherine streets, opened 1845.

Exeter College, Oxford, founded by Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, 1314.

Exeter Hall, Strand, London, a large room, built for public meetings, opened 1830.

Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicolas Carew, beheaded, Dec. 31, 1558.

Exhibition, Great Industrial, of 1851; date of proclamation, June 3, 1850; meeting at the Mansion-house in support of the scheme, Jan. 25, 1850; building decided to be of glass and iron, designed by Mr. Paxton, 1848 feet long, 408 wide, 72 high, with a transept 105 feet high, covering an area of 989,784 feet, or about 18 acres; commenced on Sept. 26, and nearly all completed on Jan. 1, 1851; opened by the queen, May 1, when 10,678 packages had been received, carried up to 11,186, the number of exhibitors being 15,000; visits to, May, 1851..... 734,782

June	1,113,116
July	1,314,176
August	1,023,435
Sept.	1,155,240
Oct. 11 days	 846,107
Total visits	6,201,856

There were 70,000 foreigners, and 3000 or 4000 Americans. The cost of the building was.....£170,743

Receipts at the doors	£356,071 : 12 : 6
Subscriptions	..... 64,344 : 0 : 0
Subscription tickets.	40,000 : 0 : 0
Total	.....£460 : 415 : 12 : 6

Expeditions of the English during the war of 1793—1815; Quiberon Bay, French emigrants, 1796 (unfortunate); Ostend, all landed made prisoners, May, 1798; Helder Point and Zuyder Zee, to secure the Dutch fleet at the Texel, Sept. 1, 1799 (successful); Ferrol, Aug. 1800 (unsuccessful); Egypt, under Abercrombie (successful), March, 1801; Copenhagen, Sept. 1807 (successful); Walcheren, July, 1809 (unsuccessful); Bergen-op-Zoom, March 8, 1814 (unsuccessful).

Expenses of English Wars. William III., £30,446,382; Queen Anne, £43,360,000; George I., £6,048,267; George II., 1739, £46,418,689; war of 1756, George II. and III., £111,271,996; the American war, £139,171,876, Spanish and Russian proportions, £2,800,000; debt contracted from the commencement of the war to replace the Bourbons to the conclusion of the war in 1815, £374,789,425, besides the taxes and the interest of the debt expended on the same object.—In 1814, the sums expended for the army, navy, and ordnance, amounted to £71,686,707, and if to this sum is added the interest of the debt, all of which had been incurred in the prosecution of wars, it will be seen that these branches of expen-

diture amounted in that one year to £101,738,072, a large part of which was expended in foreign countries, and abstracted from the capital of the nation. The drain which had been thus in operation for a continuous series of years, affords a sufficient explanation of the exhaustion in which the country was placed during the first few years that followed the restoration of peace. The ceasing of a war demand for various articles consumed by the army, or exported to provide payment of loans and subsidies to foreign countries, occasioned loss to the comparatively small number of individuals who had supplied the government, or had conducted certain branches of the export trade; but these persons must have been insignificant compared with the great mass of commercial dealers, who were benefited by the change. The lavish expenditure of the war placed the country in a state unfavourable for taking advantage of the alteration in the years that followed the final overthrow of Napoleon, or they must have been years of the highest prosperity. The prices of articles of which we were buyers, fell; the goods which we had to offer in exchange, rose in value. During the ten years between 1805 and 1814, the government expenditure exceeded £800,000,000; and, although some considerable part of this amount doubtless came back to individuals, and prevented that expenditure from being altogether a loss of capital to the country, the part which found its way to foreign lands without producing any immediate return was greater than England could bear without suffering, and was in all probability the cause of the difficulties which bore so hard upon the merchants in the few following years, and before the benign influence of peace had adequately remedied the evils. According to the official returns, the wars cost the country, during the present century, upwards of 1000 millions of money, 63 per cent. of which was expended in the 14 years of war, and the remaining 37 per cent. only in 22 years of peace, viz.:—

	14 Years, 1801 to 1814. £		22 Years, 1815 to 1836. £		Total, 36 Years. 1801 to 1836. £
Navy	237,441,798	.....	137,719,606	.....	375,161,404
Army	337,993,912	.....	204,406,907	.....	542,400,816
Ordnance	58,198,904	.....	34,176,949	.....	92,375,853
	633,634,614		376,303,462		1,009,938,076

The average annual expenditure under these three heads was, in the 14 years ending with 1814, £45,259,615; in the 22 years ending with 1836, it fell to £17,104,702. If we confine the comparison of the expenditure to the six years ending with 1836, it will be found that the average amount in this latter period was £12,714,289, or less by 72 per cent. than it was previous to 1814. In the 16 years between 1815 and 1830 the average annual expenditure for naval and military purposes was £18,751,108, compared with which the cost in the six years ending with 1836 exhibits a saving of 32 per cent. In the six years from 1809 to 1814 the expenditure for army, navy, and ordnance services was £348,557,438, being an annual average of £58,092,906. One source of public expenditure bore very hard, consisting of subsidies paid to foreign countries. The following statement shows the expenditure of each year under this head, from 1793 to 1814. The aggregate sum thus abstracted from the national resources in those 22 years amounted to £46,289,495, of which about two-thirds, £30,582,259, were expended in the ten years that preceded 1814:—

		£	£
1793	Hanover	492,650	
	Hesse Cassel	190,623	
	Sardinia	150,000	
			833,273
1794	Prussia	1,226,495	
	Sardinia	200,000	
	Hesse Cassel	437,105	
	Hesse Darmstadt	101,073	
	Baden	25,196	
	Hanover	559,376	
			2,550,245
1795	Germany Imperial Loan (35 Geo. III., c. 93)	4,600,000	
	Baden	1,794	
	Brunswick	97,722	
	Hesse Cassel	317,492	
	Hesse Darmstadt	79,605	
	Hanover	478,348	
	Sardinia	150,000	
			5,724,961
1796	Hesse Darmstadt	20,076	
	Brunswick	12,794	
			32,870
1797	Hesse Darmstadt	57,015	
	Brunswick	1,571	
	Germany Imperial Loan (35 Geo. III., c. 59)	1,620,000	
			1,684,586
1798	Brunswick	1,000	
	Portugal	120,013	
			127,013
1799	Prince of Orange	80,000	
	Hesse Darmstadt	4,812	
	Russia	825,000	
			849,812
1800	Germany	1,066,666	
	German Princes	500,000	
	Bavaria	501,017	
	Russia	545,494	
			2,613,177
1801	Portugal	200,114	
	Sardinia	40,000	
	Hesse Cassel	100,000	
	Germany	150,000	
	German Princes	200,000	
			690,114
1802	Hesse Cassel	33,451	
	Sardinia	52,000	
	Russia	200,000	
			285,451
1803	Hanover	117,628	
	Russia	63,000	
	Portugal	31,647	
			212,275
	Carried forward		15,603,777

		£
	Brought forward.....	15,603,777
1804—Sweden.....	£20,119	
Hesse Cassel	83,304	
		103,423
1805—Hanover		35,341
1806—Hanover	76,865	
Hesse Cassel	18,982	
Germany	500,000	
		595,847
1807—Hanover	19,899	
Russia	614,183	
Hesse Cassel	45,000	
Prussia.....	180,000	
		859,082
1808—Spain	1,497,873	
Sweden.....	1,100,000	
Sicily	300,000	
		2,897,873
1809—Spain	529,039	
Portugal	600,000	
Sweden	300,000	
Sicily	300,000	
Austria.....	850,000	
		2,579,039
1810—Hesse Cassel	45,150	
Spain	402,875	
Portugal	1,237,518	
Sicily	425,000	
		2,110,543
1811—Spain	220,690	
Portugal	1,832,168	
Sicily	275,000	
Portuguese sufferers	39,555	
		2,367,413
1812—Spain	1,000,000	
Portugal	2,167,832	
Portuguese sufferers	60,445	
Sicily	400,000	
Sweden.....	278,292	
Morocco	1,952	
		3,908,521
1813—Spain	1,000,000	
Portugal	2,644,063	
Sicily	600,000	
Sweden.....	1,320,000	
Russia	657,500	
Russian sufferers.....	200,000	
Prussia.....	650,040	
Prince of Orange	200,000	
Austria.....	500,000	
Morocco	14,419	
		6,786,022
	Carried forward.....	37,846,881

		£
	Brought forward.....	37,846,881
1814—Spain	£450,000	
Portugal	1,500,000	
Sicily	316,667	
Sweden.....	800,000	
Russia	2,169,982	
Prussia.....	1,319,129	
Austria.....	1,064,882	
		7,620,660
France (advanced to Louis XVIII., to enable him to return to France)	200,000	
Hanover	500,000	
Denmark	121,198	
		821,918
		46,289,459

The direct payments under the form of loans and subsidies did not form the whole of the contributions made by this country to its allies. The value of the arms, clothing, and other stores that were furnished to our allies in the year 1814 alone, were all in addition to the subsidies in the foregoing statement:—

	£
AUSTRIA.	
Arms and clothing . . .	410,751
FRANCE.	
Arms sent to the south of France	31,932
HANOVER.	
Arms and clothing . . .	239,879
HOLLAND.	
Arms and clothing . . .	267,759
OLDENBURG.	
Clothing	10,008
PRUSSIA.	
Arms	11,042
RUSSIA.	
Provisions and stores . .	385,491
SPAIN.	
Stores	136,338
Miscellaneous arms and clothing supplied to various foreign corps . .	88,845
	£1,582,045

Large sums in addition must be placed here in assistance to French emigrant expeditions, and supplies of stores to Spain and Portugal, from 1808 to 1813.

EXPLANATION, Irish Act of, 1665.

EXPORTS, England to France:—
1848.....1,025,121
1849.....1,951,269
1850.....2,401,956
1851.....2,028,463

EXPORTS, France to England:—
1848.....7,130,394
1849.....8,177,075
1850.....8,454,193
1851.....8,083,112

Duties levied on French imports, 1851, £2,110,968.

EXPORTS, Value of—£68,531,601 in 1851; £71,429,548 in 1852; the principal were, 1852—

	£
Cotton	23,301,278
Linen manufactures ...	4,212,350
Metals	9,928,405
Silk manufactures	1,156,645
Hardware, &c.....	2,692,439
Woollens	8,725,645

EXPORTS, 1850, in value—from London, £14,060,000; from Hull, £10,366,610; Glasgow, £3,768,646.

EXPORTATION of Corn permitted by law, 1663; a bounty paid for, 1689.

EYE, Infirmary for Diseases of the, founded 1804.

EYLAU, Battle of, between the French and Russians, in which Na-

poleon was victorious, Feb. 8, 1807; the French lost 12,000 men, the Russians 20,000, in killed alone.

Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, built 1005.

Eyre, Justices in, the office instituted 1184, by Henry II., an itinerant court of justice. They once went their circuit every three years to punish abuses in the king's forests. The last was held in the time of Charles II., 1671.

Ezerghan, on the borders of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, when 6300 of the inhabitants perished, July 28, 1784.

F

Factories in England.

In 1835	1,262
In 1838	1,815
The number of hands employed in cotton factories in 1835 was	220,000
1838	259,000
Making an increase of 39,000 hands.	
The woollen factories in 1835 were	1,313
1838	1,378
The hands employed in woollen factories in 1835 were	71,000
1838	86,000
Showing an increase of 15,000 hands.	
The number of flax mills in 1835 was	347
1838	392
The number of hands employed in flax mills in 1835 was	33,000
1838	43,000
Showing an increase of 10,000 hands.	
Of silk factories there were in 1835	238
1838	268
Of hands employed in silk factories there were in 1835	30,000
1838	34,000
Showing an increase of 4000 hands.	
The total increase in the number of hands, in all, was	68,000

Fabricius, Charles, the portrait painter of Delft, killed by the blowing up of a magazine, 1654.

Faenza, earthenware first manufactured at, 1289.

Fahrenheit, G. D., the inventor of the thermometer commonly used in England, born 1686, died 1736.

Fairfax defeated at Barham Moor, March 29, 1643, and at Alderton Moor, June 29, 1643; routed the royalists, at Nantwich, Jan. 1643-4; with Cromwell new modelled the army, Dec. 31, 1644; commanded at Naseby, June 9, 1644. died, 1671.

Fairbrother, Mr., died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, May, 1770.

Fairs and Markets first instituted in England, by Alfred, 886; in France, by Charlemagne, 800; promoted by William the Conqueror, 1071. The first fairs originated in wakes, when the number of people assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called Feriæ or Fairs. Gregory VII. patronised them as monks' festivals, to which the people resorted with wares to sell. Beaucaire, Falaise, and Leipsic, are noted on the continent.

Fakenham, Norfolk, fire at, and much injured, Aug. 4, 1738.

Falezi, peace of, between Russia and Turkey, 1797.

FALKLAND Islands discovered, 1592.

FALKLAND, Lord Lucius, killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643, aged 33.

FALKIRK, Battle of, between Edward I. and the Scotch, under Wallace, in which 40,000 of the Scotch were slain, July 22, 1298; also, a skirmish between some of the English forces and the Scotch rebels, in which the former were worsted with the loss of 300 men, June 18, 1746.

FALMOUTH, 22 houses and the theatre destroyed at, by fire, Aug. 21, 1792.

FAMILY of Love, a religious sect, called also Philadelphians, who assembled at Nottingham, under David George of Holland; he had before propagated his harmless tenets in Switzerland, 1556; his books were answered, by digging up his body and burning both.

FAMILIES, Agricultural, in Great Britain: while the total number of families in Great Britain increased, between 1811 and 1831, from 2,544,215 to 3,414,175, or at the rate of 34 per cent., the number of families employed in agriculture increased only from 895,998 to 961,134, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. From a table designed to show the progress of agriculture in England during each of the 75 years between 1760 and 1835, it appeared that in the ten years from 1760 to 1769, when the average number of inhabitants of England and Wales was 6,850,000 souls, the quantity of wheat produced was more than sufficient for the home use by 1,384,561 qrs. The committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1813, stated in their report, that through the improvements in cultivation, the produce had been increased one-fourth during the then preceding ten years.

FAMINE, the "Faithful Annalist of 1660" states as follows:—"1070. Such a dearth in England, that men did eat horses, cats, dogs, and man's flesh; King William bereaved all the monasteries and abbeys of England of their gold and silver, sparing neither chalice nor shrine."

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting clergyman, who first set on foot circulating libraries, b. 1678, d. 1768.

FANS, first used to hide the ladies' faces in church, came to England and France, from Italy, 1572.

FAZLEY Castle, Somerset, built, 1342.

FARMS in Suffolk, several destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries, May, 1816.

FARTHINGS, in silver, coined by king John, in Ireland, 1210; in silver, by Henry VIII., in England, 1522; in copper, by Charles II., 1665, and 1672; half farthings first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843.

FASTS and Fasting began in the second century, in the church of Rome, 138; a woman is reported to have lived without food an incredible time, 1777.

FAUNTLEROY, a London banker, executed for forgery, Nov. 30, 1824.

FAUST, or Faustus, who claimed the invention of printing, and on that account has been often coupled with the devil in stories and legends; he died, 1466.

FAUX, Guy, executed in Parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606, for being a conspirator in the gunpowder plot.

FAYETTE, Marquis De La, rewarded by the Americans with 200,000 dollars, and a complete township of land, in remembrance of his services in the cause of American independence, 1825.

FEALTY to the Pope refused by William I., 1073.

FEARNS, Scotland, roof of the church of, fell, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

FEASTS and Festivals. These are numerous in the Catholic church; they assert that Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide, were ordered to be observed in the church as early as 68; Rogation days were appointed, 469; Jubilee, by Boniface VIII., 1300, at first observed every 100 years, then every 50 years.

Fees, funeral of Thomas Easton, at St. Laurence, Thanet, extortionate ones, Oct. 16, 1824:—

	£	s.	d.
Minister, for opening a vault for a non-parishioner	8	8	0
Prayers for funeral in the church	2	2	0
Burial service	0	5	0
Clerk's fees, prayers, burial services, &c.	1	13	0
Sexton, opening the vault,	1	10	0
Knell, fifth bell	0	10	0
Prayers, tolling the bell, and bier	0	7	0
Cleaning the church	0	5	0
Work in the vault	0	4	0
Churchwarden's fee	1	1	0
Bricklayer's bill	1	4	0
Sexton's bill—			
Minister's fee, 5s. 0d.			
Knell 4s. 0d.	0	11	6
Tolling 2s. 6d.			
	£18	0	6

Female Servants taxed, 1785, discontinued, 1792.

Fencing Schools prohibited in London, as introducing to duelling, 13th Edward I., 1284.

Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 29, 1697.

Feodal or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I., 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI., about 1470; restrained and limited, Hen. VII., 1495; abolished by statute, 12th Charles II., 1663; finally abolished in Scotland, 20th George II., 1746.

Fere Champenoise, Battle of, between marshal Marmont and the Austrians under prince Schwartzenberg, who were defeated, March 25, 1814.

Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, born, 1784, died, Sept. 29, 1833.

Ferdinando, Mau. de Paleotti, brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder, at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.

Ferdinand III. made emperor of Germany, 1637.

Fernbush, the Sweet, introduced from North America, 1714.

Ferns, Bishopric of, Ireland, existed in 598; united with Leighlin, 1600; to the bishopric of Ossory, Aug. 1833.

Ferozeshah, Battle of, between the Sikhs and the British, in India, Dec. 21, 22, 1845; the former repulsed and artillery captured.

Ferrars, George, a member of parliament, taken in execution for debt, demanded by the speaker, and the demand resisted; then taken by force, and the magistrates, creditor, and officers committed, 1542.

Ferrers, Earl, committed to the Tower for the murder of his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried, condemned, and hanged, at Tyburn, May 5, 1769.

Ferrol, abortive British expedition to, under Sir James Pulteney, when 10,000 men landed and reimbarked, Aug. 1800.

Ferryboat crossing the Menai Straits overset, and 50 persons drowned, between Caernarvon and Anglesea, Dec. 4, 1785.

Fete de Dieu, established at Angers, 1619, to atone on the part of the archbishop for his non-belief of transubstantiation when first propagated by the pope.

Fete de Vertu, established, 1789, by Lady Harcourt, at Newnham, Gloucestershire.

Fete, a grand one given in Paris to the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Aug. 2.

Feuillans, order of, founded in Paris, 1587. A society of that name formed there to oppose the Jacobins, Dec., 1791.

Feversham Abbey, Kent, built, 1147.

Fez, kingdom of, founded by Edrus, 793.

Fief, known in France, 511; in Spain, before 710; a Saxon tenure.

Fiery Ordeal in use, 1042.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, embarkation of Henry VIII. for, May 3, 1520.

Fieschi's attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France by an infernal machine of twenty-five musket barrels well loaded. Marshal Mortier was killed, a number of officers wounded, and upwards of forty persons besides killed or hurt, July 28, 1835.

Fifth Monarchy Men, conspiracy of, dispersed by Cromwell, a religious sect that expected the millennium, and a universal monarchy under Christ, 1653.

Fig Tree, introduced into England in 1600. The Australian species brought in, 1789.

Figures, the arithmetical in the present form introduced by the Arabs into Europe, in 1253, superseding the Roman, except for peculiar purposes.

Finance, new system of, introduced by Pitt, 1797; turned out a delusion, and ended in a 10 per cent. income-tax, 1798; increased pressure on the public by these measures; in 1790, the labourer in husbandry could purchase with his wages 82 pints of wheat, in 1800, only 53; the artisan, in 1790, could buy 169 pints, in 1800, only 83.

Fire-Arms invented by Schwartz, 1378; introduced into England, 1388; matchlocks first used in battle at Rhejan, 1525; cannon first used by the English at Cressy in 1346; and soon after at the siege of Calais.

Fire-Engines, invented by Vander Heyden, about 1667; improved in 1752 and subsequently.

Firemen, or Fire-watch, established in London, Nov., 1791; reorganised, 1833.

Fireships, used at the siege of Antwerp, 1585; also against the Spanish armada by Sir F. Drake, 1588.

Fireworks, invented in China and the East; displayed at Florence in the fourteenth century; June 21, 1770, more than 1000 persons trampled to death in Paris at an exhibition of, on the marriage of Louis XVI. Display in England at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle of great excellence, and again, Aug. 1, 1814, at the general peace.

Fires in London:—A great part of the city destroyed by fire, 982; again in 1077, 1087, 1092, 1132. London bridge burned, 1136. On London bridge, which burned 3000 persons, July 10, 1212. At Leadenhall, 1484. Westminster palace burned, 1540. The great fire of Sept. 2, 1666, covered 436 acres with its ruins, extending from the Tower to the Temple church; and from the North East Gate to Holborn-bridge; it broke out at a baker's shop in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed in four days eighty-nine churches, with the noble cathedral of St. Paul's, the city gates, the Exchange, the Custom House, the Guildhall, Sion College, and numerous other public buildings, with 13,200 houses and 400 streets. It was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of the houses before the flames could reach them. Drury-lane theatre burned, with 60 houses, January, 1671-2. In Southwark, which destroyed 60 houses, 1676. In the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679. In Gray's-inn, Feb., 1680. Whitehall palace burned in part, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698. Thames-street, 120 houses burnt, and above fifty persons perished, Jan. 13, 1715; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Dec. 4, 1716. Custom-house burnt, 1718. Billingsgate, 1718. Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736. Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749. Cornhill, March 25, 1748, 200 houses, the most terrible after the great fire of 1666; Nov. 10, 1759; and Nov. 7, 1765. Inner temple, Jan. 4, 1736-7. Cotton-wharf burnt, and £40,000

damage, Aug. 12, 1751. Lincoln's-inn-square, June 27, 1752. Billingsgate, Jan. 13, 1754. The Hermitage brewhouse, £20,000 damage, May 1, 1755. Staple-inn, where four persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756. London temporary bridge, April 11, 1759. In Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, which burnt the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, Nov. 30, 1759. In King-street, Covent-garden, 50 houses burnt, £70,000 damage, Dec. 23, 1759. Fishmonger Hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761. East Smithfield had 28 houses burnt, April 11, 1761. 14 houses in Swallow-street, April 24, 1761. 30 houses burnt at Shadwell, besides barges, May 2, 1761. Vault under St. James's church, Piccadilly, burnt, Jan. 15, 1763. At Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765. London-house, in Aldersgate-street, 1768. Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1774. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, May 10, 1772. Cornhill, June 6, 1773. In the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774. In King-street, Covent-garden, May 4, 1774. 20 houses were burnt at the dock, Wapping, Sept. 28, 1775. At Sidney House, in the Old Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775. In Russel-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775. At the Savoy, Mar. 2, 1776. Greenwich Hospital, Jan. 2, 1779. At Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779. At Horsleydown, April 30, 1780, near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping. London-bridge water-works, Oct. 31, 1779. In the Strand, near the New Church, 1781. Gun Dock, Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783. At Mr. Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed £100,000 worth of goods and 40 houses, Nov. 5, 1783. Opposite Exeter Change, in July, 1784. In Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784. Spring-garden gate, April 2, 1785. Compton-street, 16 houses, June 12, 1785. Dockhead, which destroyed several warehouses, the loss very considerable, May 2, 1785. In Holborn, June 13, 1785. James-street, Haymarket, 1786. Vine-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786. The corner of Bow-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 10, 1788. The Opera-house in the Haymarket, June 17, 1789. In Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, March 12, 1790. At the foot of Westminster-bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed, Feb. 18, 1790. In Aldersgate-street, May 16, 1790. Fleet-street, Oct. 4, 1790. Rotherhithe, when 20 houses were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1790. Near the Hermitage, with £30,000 damage, April 1, 1790. The Albion-mills destroyed, March 2, 1791. From Cherry garden-stairs to West-lane, Rotherhithe, destroyed, and several vessels, with 60 houses, Sept. 14, 1791. At a sugar-house, Wellclose-square, &c., where £30,000 damage was done, Dec. 12, 1791. The Duke of Richmond's house, &c., in Privy-gardens, burnt, Dec. 21, 1791. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, burnt, Jan. 14, 1792. Near Finsbury-square, Moorfields, at a timber-yard, with a loss of £10,000, July 28, 1792. At Hawley's-wharf, Hermitage-wharf, which did £10,000 damage, by destruction of sugar, Dec. 2, 1793. In Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt down, Dec. 13, 1793. At Limehouse-hole, where many houses were burnt, June 18, 1794. At Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling; there was £40,000 worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London, in 1666. At Astley's theatre, near Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near £30,000, together with 19 other houses, Aug. 17, 1794. The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was burnt

down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, Sept. 19, 1735. At Shadwell, 20 houses were burnt, Nov. 1, 1796. In the Minories, 30 houses destroyed, March 23, 1797. The water-works at Shadwell, which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half, on Dec. 12, 1797. The King's Bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by an accidental fire, July 14, 1799. Near the Custom-house, three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at £30,000, destroyed, Feb. 11, 1800. At Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value £80,000, were burnt, and many lives lost, Oct. 6, 1800; it extended from Mew-stairs to Execution-dock. In Store-street, Tottenham-court road, £40,000 value destroyed by a fire at a brewery, Sept. 27, 1802. At the printing-office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street, where property to the amount of £80,000 was burnt, Feb. 2, 1803. The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey destroyed, July 9, 1803. An inn in Chelmsford, in which 120 Hanoverian troops had been lodged a few hours before, twelve of whom were burnt, Oct. 22, 1804. Eight persons burnt in Adam-street, Edgeware-road, Jan. 27, 1805. Covent-Garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. Part of St. James's palace burnt down, Jan. 21, 1809. Drury-lane theatre, Feb. 24, 1809. Mr. Smeeton's printing-office, St. Martin's-lane, himself and wife destroyed in the flames, May 27, 1809. In Conduit-street, at which Mr. Windham, in exerting himself to save Mr. North's library and manuscripts, received a blow on the thigh which proved the cause of his death, July 8, 1809. At the wharf of Messrs. Pococke and Buckley, Whitefriars-dock, by which timber to the amount of £30,000, and nine valuable horses were destroyed, Jan. 1, 1810. At Reeve's floor-cloth manufactory, Little Tichfield-street, by which seven houses and Mr. Huntingdon's chapel were destroyed, July 13, 1810. At the house of Mr. Paris, printer, in Tooke's-court, by which three houses were destroyed, and one woman burnt to death, July 20, 1810. At Gillet's printing-office in Salisbury-square, July 29, 1810, after a former calamity of the same kind in 1805. At the Mexican coffee-house, Lisle-street, Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, destroyed in the flames, Dec. 8, 1810. Goullee's pork-shop, corner of Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate-street, in which Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, nurse, maid-servant, and shop-boy perished, April 22, 1811. In Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, by which nearly half the street was destroyed, June 18, 1811. At Mr. Holland's, tallow-chandler, South Audley-street, by which that and several other houses were destroyed, Aug. 25, 1812. At Mr. Merle's, picture-frame maker, Leadenhall-street, by which every house to Billiter-lane was consumed and three others, Oct. 17, 1812. At the commercial hall, Skinner-street, which was entirely consumed, April 4, 1813. At a fishmonger's near Vauxhall turnpike, by which the Oak tavern and Vauxhall chapel were destroyed, Aug. 12, 1813. At the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co., timber merchants, King-street, Southwark, by which fifteen other houses were destroyed, Dec. 1813. In Denmark-street, by which five houses were destroyed and one woman lost her life, Jan. 18, 1814. At the Custom-house, Thames-street, by which the whole range of buildings and many other houses were destroyed, Feb. 12, 1814. At the mustard mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, Southwark, by which great devastation was made, several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, and a great extent of stabling belonging to Theel and Steel, Aug. 28, 1814. In High-street, Shadwell, by which twenty

dwelling-houses were consumed, Oct. 10, 1814. In Narrow-street, Limehouse, by which sixteen dwelling-houses and several warehouses were burnt down, Nov. 11, 1814. At Mr. Bigg's, St. Paul's churchyard, by which the house and two of his children were consumed, Jan. 19, 1815. Works belonging to the gas company in Dorset-street, destroyed, May 24, 1815. In Leadenhall-street, opposite to the India House, by which two houses were burnt down, June 4, 1815. In the range of buildings between the Crescent and America-square, by which nearly twenty houses were destroyed, July 14, 1815. At the Mint, by which the eastern and southern wing of the building were unroofed, and the interior, containing the machinery, destroyed, Oct. 21, 1815. In Wardour-street, at the house of Mr. Seymour, three of whose daughters, the eldest only eight years of age, perished in the flames, Oct. 31, 1815. At Grove-place, Kentish Town, by which the house of Mr. Slack was destroyed, and himself fell a victim to the flames, Nov. 23, 1815. In Red Lion-street, Holborn, by which the house of a goldbeater was destroyed, and a child perished in the flames, Nov. 24, 1815. At an umbrella maker's, High Holborn, between Featherstone-buildings and Brownlow-st. by which six houses were entirely burnt to the ground, Nov. 28, 1815. In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, by which the house and warehouse of Mr. Mitchel were destroyed, Dec. 31, 1815. At Berkeley-square, at the house of Mr. Charles Boon, which, with its furniture and library, were destroyed, Feb. 11, 1816. At the Stock Exchange Coffee-house, which was entirely destroyed, as were several adjoining counting-houses, April 23, 1816. At the Plough Inn, Clapham, which was entirely destroyed, May 29, 1816. Extensive premises of Mr. Irvine, Nos. 49, 50, St. Mary-le-bonne-street, entirely destroyed, with many new and unfinished carriages, June 1, 1816. At the house of Mr. Dunkin, tallow chandler, Aldersgate-street, which was destroyed, with the upper part of the adjoining house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, June 26, 1816; these houses had just been rebuilt in consequence of a similar conflagration in the preceding year. At Mr. Norris's carpet warehouse, which was under repair in consequence of having been burnt down ten months before, Sept. 20, 1816. At the shop of Mr. Falconer, carpenter, Turk's-head yard, Oxford-market, by which that and five others were greatly damaged, Oct. 2, 1816. At the warehouse of Mr. Henderson, by which several houses were burnt down, others damaged, and property to the amount of £40,000 destroyed, Oct. 23, 1816. Near Wapping Docks, by which the warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co., and several adjoining ones were burnt down, Dec. 16, 1816. At Poplar, at the house of Mrs. Cock, by which that and nine other houses were destroyed; Mrs. Cock, at the age of eighty years, perished in the flames, Dec. 20, 1816. The house of Mr. Driskall, Mount-place, Homerton-road, burnt to the ground, the damage estimated at £5000, April 6, 1817. The house of Mr. Bainbridge, carver and gilder, High Holborn, totally destroyed by fire, April 7, 1817. The extensive premises in Fleet-street, belonging to a Mr. Mist, destroyed by fire, May 23, 1817. House of Mr. Black, oilman, facing Bermondsey church, destroyed by fire, and Mr. Black, his wife, and eldest child, found suffocated in the adjoining house, June 28, 1817. At Mr. Wheater's, grocer, No. 460, Strand, by which ten houses were destroyed, and three persons perished in the flames, March 1, 1818. At Mr. Clarke's, oilman, Somers' Town; and at Mr. Higgs', hat manufacturer, Webber-row, Blackfriars'-road, in the latter of which two children were burned,

April 14, 1818. At Messrs. Spencer's, Newton-street, High Holborn, which burned five houses, and damaged several others, July 1818. In Ratcliff Highway, which consumed fifteen houses, Aug. 1818. In Nelson-street, Whitechapel, at the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shultz, which did damage to the amount of £15,000, Aug. 1819. At the house of Mr. Worms, Whitechapel, in which three children were destroyed, Nov. 1819. The sugar-refinery of Messrs. Severn, King, and Co., was burned down; the loss was estimated at £80,000, Nov. 1819. At the house of Mr. Kerr, boot-maker, corner of Norfolk-street, Strand, which destroyed two houses and damaged several others, Jan. 17, 1820. In Thames-street, at the premises of Messrs. Thomas and Co., porter merchants; damage done to the amount of £20,000, Feb. 1820. At Mr. Westlake's ship-builder, Rotherhithe, which consumed seven houses, a brig, several warehouses, and property worth £50,000, March, 1820. In Drury-lane, which destroyed a timber-yard and ten houses, threatening the destruction of the neighbourhood, Nov. 9, 1820. At Messrs. Smith & Co., sugar-bakers, Mile End, to the loss of £200,000, Jan. 11, 1821. In Gutter-lane, Cheapside, which destroyed three houses and damaged six, Feb. 27, 1821. On the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick, Gracechurch Street, which destroyed four houses and a meeting-house, and occasioned the death of four persons, Sept. 9, 1821. Four houses destroyed, and three persons burnt, in Prince's-street, Soho, Sept. 10, 1821. Three houses destroyed in Waterloo-row, Surrey-road, Oct. 19, 1821. At Mr. George Hoppe's, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, by which several houses were destroyed or injured, Nov. 3, 1821. A West Indiaman, of 300 tons burthen, destroyed in the river Thames, Dec. 16, 1821. The extensive premises of Mr. Bagster, a bookseller in Paternoster-row, consumed, March 2, 1822. At Mr. Briggs', tallow-chandler, Old Gravel-lane, which destroyed the house and several workships, June 4, 1822. Two houses destroyed in St. John's street, Clerkenwell, June 20, 1822. The premises of Mr. White, boat-builder, at Rotherhithe, and another house, June 28, 1822. Two houses in Adam-street, Adelphi, consumed, June 29, 1822. The house of Mr. Wardell, provision merchant, Old Gravel-lane, June 30, 1822. The premises of Messrs. Astor and Co., musical instrument makers, Tottenham-street, were destroyed, July 20, 1822. A fire broke out in the plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co., Upper Smithfield, which reduced the premises to a heap of ruins; the loss was £100,000, Aug. 11, 1822. The patent rope manufactory and all the machinery of Mr. Dunn, at Stepney, consumed, Aug., 14, 1822. A fire destroyed the house of Mr. Stokes, calico-printer, Grosvenor Market, Aug. 24, 1822. Two houses in Upper East Smithfield burned down, Aug. 26, 1822. Three houses burned in Old Round Court, Sept. 2, 1822. The extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, Bread-street Hill, nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1822. A dreadful fire broke out at the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey-road, which consumed the premises, a timber yard, and destroyed or damaged nearly twenty houses, Sept. 16, 1822. Next door to the Architectural Library of Mr. Taylor, in Holborn, which destroyed that house and several others, and several works of art of the greatest value, Nov. 23, 1822. Long's Hotel, Bond-street, nearly burnt down, Dec. 21, 1822. A destructive fire in Watling-street, which destroyed several houses, Jan. 16, 1823. Several houses and one person burned in New-street, Covent Garden, May 12, 1823. Fifteen houses consumed

in Red Lion-street, Bedford-square, and Featherstone Buildings, June 24, 1823. A house consumed in the London-road, and several others damaged, Sept. 14, 1823. In King-street, Hammersmith, which destroyed two houses and damaged several others; a child was killed, Feb. 3, 1824. A fire broke out at the extensive wharfs of Messrs. Pickford and Co., on the banks of the City Road Basin; the damage was estimated at £30,000, and two lives were lost, Feb. 26, 1824. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Bond, linen-draper, in Fleet-street, and communicated to that of Mr. Hill, chemist, and six others, which were completely destroyed; this fire opened a view of St. Bride's church, Nov. 14, 1824. On the following day, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, Ludgate-hill, and several adjoining houses were burnt down. The tavern at Cumberland Gardens, near Vauxhall, May 25, 1825. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Cruzett, carver and gilder, Great Titchfield-street, which spread to several houses in Mortimer-street, Wells-street, and Great Portland-street, destroying 20 or 30 houses, including a timber-yard, St. Margaret's chapel, and Varley's picture gallery, in which were many fine works of art, the damage estimated at £200,000, June 21, 1825. A fire in Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, in which three females were burnt to death, July 29, 1825. A fire broke out at the corner of Anchor-court, Old-street, and destroyed five houses, Aug. 10, 1825. A fire at the house of Mr. Bell, oilman, Shoreditch, in which Mr. Bell perished, Sept. 13, 1825. A fire broke out at the patent shot manufactory of Messrs. Walker and Parker, near Waterloo Bridge, which was completely gutted, Jan. 5, 1826. Royalty Theatre burnt down, loss estimated at £18,000, Jan. 5, 1826. At Sheerness, July 30, 1827. Duplin Castle, Perthshire, Sept. 11, 1827. Talacre, Flintshire, Sept. 12, 1827. Bramham-park Mansion, July 21, 1828. Glasgow Theatre, Jan. 12, 1829. York Minster nearly destroyed, the fire communicated by a lunatic named Martin, Feb. 2, 1829. Westminster Abbey discovered to be on fire, April 27, 1829. Destructive fire at Manchester, Oct. 12, 1829. Ramsgate Theatre, Nov. 30, 1829. At Hinchbrook, the seat of Lord Sandwich, Jan. 22, 1830. Argyle Rooms, Regent-street, Feb. 12, 1830. English Opera House, Strand, London, Feb. 16, 1830. Messrs. Hoighton's, Bartholomew's close, Aug. 11, 1830, damage estimated at £200,000. Residence of Lord Walsingham, Harley-street, where his lordship perished, and Lady W. died of the injuries received, April 27, 1831. At a fire in Monmouth-street some lives were lost, and also at another in Bucklersbury, 1833. Houses of Lords and Commons, Westminster, accidentally set on fire and destroyed, Oct. 16, 1834. The Royal Exchange and several houses near it, burned down, Jan. 10, 1838. At Wapping twelve houses burned, June 16, 1840. Astley's Theatre, a third time, June 8, 1841. The armoury in the Tower, and 280,000 stand of arms destroyed, Oct. 30, 1841. At the South Eastern Railway on the departure of the king of the French, Oct. 1844.

Fires in London, return of, in twelve months, for the year 1852; 263 were totally destructive, or of great damage, and 660 slightly injurious in comparison. There were 98 false alarms, and 89 fired chimneys. Twenty-two fires were attended with fatal consequences; at one three firemen were killed. The number and different trades carried on in the houses were as follows:—

Dealers in drugs and apothecaries	6
Bagnios	2
Bakers	13
Biscuit, muffin, and pie do.	5

Basket-maker	1
Bleacher	1
Booksellers, binders, and stationers	18
Bottle-merchant	1
Brewers	1
Brokers and dealers in old clothes	9
Builders	9
Cabinet-makers	15
Carpenters and wood-workers	56
Chemists	2
Chandlers	15
Coach-makers	1
Coopers	2
Curriers, &c.	2
Churches	2
Corkcutter	1
Coffee-roaster	1
Coffee shops and chop houses	18
Cottars' wool warehouse	1
Chocolate-maker, 1—Charcoal-dealer, 2	3
Confectioners and pastry-cooks	3
Cheesemongers	7
Caoutchouc manufacturers	2
Cane-dyer, 1—Cement-works, 1	2
Colour-maker	1
Distiller, illicit	1
Distiller of tar, 2—of Turpentine, 1	3
Drapers and mercers	38
Druggists, wholesale	5
Drysalter	1
Eating-houses	14
Engineers, mechanical	3
Firework-makers	2
Farming-stock	8
Founders	4
Furrier, &c.	1
Fire annihilator works	1
Grocers	7
Gasworks	4
Gluemaker, 1—hatmaker, 1	2
Hemp-dressers	4
Horse-hair merchants	2
Hotels and clubhouses	2
Japanners	3
Lampblack-makers	2
Laundresses	3
Lodgings	86
Lucifer-match-makers	5
Manchester goods warehouses	6
Marine-store-dealers	7
Musical-instrument-makers	2
Milliners and Dressmakers	9
Nut dealer	1
Oil and colourmen, not makers	13
Oil-works	1
Private houses	249
Paper-stainers and paper-board makers	4
Painted barge makers	2
Pipe-makers	1
Printers. Letterpress, 5—Copperplate, 1	6
Public building	1
Pawnbroker	1
Painters, plumbers, & glaziers	3
Paper-mills	2
Rag-merchants	4
Railways	3
Rope-makers	3
Saleshops and offices	37
Towmills by steam	7
Ships, 5—Shipbuilders, 2	7
Ship-chandlers	1
Steam-ship	1
Stables	16
Soot-merchant	1
Straw-bonnet makers	2
Sugar-refiners	2
Steamboiler-maker	1
School of Industry	1
Silk-merchant	1
Tanner	1
Tallow-chandler, &c.	4
Tailors	14
Tarpauling-makers	2
Tinmen, braziers, &c.	7
Tobacconists	7
Toy warehouses	3
Unoccupied houses	6
Houses under repair, or building	11
Upholsterers	1
Varnish-makers	3
Victuallers	40
Warehouses	6
Weavers	2
Do. Mats	3
Wine and spirit merchants	4
Wood-merchants	2
Wharfinger	1
Total,	923

Fires occasioned by servants, made punishable, 1707. Method to

prevent the spread of, invented by David Hartley, 1764.

First Fruits and Tenths, instituted by Clement V., 1306; first collected in England, 1316; given to Henry VIII., 1534; office of, established, 1543; granted to the poor clergy by Queen Anne, Feb. 1703-4; consolidation of, with Queen Anne's bounty, 1 Vic., 1838.

First Fruits of livings, these were to be paid strictly over by a statute of Elizabeth, being one year's income of each, which in money value had been greatly augmented; the sums received were to augment poor livings; the payments in place of being made as required one year's existing income, are made in the ancient nominal value of the money! In 1835, in consequence, only the following should be, and were, the sums paid:—

Archbishop of Canterbury	£19,182	£2,682
Archbishop of York	12,629	1,449
Bishop of Carlisle	2,213	478
Bishop of Chichester	4,229	609
Bishop of Exeter	2,713	450
Bishop of Hereford	2,516	691
Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	3,923	503
Bishop of Landaff	924	139
Bishop of Norwich	5,395	834
Bishop of Peterborough	3,100	373
Bishop of Rochester	1,450	322
Bishop of St. David's	1,897	383
Bishop of Salisbury	3,939	1,246
Bishop of Bangor	4,464	118
Bishop of Bristol	2,351	294
Bishop of Worcester	6,569	929
Bishop of Lincoln	4,542	828
Bishop of Oxford	2,648	343
Bishop of St. Asaph	6,301	168
Bishop of Bath and Wells	5,946	479
Bishop of Gloucester	2,282	283
Bishop of Chester	3,261	378
Bishop of Winchester	11,151	2,873
Bishop of Ely	11,105	1,921
Bishop of London	13,929	900
Bishop of Durham	19,066	1,638

Livings of undignified clergymen, paid in 1835, in place of the full year's value after the following rate:

Middleton Rectory	£1,070	£36	3	11
Aldingham	1,092	39	9	2
Prestwich	1,230	46	4	9
Ashton-under-Line	1,407	26	13	9
Lancaster	1,709	41	0	4
Rochdale	1,730	11	4	0
Standish	1,874	45	16	9
Wigan	2,230	80	10	8
Winwick	3,616	102	9	8
Manchester Collegiate Church	4,025	53	6	8

and thus all in inferior valuations.

Fish, a most surprising quantity taken out of a pond in Shropshire, Aug. 29, 1731.

Fish was brought to London by land carriage in 1761; and machines constructed on purpose, parliament supporting them, 1764. The fish-oil used in London, cost annually before gas came in, £300,000. There are proper officers to attend to the wholesomeness of the fish brought to Billingsgate market by water or land.

Fishmarket, erected near the bridge, Westminster, April 2, 1749; opened, Jan. 15, 1750.

Fisheries, regulations regarding were issued, and the towns where they were carried on legally regulated, 1542; to fish on the English coast forbidden to strangers, 1609; the Dutch paid tribute first, and then £30,000 for to be permitted to fish on the English coast, 1683; corporation of free British fisheries instituted, 1730; British company for the fisheries instituted in London, 1786; Irish fishery company formed, Dec., 1818; the "Scotch obliged the Dutch by treaty," says Wellwood, in his reply to Grotius, "to keep 81 miles from the shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeenshire. A tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."

Fish, condemned as unfit for food by the proper officers of the city and port of London, for the years 1831, 1832-3, with their description and quantity, was, in the three years respectively, 138,206, 163,584, 190,748 bushels. The fish consisted of the following kinds, in the second of the above-named years, affording an idea of the enormous quantity imported, to which they bear a relative proportion :—

	Bushels.
Salmon	8,150
Turbot	207
Cod	699
Soles	24,600
Herrings	3,000
Haddocks	6,700
Mackerel	92,410
Plaice, Maids, and Skate	19,950
Salt Fish	292
Whitings	400
Brill	180
Lobsters	6,025
Crabs	980
	163,593

Besides the above, there were seized in the same year,

	Bushels.
Periwinkles and Wilks	532
Muscles	15
Oysters	50
Sprats	1,200
Shrimps	17
	1,814
	Kits.
Salmon (pickled)	126

Total number of fish seized and condemned in three years	492,538
Bushels of sprats and small shell fish	3,525
Kits of pickled salmon	126

The increase year after year is prodigious but not wonderful, when their fecundity is considered, thus, a flounder of 2 oz. weight contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 oz., 1,357,403; herrings weighing from 4 to 5¾ oz., from 21,285 to 36,960; Lobsters from 14 to 36 oz., contain 21,699; mackerel 20 oz., 454,061; prawn, about 3806; shrimps from 2849 to 6807; smelts from 14,411 to 38,278; sole of 5 oz., 38,772; one of 14½ oz., 100,362; a cod produces 3,686,760; a ling, 19,248,625.

Fish, Tithe of, one of those usages which custom has established and reason repudiates. Before 1500, it was the custom for fishermen to present the Catholic clergy, when successful, with a portion of their taking of fish, out of gratitude to the virgin. After the reformation, the Protestant clergy claimed tithe of fish as a right, hence one and two guineas a year are often exacted for the boat of a poor fisherman, in lieu of tithe. Fishing companies are also made to pay tithe heavily. Sometimes, in Cornwall, tithe has been resisted *vi-et-armis*. In one case of this tax upon poverty and labour, at Lowestoft, in Norfolk, a demand of 10s. 3d. for the value of a portion of a catch of mackerel, was unsuccessfully resisted. Accounts were produced showing that such tithe had been paid 161 years before, the entries afforded no proof that the payment was other than a voluntary one. A letter written by T. Tanner, a commissary, at Norwich, to his brother John, vicar of Lowestoft, related to a dispute about the tithe of fish which arose in 1709; it stated that the case must be tried under the provisions of an act of the 2nd of Edward VI., which requires proof that the custom existed forty years before the date of the act (*i.e.* in 1509); this was insisted upon at the previous hearing. The other paper was entitled, "Thoughts on the Tythe of Fish at Lowestoft," having special reference to the mackerel fishing. The old document positively stated that the vicar "accepted what the merchants were willing to give." A paper was then read purporting to be a copy of a document in the Rolls' Court; but this was

not received as evidence because it had not been authenticated. This paper declared that, "twenty years before the 9th of Elizabeth," there was a tithe of fish then called "Christ's dole!"

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, executed, July 6, 1535.

Fiswood, near Bolton, Lancashire, destroyed by fire, Oct. 17, 1825; the bleach-mills were valued at £30,000.

Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, committed to prison for enlisting men for the Irish brigade in the French service, March 16, 1749-50.

Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, mortally wounded in an attempt to take him into custody, in Dublin, May, 1798.

Fitzgerald and five of his uncles wantonly put to death by Henry VIII., Feb. 3, 1537.

Five-mile Act, a tyrannical statute of Chas. II., Oct., 1665, obliging non-conformist ministers who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, to abstain from coming within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion, unless when travelling, under fifty pounds penalty.

Flag at Sea, the honour of a salute was exacted by England in old time, and yielded by the Dutch to the English, 1673; the French obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to them, in 1680; and Tourville, the French admiral, engaged a Spanish force until it yielded to fire a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1698.

Flagellants, a religious sect established at Perouse, in 1420, who publicly lashed themselves in procession until the blood flowed freely; their leader, Conrad Schenett, was burned at the stake to convince him of his error, 1414.

Flanders became subject to France, 412; governed by its earls, subject to the French crown, from 793 to 1369; came to Austria by marriage, but was yielded to Spain, 1556; shook off the yoke of Spain, 1572; annexed to the German empire by the treaty of Vienna, 1725; conquered and made part of France, 1795; made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814; made the kingdom of Belgium, 1831.

Flatbush, Battle of, between the English and Americans, when the latter were defeated with the loss of 2000 killed and 1000 prisoners, 1776.

Flax first planted in England, in 1533; a watermill invented in Scotland, to break and scutch it, 1750.

Flesh victual, in the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, 1563, an act was passed "for the better saving of flesh victual, by ordering every Wednesday to be a fish day, unless in cases of sickness." In the parish register of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire, there is an entry, "John Burton, being very sycke, was licensed to eat flesh for the tyme of his syckness, so that he, enjoying the benefit of the licence, and his syckness continuing viii dayes, do cause the same to be regystered into the register-book: and this licence noe longer to endure than his syckness doth last; by me, William Samuell, parson of Eynesbury." Under the date of 1568.

Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I., 1110; totally destroyed by fire, April 1, 1777.

Fleet Market, the old, opened Sept. 30, 1737; removed, Nov. 20, 1829; granite obelisk erected to Alderman Waithman at the Fleet-st. end of what is now called Farringdon-street, June 25, 1833, and completed in one day.

Fleet Prison founded for debtors in the reign of Richard I., and became the prison of the star chamber and chancery courts; burned down, June 7, 1780, in the Gordon riots; demolished, 1845.

Fleur-de-Lis, the emblematic lily of France, pretended to be delivered by an angel to Clovis, who in consequence won a victory and embraced Christianity, 496.

Fleurus, Battle of, between the allied armies who sought to replace the Bourbons, under the prince

of Coburg, and the French under general Jourdain: the French obtained the victory, and the allies lost from 8000 to 10,000 men, June 17, 1794.

Flies, singular shower of, in London, covering the clothes of the passengers in the streets, 1707.

Flint Castle, North Wales, built 1185.

Flodden Field, Battle of, between the English and Scotch, under James IV., the Scotch king was slain, with most of his nobility, and 10,000 men, Sept. 9, 1513.

Flogging, a punishment used in the navy and army, now restricted compared to its former frequency, and of doubtful utility; by a return to the House of Commons of the number of such punishments in the British army in 1830, the amount was 655; in 1831, 646; but in 1833 only 370.

Flooring, one gave way at Clermont, in France, Dec. 1791, and thirty-six persons were killed, while fifty-seven had limbs broken or were severely wounded.

Florence, Italy, the capital of Tuscany, said to have been founded 1408, A.C.; bridge of, built 1330; the trinity-bridge 1557; the cathedral commenced 1296; taken by the French, July 1796, and 1799; restored 1814; occupied by the Austrians in 1849.

Flores, one of the Azores, discovered 1439, by Vanderburg; colonized by the Portuguese, 1448; so named for its profusion of flowers.

Florida, in America, one of the United States, discovered by Cabot, 1500; visited by Ponce de Leon, 1512; settled by the Spaniards 1539; plundered by Sir Francis Drake, 1585, and by the buccaneers in 1685; invaded by the English 1702, and by general Oglethorpe, 1740; ceded to England 1763; taken by the Spaniards 1781; ceded by England to Spain 1783, and by Spain to the United States, 1820.

Florin, a coin varying in value —in Livonia, 1s. 2d., and the same in Prussia; in Holland 1s. 9d.; Belgium 1s. 6d.; in Geneva 4½d.; it is said to have been made first by the Florentines; it was first issued in England in the reign of Edward III., valued at 6s., 1337; issued by proclamation of Victoria, Aug. 1849, as a silver coin of 2s. or one-tenth of a pound sterling; in Frankfort the florin is in value 1s. 8½d., English; in Austria 2s. 0½d.

Flour Mills, Lighthouse Quay, Waterford, destroyed by fire, and two lives lost, June 9, 1814.

Flowers, the art of preserving in sand, discovered 1633.

Flushing in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burned Jan. 1748-9; siege of, under the Earl of Chatham, Aug. 16, 1809; surrender of, and the object of the expedition, the destruction of the Antwerp arsenal baffled with great loss by the ill management of the commander, and the progress of disease.

Fluxions invented by Newton, 1669.

Fogs, remarkable ones in London, Jan. 1, 1720, when chairmen fell with their burden into the canal in St. James's Park, some into Fleet ditch, and others into the Thames; a very dense fog, Jan. 10, 1812; another Dec. 20, 1813.

Folkstone Railway, accident at, several passengers injured, Aug. 12, 1851.

Fontaine Notre Dame, village of, nearly destroyed by fire, April 25, 1816.

Fontenai, Battle of, and defeat of Lothaire, 841.

Fontainebleau, peace of, 1679; treaty of, between Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785; treaty of between the emperor Napoleon and royal family of Spain, Oct. 27, 1807; concordat of Fontainebleau, between Napoleon and pope Pius VII., Jan. 25, 1813; entered by the Austrians Feb. 17, 1814; Napoleon Bonaparte here resigned the imperial dignity, April 5, 1814.

Fontenoi, Battle of, between the

English and Dutch, and the French; the latter under Marshal Saxe, gained the victory, the English the glory, and the Dutch the shame, May 11, 1745; the Anglo-Dutch army lost 12,000 men.

Fonthill, near Salisbury, burnt down Nov. 12, 1765; built by William Beckford, the author of Vathek; cost £273,000; sale of the abbey, 1819, when 7200 catalogues of the library, and articles of virtù, sold at a guinea each.

Fonts, substitutes for baptistries in the churches where infant baptism was adopted, but still by immersion; when that ceased, they were made smaller. Fonts are said to have been used as early as 167.

Fools, festival of the Fools, in France, held on new-year's day and continued for 240 years; all sorts of follies were committed at them in 1198; or Jesters, kept at most European courts, up to the end of the reign of Charles I.; in humble imitation of royalty, the Lord Mayor of London kept his fool, down to a late period.

Foreigners banished from England by proclamation of 2 Henry I., 1155; forbidden to follow retail trades, 1487; allowed half a jury of foreigners on trials, 1420.

Forbisher's Straits, a narrow sea to the north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland; discovered 1578.

Ford Abbey, Devonshire, built 1133.

Forests of England, in the last century there were in England sixty-eight forests and eighteen chaces, the relics of the times of barbarian feudalism; William I. destroyed thirty-six parishes, with their churches, and dispeopled thirty square miles of country, to make the New Forest in 1079-85; the following forests belonged to the crown before and in 1793:—Windsor Great and Little Park, Cranburn Chace, New Forest, Essex, Alice Holt, Woolmer and Bere Forests; Greenwich, St. James, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton Parks; Whittlebury, Salcey, Rockingham, Sherwood, Whichwood and Richmond. Parts of these have since been enclosed.

Forests' Charter, or Charta de Foresta, granted by King John, 1215; there have been other forest charters, one of Henry II. was discovered in 1813.

Forfarshire Steamer wrecked on its passage from Hull to Dundee, when thirty-eight persons perished; Darling, the keeper of the Outer Fern Lighthouse, and his daughter, ventured out in the storm in a coble, and saved fifteen of the passengers, Sept. 5, 1838.

Forfeited Estates, redemption of, act passed 1669.

Forfeited Estates of Scotland, of the annual value of £29,694 : 6 : 8 and in England of £47,626 : 18 : 5; seized by the government in 1716; those in Scotland were restored by parliament in 1784.

Forgery as of deeds and writings, made punishable by fine, pillory, cutting off the ears, slitting the nostrils, searing or branding, forfeiture of lands or imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562; punished with death 1634; forging letters of attorney made capital, 1722; one Ward, of great wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726, and placed in the pillory, March 17, 1727; the value of the forged notes presented to the bank in ten years, from Jan. 1, 1801, was £101,661, owing principally to the slovenly manner in which the real notes were printed, and the ease of imitation. In 1817, no less than 142 persons were prosecuted by the bank for forgery; punishment of death for, ceased 2nd and 3rd William IV., Aug. 1832, except in cases of bills or stock transfer; in July, 1837, reduced to transportation for life; last criminal hanged for, Thomas Maynard, Dec. 31, 1829.

Forks introduced into England about 1600, but used on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, where it was thus

early not deemed good manners to use the fingers.

Fornication made a capital offence for its second act in 1650; the law lapsed at the restoration.

Forma Pauperis, admitted in law courts, by statute Henry VII., 1495.

Forrest, John, burned in Smithfield, for not admitting the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII., May 22, 1538, aged 42.

Fort Erie, Canada, taken by the Americans, July 3, 1814; unsuccessfully attempted by the English, who lost 925 men, Aug. 15; evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814.

Fort St. George, India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

Forth and Clyde Canal made by Smeaton, and opened July 28, 1790.

Fortification under the present system introduced 1500; written on by Albert Durer, 1527; improvements by Vauban and Cohorn about 1700; Paris fortified, completion of the works, 1846.

Fortune-Tellers put to death, in France, in 1680.

Foster, Captain Henry, one of the polar navigators, with Captain Parry, drowned in the river Chagres, in Darien, Nov. 6, 1831.

Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, built 1408, demolished by James I.; here was born King Richard III. of England, 1443, and Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded privately, Feb. 8, 1587.

Foundling Hospital of Paris, built 1677; Foundling Hospital of London, founded by Captain Coram, 1736, incorporated 1739; began to receive its inmates, 1756; let part of its estate for £2000 a-year, 1797; building began 1742, opened 1756; receives about five hundred children, who are now what are styled helpless orphans rather than foundlings; Dublin Foundling Hospital, established 1704; in the thirty years before January, 1825, it received 52,150 infants, of which number 14,613 died infants, 25,859 were returned as dead from the country where they were nursing, 730 died in the infirmary, 322 died grown children, and thus 10,626 only survived.

Fountain in the Piazza Navona at Rome, constructed 1682; that of de Trevi, 1751; in Trafalgar Place, London, 1838-9.

Foxglove, indigenous, that called the Canary imported 1698; the Madeira 1777.

Foxgrape Shrub, imported from Virginia about 1656.

Fox Island, North Pacific, discovered 1760.

Frames, Stocking-making, a capital offence by statute to break, 1812; law made to continue till 1814.

Frampton, Dorset, nearly all destroyed by fire, April 12, 1786.

Frampton House, burned down, a child and servant perishing, Oct. 10, 1810.

Fox, John, the martyrologist, died 1587; Charles, who founded the quaker sect, confined in Scarborough castle, died 1690; Charles James Fox, statesman, born Jan. 13, 1748, died Sept. 15, 1806.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls; said to have been originally a colony of the Belgæ from Germany, settled in it 200 B. C. It was conquered by the Romans 48 B. C. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 406, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the latter kingdom under Clovis; this is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the western empire; the first king of the first race was Pharamond, who began his reign in 418, and with Clodion, Merovée, and Childeric, ruled until the reign of Clovis, but the events of that day have not been handed down. Clovis, the son of Childeric, must be regarded as the founder

of the empire in 481; he defeated the Romans at Soissons, 487; married Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, king of the Burgundians; routed the Germans, at Tolbiac near Cologne, 496; became a Christian, 496; was joined by the Armoricans of Britany, 497; the Britons took refuge in Armorica, 498, and communicating their names and manners to the people, became his subjects, 499; Clovis defeated Alaric, near Poitiers, 507; proclaimed the Salic law, 511; died, aged 45, in 511; he left four sons, who reigned at Metz, Orleans, Paris, and Soissons; the empire was once more united under Clotaire, 560; the lords of the palace of Capitularies now governed France. In 616, Clotaire II. held a species of ambulatory councils or parliaments, called placita or plaids. Dagobert and Charibert divided the kingdom, the former died at Epernay, his two sons divided the empire, but the inmates of the palace possessed the real authority, of which Charles Martel became the head. Pepin overcame Thieri, and as chief or mayor of the palace, usurped the entire authority. He continued to rule under the royal name until Dagobert III., in whose reign Charles Martel escaped from his prison and made several conquests. Among his victories was that obtained over the Saracens, between Tours and Poitiers, in which the invaders lost 300,000 men, 720; in 737 he reigned without naming a new king on the death of Thieri IV.; death of Charles Martel, 741; Childeric IV., proclaimed, dethroned 750; the reckoning of time was at this period by nights, not by days as Tacitus had before noted to be the fact in Gaul. Pepin, called "The Short," defeated the Saxons 753; the Sclaves, and Bavarians, 758, 767, 768; Charlemagne and Carloman succeeded Pepin, the latter died 771; Charlemagne made a treaty with the Saxons and Saracens, and marched into Spain, where he received the homage of all the country between the Pyrenees and Ebro, 778; the duke of Gascony fighting in his rear-guard on that occasion, the chief Roland, so renowned in romance, was slain; the duchy of Bavaria reunited to the crown of France, 787; introduced the Gregorian Chant 789; patronised Alcuin 790; council of Francfort, 794; held a parliament at Aix-la-Chapelle 796; crowned emperor of the West by Leo IV., 800; associated his son Lewis in the government, 814; a great astronomer first discovered a comet, which appeared in 837; at this time a letteri, or two gallons of wheat, two of barley, a measure of wine and a lamb were valued at two sols.; in the next reign the nobility re-established, 841; the Normans ravaged France, 853; Charles Chauve, named the "very christian king," by the council of Savoniere. Pepin and Charlemagne called themselves kings by the "clemency of God," while the kings of the third race styled themselves kings "by the grace of God;" Louis VI., used the first title particularly; the Normans besieged Paris for two years, 885; Eudes routed them, 892; Paris the French capital, 906; the Normans ravage France again, 912; Rollo obtained Normandy, 905; the usage of the bow and arrow, of helmets and cuirasses, that under the first race of kings was unknown, became common under the second, and symptoms of chivalry began to appear about 980; in 987, Hugh Capet's reign introduced by Guibert, bishop of Rheins, the Arab figures of arithmetic, and the Eastern arithmetic; he introduced a clock moved by a balance or weight, 990; the first canonization for nine centuries made by the pope, of St. Udalric, 993; of the kings, princes, lords, and people, scarcely any could read or write, 994; they began to burn heretics at Orleans, 1022; Eudes, count of Champagne, killed in a duel with the duke of Lorraine

1037; the Saviour's truce established under Henry I. 1041; a prohibition of all private combats from Wednesday evening to Monday morning, out of respect to the days of the week when Christ occupied himself with the last mysteries of his life, 1040; first heresy commenced about the reality of the holy sacrament by Beranger, archdeacon of Angers, 1060; Gregory VII., issued his command establishing the right of popes to depose emperors and release subjects from their oaths of fidelity to their sovereigns 1067; Philippe I. excommunicated by the pope 1094; excommunicated again 1101; the kings of France made their chief officers authorize documents by signature, and the king's preceptors countersigned them 1067; the wars between England and France commenced, which did not terminate until the reign of Charles VII., 1113; Louis le Gros routed at Bonneville 1119; peace between Louis le Gros and Henry I., of England 1120; the quarrel between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., 1120; Louis le Gros died 1137; he first sent judges into the provinces; the doctrines of Abelard condemned by the council of Sens 1140, as he had himself been at Soissons 1121; differences occur between the king and Rome; letters of franchise to towns and cities 1135; towns of Vitry and Pertois are delivered over to fire and sword, to avenge Louis le Jeune upon count Thibaud 1143; the church advised him to expiate the crime by going to a crusade, and the king obeyed 1147; the council of Rheims convened on the king's absence 1148; the king taken prisoner by the Greeks on his return, and given over to Roger king of Sicily 1149; war with England 1156; peace concluded 1169; war renewed with England, terminated 1172; Louis visited the tomb of Becket at Canterbury 1179-80; Philippe II., and Henry II., of England made peace 1189-90; the Roman tongue the vulgar language 1189; Philippe of France and Richard I., embarked on the crusade 1189; Acre taken from the Saracens by the French 1191; the king returned home 1192; in Richard's absence, seized upon a part of Normandy 1192; quarrels with the court of Rome 1193 to 1199; battle of Bouvines, 1214; Normandy subdued 1214; Louis makes war on the Albigenses at the pope's request 1225-6; emancipated the peasants 1226; made a truce with England; battle of Taillebourg, in which Henry III. of England was defeated 1242; council of Lyons 1245-6; fifth crusade to which Louis VIII. departs, June 12, 1248; Damietta taken 1249; queen Blanche died 1242; return of Louis to Paris 1254; establishment of the Carmelites in France 1253; Louis orders the three estates to be consulted when any great question occurred in which the people were interested 1254; treaty, between Louis and James I., of Arragon, 1258; Louis ceded to Henry III. of England, Guyenne, Limousin, Perigord, Querci, and Agenois, and Henry gave up Normandy, Maine, and Anjou, 1259-60; duels forbidden in France 1260; established a metal currency, and a law against blasphemers 1262; set out on the sixth crusade 1269-70; defeated John of England 1270; besieged Turin 1670; the Sorbonne founded 1250, by Robert de Sorbonne; masters of requests established; the king died of the plague before Tunis 1270; Philippe the hardy succeeded 1276; war with Alphonso of Castile 1274; the Venaissin ceded to the pope 1274; the Sicilian Vespers 1282, or massacre of the French in Sicily; the university of Montpelier founded; Philippe le Bel ascended the throne 1285; war between France and England 1292-3; war in Guyenne; truce between France and England, 1296, 1297; Phillippe acquired Flanders, 1299, 1300; the war conducted

in Italy by Charles de Valois, who banished the poet Dante 1244; the Celestins introduced into France 1300; Philippe the Fair excommunicated by the Pope 1301; Edward I. of England treats with Philippe, and receives Guyenne 1303; knights templars suppressed 1308; armies of France and Navarre 1314; war with the count de Flanders 1316; Philippe de Valois mounted the throne 1318; war begun with England 1336-7; Tournai besieged by Edward III., 1340; a truce, but the war recommenced 1341; Philippe defeated at Cressi, 1346; Calais taken by Edw. III., 1347; Dauphiné annexed to France 1349-50; king John taken by the English at Poictiers 1356; France laid under the papal interdict 1407; defeat of the French at Agincourt 1415; complete subjugation of France by Henry V. of England 1420; Henry VI. crowned at Paris, 1422; siege of Orleans 1429; battle of Patay, English defeated by Joan of Arc; all the possessions of England in France retaken except Calais, between 1435 and 1450; meeting of the field of the cloth of gold, between Francis I. and Henry VIII., 1529; Francis I. taken and carried into Spain, Aug. 1525; Calais retaken 1558; massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572; Francis II. killed at a tilting match, 1559; duke of Guise and his brother assassinated by the king's order Dec. 23, 1588; Henry III. assassinated by a friar, Aug. 1, 1589; Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV., 1598; assassination of Henry IV., by Ravaillac 1610; Navarre reunited to France 1620; queen mother visited England 1638; Louis XIV. ascended the throne 1643; Edict of Nantes revoked 1685; peace of Utrecht 1713; Law's banking bubble 1720; Damien attempted the life of Louis XV., 1757: the Jesuits banished 1762; Louis XV. aids America against England 1778; torture abolished in the French courts 1780; destruction of the Bastille and commencement of the revolution July 14, 1789; France divided into eighty departments 1790; the title of king of France altered to that of "king of the French," Oct. 16, 1789; the revolution commenced July 14, 1789; the plate of the church applied to public purposes, Nov. 6, 1789; confederation of the Champ de Mars, and limited monarchy proclaimed 1790; commemorated July 14, and title of citizen only to be used; church plate ordered to be coined, March 3, 1791; the royal family leave Paris secretly to join the Prussians and Austrians and are stopped at Varennes, June 22, 1791; Louis XVI. sanctions the convention, Sept. 13, 1791; the Jacobins declare their sitting permanent, June 18, 1792; the mob march to the Tuilleries, with the cap of liberty, and made demands of the king, June 30, 1792; the Swiss guards defeated and massacred, Aug. 10, 1792; decree of the national assembly against the jurists, Aug. 23, 1792; massacre of the prisoners, Sept. 2, 1792; the Princess de Lamballe murdered, Sept. 3, 1792; royalty abolished by a decree of the convention, Sept. 21, 1792; the national convention determined the king's trial, Dec. 2, 1792; the perpetual banishment of the Bourbons decreed, Dec. 20, 1792; Louis imprisoned in the Temple, Jan. 19, 1793; of 745 members of the convention, 693 voted the king's death, 26 made declarations and did not vote against it, and 26 were absent; the king condemned, Jan. 20, 1793; beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793; the queen beheaded, Oct. 16, 1793; the Duke of Orleans beheaded, Nov. 6, 1793; the princess Elizabeth, May 12, 1794; Robespierre guillotined, July 27, 1794; the dauphin died in prison, June 8, 1795; a directory governed France, Nov. 1, 1795; deposed by Bonaparte, who was made consul, Nov. 9, 1799; France made an empire, May 20, 1804; Napoleon crowned king of Italy, May 26, 1805; Holland united to France,

1810; war with Russia, June 22, 1812; destruction of the French veteran army by the cold in Russia, Oct. 1812; triple alliance against France, 1813; surrender of Paris, March 31, 1814; Napoleon abdicated, April 5, 1814; the allies replace the Bourbons, in the person of Louis XVIII., May 3, 1814; Napoleon returned from Elba, March 1, 1815; defeated the Prussians at Ligny; himself defeated at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; the Bourbon dynasty again replaced, 1815; Marshal Ney shot, Aug. 16, 1815; Duc de Berri assassinated, Feb. 13, 1820; Louis XVIII. died, Sept. 26, 1824; the national guard disbanded by Charles X., April 30, 1827; seventy-six new peers created, Nov. 5, 1827; Polignac administration formed, Aug. 4, 1829; dissolution of the chamber of deputies, May, 1830; ordinances destroying the liberty of the press and free representatives in the chamber of deputies, July 26, 1830; revolution commenced, and conflict in the streets of Paris for three days; Charles X. flies, first to Rambouillet and then to England, July 30 and August 17, 1830; the Duke of Orleans accepts the crown, Aug. 9, 1830; Polignac and the other ministers found guilty and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, Dec. 21, 1830; the hereditary peerage abolished. Dec. 27, 1831; Charles X. left Holyrood House, in Scotland for the continent, Sept. 18, 1832; the Marshal Soult prime minister of France, Oct. 11, 1832; the Duchess de Berri sent off to Palermo, having been delivered of a female child, which she declared to be the offspring of a secret marriage with some Italian count, June 9, 1833; Duc de Broglie, minister, March 14, 1835; two persons, Bergeron and Benoit, tried for an attempt on the life of the king and acquitted, March 18, 1833; Fieschi making an attempt on the king's life, killed and wounded many persons, July 28, 1835; Louis Alibaud fired at the king on his way to the Tuileries, June 25, 1836; ministry of Count Mole, Sept. 7, 1836; Prince Polignac set at liberty and sent away from France with the other exiles, Nov. 23, 1836; Meunier fired at the king on his way to the chambers, Dec. 27, 1836; Marshal Soult appointed ambassador to England specially, June 28, 1838; the chambers decree the removal of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris, May 10, 1840; Louis Napoleon made a descent, with General Montholon and fifty followers on Vinierouy, near Boulogne, and being taken and tried, was imprisoned, Aug. 6, 1840; Darmes fired at Louis Philippe, Oct. 15, 1840; M. Guizot, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Oct. 29, 1840; the remains of the Emperor Napoleon deposited in the Invalides, Dec. 15, 1840; Paris fortified at the expense of 140,000,000 of francs; statue of Napoleon in bronze placed upon the column at Boulogne, Aug. 15, 1841; the Duke of Orleans killed by a fall from his carriage, July 13, 1842; visit of the Queen of England to Louis Philippe, at Eu, Sept. 2, 1843; Louis Napoleon escaped from prison, at Ham, May 26, 1846; attempt on the life of Louis Philippe by Joseph Henri, July 29, 1846; Soult made Marshal-General of France, in the room of Oudinot, who had died in his 91st year, Sept. 13, 1847; Jerome Bonaparte returned to France, after an exile of thirty-two years, Maria Louisa of Austria died, Dec. 17, 1847; refusal of Louis Philippe's government to add to the scanty number of electors in France, 1847; suppression of the banquet for a reform in the representation, Nov. 21, 1848; a revolutionary tumult commenced, and great disorders committed by the populace, Feb. 22, 23, and 24, 1848; the king abdicated in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Orleans, but the offer was not accepted, Feb. 29, 1848; royal family and ministers escaped

to England or Belgium, Feb. 29; a republic proclaimed, Feb. 26, 1848; a new government formed, and perpetual banishment decreed against the royal family, May 30, 1848; election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine, and for three other departments to the chamber, June 12, 1848; another insurrection in Paris, with loss of life, and the insurgents subdued, June 24, 1848; Paris declared in a state of siege, June 25, the insurgents surrender, June 26; Prince Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the national assembly, Sept. 26, 1848; state of siege raised, having continued four months, Oct. 20, 1848; Prince Louis Napoleon declared president of the republic by a majority of more than five millions of votes, Dec. 11, 1848; Louis Philippe died in England, at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850.

FRANCE divided into provinces, was subdivided in 1789. There are eighty-six departments, hereafter named, 363 communal arrondissments, or sub-prefectures, 2844 cantons, and 38,339 communes; from the Pyrenees in the south to Dunkirk in the north, its extent is 625 miles, and something more from the most easterly point of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne. The climate of France is the most happy of the temperate zone, and its agricultural riches, with a system of agriculture by no means equal to that of either Belgium or England, are very great. Besides growing corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, to such an extent as to render the amount of the imports of that article for 30,000,000 of population, equal only to a few days' consumption in twenty years, the value of the product of its vines alone is equal to the sum of £22,000,000 sterling per annum, and the duties upon them pay one tenth of the national revenue. The surface of about 131,722,295 acres, may be divided into seven classes or gradations of soil, as to fertility. The rich soils of the departments du Nord, the Pas de Calais, the Somme, Aisne, Oise, Seine Inferieure, in all fifteen departments, including some as far south as the Herault, form the first class; the second consists of more arid, but tolerably good, land; the third of chalk; the fourth of gravel; the fifth of stony land; the sixth of mountain; and the seventh of sand. All the territory of France has been surveyed and valued, with a view to equal taxation, by an operation called the "cadastre." In France, corn and olives, the mulberry and the vine, hemp, maize and tobacco, come to perfection, north or south, as the climate for each is found suited by nature. Among the consequences of climate is the production of excellent wines and oils. The product of the former alone, has, at the lowest valuation, been given at 35,075,689 hectolitres of wine, of the value of 540,389,289 francs; of brandy from the vine 821,960 hectolitres of twenty-two imperial gallons each, 1830; the silk manufacture introduced by Louis XI., 1470, produces 3,000,000 pounds of raw silk annually, after the estimate of 1832; the mulberry trees amount to 7,000,000 in number, for feeding the silk worm. The forests cover a large territory, not less than 7,000,000 of hectares. The wild animals of France are the wolf, the bear, the fox, and the wild cat (the tame are those of England and the surrounding countries.) Game is abundant, and the rivers teem with the finny tribe. Coal is found in abundance in the north, and iron furnaces are numerous. The mountains form portions of the great chain that divides Europe. The chain of the Jura, north, is connected by the Vosges, near Strasburgh, and by other branches with the Monts d'Or, the Cevennes, and the Pyrenees. The climate in the south is very hot during three of the warm months, and the summer is greatly prolonged, the sky

serene, and the winter mild. In the north, the winters are long and cold, and the summers short and warm. The finest district of France lies along the Loire, continually between the two extremes, having the moderate temperature of the north, and the serene sky of the south, as Touraine, and the departments of the Indre et Loire, the Maine et Loire, and the Loiret. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde, and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of the country. France was divided into several military governments or provinces, namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Avergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blasois, Boulounois, Bourbonis, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonnois, March, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rousillon, Saintonge, Soissonois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance: and there were others of inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 131 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789 a revolution took place, and the departmental division was adopted. The population was 35,000,000 in 1840, though but 25,000,000 in 1789. The French were computed to be 28,000,000 in 1830; the Germans, 3,068,000; the Bas Bretons, 900,000; the Italians, 200,000; the English, 100,000; the Basques and others, 208,000. The Catholics were reckoned at 28,400,000; Calvinists, 3,300,540; Lutherans, 1,100,000; Jews, 64,000; Quakers, 2000; Moravians, 2000, 1830.

FRANCE, Kings of, the Merovingian race:—

Pharamond	427
Clodian or Clodious, the Hairy	427
Meroveus, or Merovée	448
Childeric his son	458
Clovis the Great	481
Childebert dividing with his brothers	541
Theodebert	534
Theodebald	548
Clotaire	558
The four sons of Clotaire	561
Childebert II.	575
Clotaire II.	584
Thierry II.	596
Clotaire II. sole king	613
Dagobert the Great left the crown to his sons	628
Clovis II. and Sigebert	638
Clotaire III. son of Clovis II.	656
Childeric II., sole king, who was assassinated with his queen, in the forest of Livri	673
Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, ruled in this name	691
Childebert III. the Just	
Pepin really exercised the royal power	695
Dagobert III.	711
Chilperic II. deposed by Charles Martel	716
Clotaire IV. raised to the throne by Charles Martel, died, Chilperic replaced	719
Thierry II. succeeded, but died, 737, and Charles Martel ruled as Duke of the French, who died	741
Childeric III. or Stupid, the son of Martel sharing the government with him	742
Pepin the Short, the first of the Carlovingian race, son of Charles Martel	752

Charlemagne the Great, Carloman reigned with him the first three years. . . 768
Louis le Debonnaire . . . 814
Charles the Bold 840
Louis the Stammerer . . . 877
Louis III. and Carloman II. 879-882
Charles le Gros 884
Eudes, Count of Paris . . 887
Charles III. the Simple . . 893
Deposed 929
Robert crowned at Rheims, but killed by Charles in battle 922
Rodolph, Duke of Burgundy 923
Louis IV. d'Outremer . . 936
Lothaire, son of Louis . . 954
Louis V. the Indolent . . 986
ending the race of Charlemagne.

Hugh Capet of the Capet race, who seized the crown 987
Robert II. or sage 996
Henry I. 1031
Philip I. the Fair 1059
Louis VI. le Gros 1108
Louis VII. the Young . . 1137
Philip II. the August . . 1180
Louis VIII. Cœur de Lion . 1223
Louis IX. called St. Louis . 1226
Philip III. the Hardy . . 1271
Philip IV. the Fair . . . 1285
Louis X. or Hutin 1314
John 1316
Philip V. the Long . . . 1316
Charles IV. the Handsome . 1322

The race of Valois—
Philip VI. the Courtier . . 1328
John II. the Good 1350
Charles V. the Wise . . . 1364
Charles VI. the Well-beloved 1380
Henry VI. of Eng. crowned in Paris, and proclaimed . 1422
Charles VII. the Victorious. 1436
Louis XI. 1461
Charles VIII. the Affable . 1483
Louis XII. the Father . . 1498
Francis I. 1515
Henry II. 1547
Francis II. married to Mary Queen of Scots 1559
Charles IX. 1560
Henry III. 1574
Here ended the house of Valois, succeeded by the house of Bourbon in Henry IV.

Henry IV. 1589
Louis XIII. the Just . . . 1610
Louis XIV. 1643
Louis XV. the Well-beloved 1715
Louis XVI. 1774
guillotined, January 21, . 1793

France was then ruled by a convention, directory, and consulship, the last under Bonaparte, who assumed the title of Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804; abdicated, April 5, 1814, and retired to Elba; and the Bourbon race replaced by the allied armies; returned to France, March 1, 1815; vanquished at Waterloo, and throwing himself into the hands of the English, he was made a prisoner of, and transported to St. Helena, where he died, May 5, 1821; the Bourbons were again replaced in the person of Louis XVIII., such being the title assumed, though the Dauphin had died in prison at the age of eleven, nineteen years before, never having reigned! Louis XVIII., the brother of Louis XVI., died, Sept. 16, 1824; Charles X., born, Oct. 9, 1757, brother of Louis XVIII.; expelled France, July 30, 1830; died, Nov. 6, 1836, at Gratz; Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, raised to the throne, Aug. 9, 1830; deposed, Feb. 24, 1848; died in England, Aug. 26, 1850. France remained a republic under a provisional government, from Feb. 22 to Dec. 11, 1840, when Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the former king of Holland, was elected president of the republic, Dec. 11, 1848, by 6,041,872 votes out of 8,040,604 given over his rival, General Cavaignac, and proclaimed, Dec. 20, 1848; elected emperor by a majority of 7,119,795 for, to 111,900 against him; proclaimed emperor, Dec. 2, 1852. Exports, those from England to France were of the "declared value," in 1848, of £1,025,121; in 1850, £1,951,269; in 1850, £2,401,956; in 1851, £2,028,463.

During the same years the "official value" of the imports of France was £7,130,394, £8,177,075, £8,454,193, and £8,083,112, in the respective years. The duties levied on French imports in 1851 amounted to £2,110,968.

FRANCE and Spain united their interests, 727.

FRANCE, great scarcity of food in, May, 1743; embroiled with the parliaments and clergy, 1754; accommodate mutually, Sept. 10, 1757.

FRANCE, the President of, dissolved the national assembly, re-established universal suffrage, dissolved the council of state, and placed Paris in a state of siege, Dec. 2, 1851.

FRANCE.—CREDIT AND REVENUE FOR 1853:—

	Francs.	Francs.
Minister of State	9,039,900	15,669,230
„ of Justice	26,654,480	26,628,045
„ of Foreign Affairs	10,310,100	9,109,600
„ of Public Instruction	24,686,736	22,333,323
„ of Worship	44,866,475	44,157,008
„ of Interior, agriculture, and commerce	50,208,219	49,172,526
„ of Police	40,511,390	3,992,690
„ of Public Works	155,660,442	123,315,776
„ of War	320,144,186	324,232,663
„ of Marine and Colonies	121,383,055	117,181,001
„ of Finance	678,462,437	650,415,763
Francs	1,445,927,420	1,386,207,625

FRANCIS, a youth who fired a pistol at the queen, May 30, 1842.

FRANCIA, a Jew tried for treason, Jan. 23, 1716.

FRANCIS' Abbey, Cashel, Ireland, fell down, Feb. 13, 1757.

FRANCISCAN Friars first established in England, 1217; when turned out of their houses by Henry VIII., they possessed 55 houses; they were a begging order, founded, 1209, by Francis d'Assize.

FRANCISCO, San, California, dreadful fire at, May 4, 1851.

FRANKFORT seized by the French, Jan. 2, 1759; declared an independent government by the allied powers, 1813; published a constitution, Mar. 30, 1848; plenipotentiaries of the different German powers assembled there, Sept. 1, 1850.

FRANKING Letters by members of parliament claimed as a right, 1660-1; commenced, 1734; abridged, 1764, 1775; annual amount supposed to be £17,000; privilege further abridged, 1784 and 1795; abolished, Jan. 10, 1840.

FRANKLIN, Sir John, £20,000 reward offered by the English government to any parties who should succeed in rendering any efficient assistance to the discovery ships, or £10,000 to any who should convey intelligence leading to their relief, or £10,000 to any who might ascertain their fate, March 7, 1850.

FRAUDS by Bankrupts punished by an act passed, 1762; in the sale of the forfeited estates discovered, March 31, 1732.

FRAZER, Lord Lovat's son, pardoned, 1750.

FREDERICK Barbarossa II. made emperor of the West, 1152.

FREDERICK William mounted the Prussian throne, 1713.

FREDERICKSTADT, Norway, siege of, and death of Charles XII., of Sweden, before, Dec. 12, 1718.

Frederickstadt, Denmark, bombarded by the troops of Holstein, from which they were repulsed, Oct. 4, 1850.

Freeholders permitted to alienate their lands, 1492, 1512; under forty shillings of land per annum not permitted to vote for members of parliament, 1429, when 37s. 6d. was equal to 62s. now in silver, and a pound in gold was worth £2 : 5 : 0⅞ of existing money; freeholders of Ireland of 40s. disqualified, April 13, 1829.

Freemasonry first known in England, 674; forbidden, 1424; tolerated, 1699; excommunicated by the Pope, 1738; the charity for the freemasons established, 1788; great lodge of, in England, founded, 1717; of Ireland, 1730.

Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, built, 1775; opened, May 23, 1776.

French Language and customs introduced into England, 1060; French subjects expelled from England, 1244; again expelled, 1558; statutes and pleadings written in the language of the French people, 1283; forbidden to be used by king Edward III., in the law courts, 1362; king attempted to be assassinated, Jan. 5, 1756; again, Jan. 15, 1762; French Protestants' Hospital, London, incorporated, 1718; ambassador's house at Twickenham, burned, June 14, 1734.

French Calendar during the revolution, the old being for a time superseded, 1792, dating from the establishment of the republic, Sept. 22. The names given, commencing from the above date, Vendemiare, the vintage month, ending Oct. 21; Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20; Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20; Nivose, from Dec. 20 to Jan. 19; Pluviose, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 18; Ventose, from Feb. 19 to Mar. 20; Germinal, from Mar. 21 to April 19; Floreal, from April 20 to May 19; Prairial, from May 20 to June 18; Messidor, from June 19 to July 18; Ferridor, from July 19 to Aug. 17; Fructidor, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 21. This calendar became a law, Nov. 24, 1793, and existed until the old one was restored by Napoleon, Dec. 31, 1805.

French Fisheries, Newfoundland, destroyed by the English before the war, Nov., 1755.

Frenchtown, Canada, taken by the Americans, Jan. 22, 1813, and retaken immediately afterwards by the English.

French troops occupied Osnaburg, Dec., 1741; the king legitimated and naturalized his illegitimate sons, which qualified them to take the crown, Aug. 2, 1714; Louis XV. sent home the Infanta of Spain, as being too young for a wife, April 5, 1725; entered Paris in triumph, Sept. 1745.

Friars and Nuns, more than 10,000 turned out of the religious houses in England to starve, by Henry VIII., who seized their property, 1535.

Fribourg, Switzerland, founded, 1179.

Friedland, Battle of, between Napoleon and the Russians, the latter being vanquished, with the loss of 50,000 men and 80 cannon, June 14, 1807.

Friesland East, and Harlingen, annexed to Hanover, 1815.

Friendly Islands, discovered by Tasman, 1642; so named by Cook, in consequence of the friendly conduct of the natives, 1773.

Friendly Societies, established by statute, 1829; acts relating to, consolidated, Aug. 15, 1850.

Frithelstoke Priory, Devon, built 1222.

Friend, Dr., committed to the Tower, for high treason, March 15, 1722-3.

Frobisher's Straits, discovered 1596, by Martin Frobisher.

Frolic, steam vessel, lost, and eighty persons drowned, on the Ness Sand, Wales, April 11, 1831.

Frontenac Fort, at the entrance of the river St. Lawrence, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1758.

Frost, in Britain, lasted five months, 220; the Thames frozen nine weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland fourteen weeks, 359; the Euxine sea was entirely frozen over for the space of twenty days, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1 to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic Sea, 859; the Mediterranean Sea partly frozen, and passable in carts, 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen thirteen weeks, 925; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 937; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14 to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; part of the Mediterranean frozen, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagerat frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, 1423, 1426, 1434 for ten weeks, and 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on ice, 1420; frost in England from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend; another, thirteen weeks, 1683; 1516, when carts crossed the Thames; again, 1524; again, 1609; 1622; 1658, when Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt from Holstein to Denmark, with all his army and artillery, 1684; exceedingly severe in England for thirteen weeks, hollies killed, the ice on the Thames eleven inches thick, and nearly all the birds died; 1691, when the wolves attacked cattle and men in the streets of Vienna; 1708, very severe in Flanders; in 1709, lasting three months, with heavy snows from December to March; 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames, and a bullock roasted on the ice, continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9; 1739-40, the "great frost," more severe than that of 1716, the thermometer being lower. It began on Christmas-day, 1739, all over the north of Europe. People were frozen to death in the fields and on the Thames, and ships sunk; Lough Neagh, in Ireland, was frozen over; more than £3000 damage was done to London bridge alone; it lasted 103 days, and the Thames became a scene of diversions, carriages travelling over it; 1742, a frost again of great severity; 1747, one in Russia dreadfully severe; 1754 in England, and 1760 in Germany, severe; 1763, one in England, which lasted ninety-four days; 1766, one from Dec. 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22, remarkably severe; 1779, one of eighty-four days' duration; in 1783-4, one of eighty-nine days;

and 1784-5, the longest known, being 115 days, or twelve more than the "great frost" of 1740, but the thermometer did not descend so low; in 1788-9, from Nov. to Jan., when the Thames was frozen over opposite the Custom-house and Tower, as well as upwards; it was general throughout Europe; 1795-6, one of the most severe known in human memory; 1814, when the Thames was frozen between the bridges, and booths erected upon it. On the Tyne the ice was twenty inches thick; at Quebec, Canada, a severe frost occurred on Aug. 7, 1815.

Frost in France. In 358 the Emperor Julian, who passed his winters at Lutetia (the old name of Paris), complained that the Seine was frozen over. The winters of 763 and 801 were remarkable for their severity. In 822 carts passed freely across the Seine for several months together. In 1067, 1210, 1305, 1354, 1408, and 1420, the Parisians had very severe winters, and in 1408 the soldiers' rations of wine were cut with an axe. In 1433 the frost set in on the last day of the year, and lasted three months. The winters of 1460, 1480, 1493, 1508, and 1522 are recorded as excessively cold. In 1544 wine was cut with an axe throughout France, in the casks. The winters of 1621 and 1622 were felt even in Italy. In 1622 and 1633 the frost continued in Paris from Dec. 5 to March 8. In 1695 there were twenty-one degrees of cold (centigrade.) In 1676 and 1677 the Seine was frozen over for thirty-five days consecutively. It was only about the beginning of the eighteenth century that the thermometical observations were noted down: — The thermometer descended, in

	Deg. Centigrade.
1709	to 23 1-10
1716	.. 18 7-10
1729	.. 15 3-10
1740	.. Seine completely frozen.
1742	.. 17 Ditto.
1744	.. Seine completely frozen.
1747	.. 13 6-10
1748	.. 15 3-10
1754	.. 14 1-10
1755	.. 15 6-10
1762	.. Seine completely frozen.
1767	.. 15 3-10 Ditto.
1768	.. 17 1 10 Ditto.
1771	.. 13 6-10 Ditto.
1776	.. 19 1-10 Ditto 25 days.
1785	.. 19 Ditto 69 days.
1788	.. 22 3-10 Do. for a long time
1795	.. 23 5-10 Ditto 4 days.
1798	.. 17 6-10 Ditto 23 days.
1819	.. Ditto completely.
1820	.. 14 3-10
1825	.. 14 6-10
1830	.. 16 3-10
1836	.. 18
1838	.. 19
1840	.. 17

The degree of cold on Dec. 15, the day on which the Emperor Napoleon's remains entered Paris. The average cold of a great number of years at Paris, is about ten or eleven degrees centigrade above zero. At nine degrees centigrade the Seine freezes. The severest cold hitherto known at Paris was in 1795, when the thermometer fell to 23 5-10.

Frost, in Russia, 1812, setting in a fortnight before its accustomed time, with unusual severity, destroyed the veteran French army that had set out on its retreat from Moscow, Nov. 9; whole battalions and thousands of horses perished, 300,000 men being frozen to death, or made prisoners in a state of irrecoverable injury.

Fruits and Flowers, of which few were indigenous, have been brought into England from other countries, for the most part as relates to the better kinds, since 1500, and many have been acclimated by art that are native to very different temperatures: thus, the Syrian apple came in about 1522; the red mulberry, from North America, about 1600; the black walnut from North America, about 1620; the Cornelian cherry, from Austria, 1596; the

precise dates of their importation are now with difficulty to be recognised, but the pine-apple came in from torrid America in 1568; and the mango has been introduced from India during the present century. The acacia was introduced from America, 1630; the auricula from Switzerland, 1567; the dahlia from South America, 1803; the geranium from Spain and the Cape of Good Hope, also the Cape Heath, 1800, and other varieties; the *Erica vagrans* is indigenous in Cornwall, also the *Erica ciliaris;* the magnolia, from North America, 1688; the passion flower from America, 1790; the musk rose, from Italy, 1522; sweet bay, Europe, date unknown; the camellia from the east, supposed China, in the present century; mignionette came from Italy, 1528.

Frith, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

Fulham Bridge, built 1727; the act passed May 24, 1726.

Fuller, one, gave evidence of a pretended and spurious Prince of Wales; voted an impostor, Jan. 16, 1692; fined £1000, June 23, 1702.

Funds, introduced into England at the revolution of 1688; subsequently distinguished by different titles, according to the interest paid; the three per cents annuity were created 1726; the three per cents. consols, 1731; three per cent. reduced, 1746; three and half per cent. annuities, 1758; long annuities, 1761; four per cents., 1762; five per cents., 1797, 1802; the short annuities expired in Jan., 1808; July 5, 1787, an act passed to set aside £250,000 quarterly for a sinking fund, £200,000 more was subsequently added; May 10, 1787, it was enacted that all monies reserved to pay annuities and not claimed for three years prior to Jan. 5, 1787, should be set apart for the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; by 48 George III., annuities are made purchasable by the transfer of stocks; an augmentation shall be added to the sinking fund of one per cent. in all future loans, 1792; in 1813 further regulations were made, and the reduction of the debt proposed in forty-five years from that date; the delusion was for some time continued or concealed, or affectedly not admitted, that unless there was a surplus revenue equal to the sum set by for the fund, it was a complicated scheme without any advantage at all, it being only taking money with the left hand to pay it away with the right, and accordingly the surplus of the revenue of the nation alone is since applied to the redemption of the debt.

Funds, Fluctuations in, from 1730 till the rebellion of 1745, the three per cents. never under eighty-nine, and once, in 1737, as high as 107. During the rebellion they sank to seventy-six; in 1749 rose to 100; between the peace of Paris in 1763 and the breaking out of the American war, they averaged from eighty to ninety; towards the close of the war sunk to fifty-four. In 1792 they were at one time as high as ninety-six, but within five years, in 1797, fell to the low price of 44⅛, the consequence of the success of the French, the mutiny at the Nore, and the general distress. The highest price of consols in 1797 was fifty-six. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, they advanced to seventy-nine; hostilities commencing, they again sunk to fifty in 1803. In 1806 they reached sixty-six, in 1808 were at seventy, and in 1810 at seventy-two. The American war, in 1812, brought them down to fifty-five; and though seventy-three on the abdication of Bonaparte, in 1814, they were at fifty-five on his escaping from Elba, in 1815. The battle of Waterloo caused an immediate reaction, and in the year 1817 they rose to eighty-four. At the period of the queen's trial, in 1820, consols sank to sixty-five, but in 1824 ascended to ninety-seven. The panic of 1825 brought them to

seventy-four; but with the exception of another sudden fall, in consequence of distress in 1831, of very slight duration, the funds continued to advance to par, an event that had not occurred before for a century.

Funerals, a tax laid on them in England, 1793.

Funerals, Public, the Duke of Rutland's, Ireland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson's, Jan. 9, 1806; Pitt's, Feb. 22, 1806; Fox's, Oct. 10, 1806; Sheridan's, July 13, 1816; Canning's, Aug. 16, 1827; Wellington's Nov. 18, 1852.

Furs forbidden by the emperor Honorius, 397; the laws against them renewed 399, 416; used first by the Goths; sent to England from Norway 878; ambassadors wore them 1001; abbesses and nuns in London wore them of lamb and cat's skin 1127; worn by Henry I. 1125; prohibited by statute unless the wearer were worth £100 per annum, 1336; permitted in Germany to robes only 1497, 1530; counts and lords not allowed ermine there, 1548.

Furness Abbey, Lancashire, founded by king Stephen 1127.

Furnival's Inn Society begun 1563.

G

Gabel, Bohemia, town of, totally destroyed by fire May 11, 1738.

Gabelle, a duty laid in France upon salt 1435, and found very oppressive.

Galba the Roman emperor put to death 69, aged 73.

Galen born at Pergamus, the most celebrated of the old physicians, died 201.

Galileo the astronomer imprisoned by the Inquisition for asserting that the earth went round the sun, 1638; died 1642.

Galleys, Vessels with one, two, or three rows or banks of oars used by the ancients, and in the Mediterranean by the French down to 1780.

Galvanism, its effects first noticed 1767, and proved successful by Dr. Galvani upon frogs and other creatures 1791; carried still further by Volta 1808.

Galway College, Ireland, founded by Edward VI., 1551.

Gam, David, distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.

Gamblinghay, Cambridgeshire, had twenty-three houses destroyed by fire, July 9, 1814.

Game Laws promoted by the clergy who resisted the ameliorations of their severity by Henry III.

Game Acts passed 1496, 1670, 1753, 1773, 1784, 1785, 1808, 1831, 1844, 1848; sale of, legalized, 1831.

Game Cock, English, used for combat, first noticed by Fitzstephen in the twelfth century: schoolboys used to fight them under the master's arbitration on Shrove Tuesday; a proclamation 39 of Edw. III., against; of Henry VIII., although he had a pit of his own at Whitehall; forbidden by Elizabeth 1569; ordinance of Cromwell against, March 31, 1654.

Game Certificates necessary to kill game 1785; keepers in 1820, 3445; 1830, 3920; under keepers from 345 to 594 in 1830.

Game Laws, the commitments under, in England and Wales, in one year amounted to 3140, between 1832 and 1833.

Gaming prohibited except to people of condition, unless at Christmas 1541; houses for licensed, in London 1620; no one losing above £100 compelled to pay it 1663; bonds not recoverable so given, and if more than £10 be lost, 1710; prohibited with private lotteries 1739; act to amend loans

against games and wages, Aug. 4, 1845.

GAMUT in Music invented by Guy L'Aretin 1025.

GARDENING introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk melons, and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages, &c., brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascal, Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the Isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by king Henry VIII.'s gardener; at and about Norwich, the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c., 1567; woad originally from Toulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660. The nature of these may be seen by the following list, with the countries from whence they originally came. This list might be almost indefinitely extended, and include trees and shrubs. Rye and wheat from Tartary and Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; Barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in this country, because we are obliged to cultivate them.

Rice, from	Egypt.
Buck-wheat	Asia.
Borage	Syria.
Cresses	Crete.
Cauliflower	Cyprus.
Asparagus	Asia.
Chervil	Italy.
Fennel	Canary Islands.
Anise and parsley	Egypt.
Garlic	The East.
Shallots	Siberia.
Horseradish	China.
Kidney-beans	East Indies.
Gourds	Astracan.
Lentils	France.
Potatoes	America.
Tobacco	America.
Cabbage, lettuce &c.	Holland.

Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers:—

Jessamine, from	East Indies.
Tulip	Cappadocia.
Daffodil	Italy.
Lily	Syria.
Tube-rose	Java & Ceylon.
Carnation and pink	Italy, &c.
Ranunculus	Alps.
Auricula	Switzerland.
Coral tree, Cape Heaths, several choice varieties	Cape
Passion flower	Brazil.
Magnolia	China.
Pink	Italy.
Jasmine	Circassia.
Dahlia	S. America.
Creeper	Virginia, America.
China rose	China.
Gold plant	Japan.
Lupine tree	Cape.
Lupine	Italy.
Laburnum	Hungary.
Mignionette	Italy.
Sweet bay	Italy.
Arbor vitæ	Canada.
Acacia	N. America.
Apples	Syria.
Apricots	Epirus.
Artichokes	Holland.
Celery	Flanders.
Cherries	Pontus.
Currants	Zante.
Damask and musk roses, plums	Damascus.
Hops	Artois, in France.
Gooseberries	Flanders.
Gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c.	Toulouse, in France.
Oranges and lemons	Spain.
Beans and peas	Spain.

GARRICK, David, the English Roscius, born at Hereford, 1716, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged sixty-two years and ten months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.

GARTER, Order of, established by Edward III., April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557 and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order that has been granted to foreign princes. Of this order there have been:—

Eight emperors of Germany.
One emperor of Russia.
Five kings of France.
Three kings of Spain.
One king of Arragon.
Seven kings of Portugal.
One king of Poland.
Two kings of Sweden.
Six kings of Denmark.
Two kings of Naples.
One king of Sicily and Jerusalem.
One king of Bohemia.
Two kings of Scotland.
Five princes of Orange,

And thirty-four foreign electors, dukes, margraves, and counts. The first knight was Edward, the Black Prince, who had just before restored Don Pedro in Castile; to the prince were added twenty-four other knights from among the English nobility.

GARTER King-at-arms, appointed by Henry V., 1420; the order established by Edward IV. in Ireland, 1466; was abolished by Henry VII., 1494.

GASCONY, recovered by England, 1253; revolted to France, 1374; returned to the English, 1452.

GAS, exhibited from coal, 1739; first tried in Cornwall, 1792, by a Mr. Murdoch; Boulton and Watt's factory at Birmingham lit up, 1802; first used in London, in Pall-Mall, 1809; length in 1823 of streets lighted, 213 miles, and 39,504 public lamps; of pipes in London 1100 miles were said to be lighted in 1850; works of the company in Dorset-street, destroyed by fire, May 24, 1815. London has eighteen public gas-works, twelve public gas companies; £2,800,000 capital employed in the apparatus; £450,000 yearly revenue; 180,000 tons of coals used in the year for making gas; 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas made; 30,400 public or street consumers, about 2650 of these are in the city of London. Three hundred and eighty lamp lighters employed; 176 gas holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 890 tons of coals used in the retorts on the shortest day, in twenty-four hours; 7,120,000 cubic feet used in the longest night; about 2500 persons are employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of manufacture; between 1822 and 1827 the quantity nearly doubled itself, and that in five years; between 1827 and 1837 it doubled itself again.

GASCOIGNE, George, invented the telescopic sights, died 1645. Sir William, who committed the Prince of Wales, for insulting him on the bench of Justice, died 1413.

GASTON, John, the last of the Medicis family, died July 9, 1837.

GATESIDE Monastery, Durham, founded, 653.

GAUDEN, Dr. Joseph, the real author of the *Icon Basilike*, which the adherents of Charles I. endeavoured to pass for the monarch's own writing, died 1662.

GAUGING of wine and liquors liable to duty, established by a law of Edward III., 1350.

GAUNOR, Fychan, died, Sept. 16, 1686, at Aber-Cowarch, near Dinas-Mowddy, Merionethshire, North Wales, aged 140.

GAUZE, Lawn, and Thread manufacture, began at Paisley, in Scotland, 1759; which in 1784 yielded £575,185, and employed 27,664 hands. In gauze alone, £350,900.

GAVESTON, Piers, beheaded on Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, June 19, 1312, the favourite of Edward II. He had been banished, 1307, was recalled, 1308; again banished by the barons; recalled by the king, and decapitated.

Gaul, Ancient, contained 1200 cities, 66.

Gazette, *See* Newspapers.

Gens d'armes, or Gendarmes, an order which began in 360; also and more commonly the French military police so named. The corps was originally a body of gentlemen attached to the royal household, about 2300; they were made a royal corps by Charles VII.; at present they are generally picked men employed under the police, and reporting both to the police and the military commander-in-chief.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, first held Dec. 20, 1560; it now meets once a year in Edinburgh, where it sits for ten days, being the principal ecclesiastical court of Scotland.

General, a title given at one time to officers both naval and military; it is said to be of French origin, about 1200.

Generosity, order of knighthood, in Brandenburgh, founded 1685.

Geneva, part of the empire of the west, 800; destroyed by fire, 1321; injured by fire, 1333, 1430; republic of founded, 1512; corn fields destroyed by fire from lightning for twenty miles round, July 29, 1831; insurrection at, 1781; native refugees from, settled in Ireland in 1783, but soon left it; others settled in England, 1783; revolution in 1794; admitted to the general diet, 1813.

Geneva, New, town of, founded by Swiss refugees in Ireland, but soon abandoned, 1782.

Geneva or Gin shops suppressed, 1743; 7000 abolished, 1750.

Genghis Khan, the great Mongolian warrior, died 1227.

Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 176; in Spain, 786.

Genoa, city of, independent after 950; cathedral built, 985; chose a doge and magistrates, 1030; republic well-founded, 1096; Doria rendered his country victorious, 1528; church of Santa Maria built, 1555; bombarded by the French, 1684; by the English, 1688, and in Oct. 1745; taken by the Austrians, Sept. 30, 1746; Austrians expelled, second siege, Aug. 17, 1747; loses Corsica, 1730; bank of St. George failed at, 16,000,000 of crowns deficient, Dec. 22, 1750; besieged and starved into surrender to the Austrians, May, 1800, but given up soon afterwards again; annexed to the French empire, May 25, 1805; surrendered to the Anglo-Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; handed over to the king of Sardinia, 1816; seized by the inhabitants and proclaimed a republic, April, 1850.

Gentleman, first used as a distinction, 1430.

Geometry, early invented and known in Greece 600 A. C.; Euclid computed, 280 A. C.; taught in Europe, 300; believed a part of magic in the time of Edward VI., and books of, destroyed, 1552.

Geoffrey of Monmouth made bishop of St. Asaph, 1152; a celebrated British historian.

Geological Society of London, instituted 1813; one instituted at Dublin, 1832.

George, St., of Cappadocia, a notorious oppressor and robber, made a bishop, 356; met with a merited end, being put to death by the people whom he had plundered, about 372; made a saint by the Roman church, and patron saint of England.

George, St., order of knighthood, so called from St. George of Cappadocia, begun in Carinthia, 1279; Venice, 1200; Spain, 1316; in England, under Edward III., 1349, with the order of the garter; Austria, 1470; Rome, 1496; Genoa, about 1250.

George, d'Alfama, St., an order of knighthood, began 1201.

George Town, Granada, West Indies, destroyed by fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

George, Fort, in Scotland, destroyed by the rebels, March 14, 1745-6.

George, Pr., man-of-war, burned

off Lisbon, with 435 of the crew, Feb. 13, 1758.

GEORGE, the Royal, overset at Portsmouth, with Admiral Kempenfelt, the crew, 100 women, and 200 Jews, Aug. 26, 1782; nearly all perished.

GEORGE, Fort St., India, built 1620; taken by the French, April 20, 1747.

GEORGE'S Church, St., Bloomsbury, built 1730.

GEORGE'S Hospital, St., Hyde Park corner, instituted October 19, 1733.

GEORGE Cadoudal, conspiracy of, 1804; a native of Britany, and son of a miller; he planned the insurrections in the Morbihan, in favour of the Bourbons, 1793; came to England, and with the Bourbon princes, planned fresh insurrections in 1800; in 1803, he returned to France, reached Paris at the close of 1802, intending to overturn the government of Napoleon, when he was seized by the police, Feb. 23, 1804; he was connected with the projectors of the infernal machine, so far that they were his known adherents, but he denied having had any concern with it. He was executed, June 23, 1804.

GEORGE I., equestrian statue of, in Grosvenor Square, defaced, the left leg torn off; the sword and truncheon broken and carried away; the neck hacked, as if to cut off the head, and a libel left upon it, 1739.

GEORGE, a gold coin, value 6s. 8d., struck in the reign of Henry VIII., 1537.

GEORGE I., the first prince of the house of Hanover; his accession, Aug. 1, 1714; proclaimed at Edinburgh, Aug 5; Dublin, Aug. 6; quitted Hanover, Aug. 31, 1714; reached Greenwich, Sept. 18, 1714; displaced all the ministers, Sept. 19; his public entry into London, Sept. 20; crowned at Westminster, Oct. 20, 1714; visited the Lord Mayor's feast, with the prince and the princess, and ordered £1000 for the relief of the prisoners for debt, Oct. 29; dissolved the parliament without permitting it to sit, Jan. 5, 1714-5; went in state with the prince and princess to St. Paul's, Jan. 20, 1714-5; visited his German dominions, July 7, 1716; returned to England, Jan. 18, 1716-7; visited Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1717; was at variance with the prince of Wales, Nov., 1717; gave £1000 to enlarge the dormitory at Westminster school, Dec. 3, 1718; embarked for Hanover, May 11, 1719; returned, Nov. 14; reconciled to the prince of Wales, April 23, 1720; went to Hanover, June 15; returned, Nov. 10, 1720; presented the university of Cambridge with 2000 guineas and a library, Nov., 1720; discarded from his establishment all who were South Sea directors, Jan. 11, 1720-1; desired the parliament to make good the deficiencies in the civil list, July 11, 1721; lost his mother-in-law, the duchess-dowager of Zell, 1725; discovered a conspiracy against him, May 4, 1722; visited Salisbury, Portsmouth, and Southampton, and gave £2000 or £3000 to release prisoners, in Aug. and Sept., 1722; visited Hanover, June 3; returned, Dec. 28, 1723; went again, July 3, 1725; returned, Jan. 3, 1726; Maximillian William, his brother, died, July 16, 1726; his consort, Sophia Dorothy, died, Nov. 2, 1726; visited Hanover again, June 3, 1727; died at Osnaburg, June 11, 1727, aged 67; buried at Hanover, Sept. 4, 1727. George II. had been created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, Oct. 5, 1714; his princess arrived in England, with her two eldest daughters, Oct. 15, 1714; gave £1000 to the sufferers by a fire in Gravel Lane, Dec. 22, 1716; went to Richmond to reside, May 3, 1718; proclaimed king, June 15, 1727, in London; at Edinburgh and Dublin, June 19; a settlement of £830,000 per annum, made upon him by parliament, and £100,000 for his queen, July 7, 1727; dissolved the privy council, and ap-

pointed a new one, Sept. 17, 1727; his coronation, Oct. 11, 1727; visited Cambridge, April 23, 24, 1728; went to Hanover, May 19; returned, Sept. 12, 1729; visited Hanover, June 3, 1732; returned, Sept. 26, 1732; invested with Bremen and Verdun, Jan. 7, 1732-3; married his eldest daughter to the Prince of Orange, with £80,000 and £5000 per annum, as a portion, Mar. 14, 1733-4; visited Germany, May 17; returned, Oct. 26, 1735; the Prince of Wales married to the Princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 26, 1736; visited Germany again, May, 22; returned, Jan. 14, 1737; at variance with the P. of Wales, Sept., 1737; queen Caroline d. Nov. 1737; obtained a settlement of £15,000 per annum for the duke of Cumberland, and £24,000 per annum on the five princesses, May 3, 1739; married the princess Mary to the prince of Hesse, May 8, 1740; went to Hanover again in 1740, returning Oct. 13; went again May 6, 1741, returned Oct. 9; became reconciled to the prince of Wales, Feb. 1741-2; visited Germany, April 17, 1743; was present with the army at the battle of Dettingen, June 16; returned Nov. 15, 1743; married his youngest daughter Louisa to the king of Denmark, Oct. 19, 1743; visited Hanover, May 3, 1745; returned to England, Aug. 31, 1745; presented the prince of Hesse with a sword for assisting him in putting down the Scotch rebellion, June 2, 1746; sent £500 to the sufferers by a fire at Honiton, Sept. 29, 1747; visited Germany, May 16, 1748; Gottingen, Sept. 17, 1748; returned Nov. 23, 1748; visited Germany again, April 16, 1750; returned Nov. 4, 1750; lost the prince of Wales by death, March 20, 1751; settled a regency in case of his own demise, May 22, 1751; visited Germany, March 31, 1752; returned Nov. 9, 1752; went again, April 28, 1755; returned Sept. 15, 1755; gave £10,000 towards improving Edinburgh, May 13, 1755; sent a donation to the king of Portugal after the earthquake, Nov. 28, 1755; gave the royal library to the British Museum, Aug. 26, 1752; his statue erected in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Jan. 2, 1758; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760; buried at Westminster, Nov. 11, 1760; the prince of Wales, George Augustus, so created April 20, 1751; had the dukedom of Cornwall specially bestowed upon him by the king (as he did not inherit because he was not the king's eldest son, but his grandson,) April 1, 1753, but did not take his seat in parliament as such until 1759; Oct. 25, 1760, succeeded to the throne; three days after the late king's death, drawing-rooms were ordered by him on Wednesdays and Sundays, after service.

GEORGE III., proclaimed, Oct. 26; made his first speech in the House of Lords, Nov. 18, 1760; thrown from his horse but not severely hurt, Dec. 2, 1760; declared his intention of marrying Charlotte the princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, July 8, 1761; issued the proclamation for his being crowned July 8, 1761, to be Sept. 22nd following; his treaty of marriage signed Aug. 15, 1761; his intended queen landed at Harwich, Sept. 6, 1761; married the king Sept. 8, 1761; crowned at Westminster with his queen, Sept. 22, 1761, when the principal diamond in his crown fell out; invited to the Lord Mayor's feast with his queen, Sept. 29; Lord Bute's ascendency being evident, Mr. Pitt resigned office, Oct. 5, 1761; opened a new parliament, Nov. 6; visited the Lord Mayor's show in great state, Nov. 9, 1761,—the banquet cost £7000; established a professorship of Rhetoric at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762; a declaration of war against Spain issued 1762; Lord Bute and the king made up a peace, Nov. 3, 1762; Lord Bute retired before public indignation, but the king would not listen to Mr. Pitt's terms; in 1764

the king proposed to Mr. Grenville to tax the American colonies; the same year he had an attack of the malady for six weeks, as afterwards suspected, which finally removed him from public life; the Rockingham ministry came into place 1766, and the stamp act was repealed; Townsend proposed taxing articles imported into America, Mr. Pitt, who had joined the ministry, retired in disgust, 1768; the king became very unpopular, 1769; wept with vexation at the letter addressed to him by the mysterious Junius; the duke of Grafton resigned office 1770; certain printers were ordered into custody by the sergeant-at-arms, and set free by the city authorities, 1771; the king offended at his brother's marriage with Mrs. Horton, obtained an act of parliament, that none of the royal family should marry without the royal consent, 1775; the king inflexible, insisted on American obedience, 1774; the first active hostilities began April 19, 1775; America declared itself free of the sovereignty of George III., July 4, 1776; the king applied for £100,000 additional to the civil list, 1777; declared he would sooner lay down his crown than make peace with America, 1778; visited the fleet at Spithead and Portsmouth 1778; Lord North inclined to treat but the king refused, 1779; the king urged his ministers to perseverance in the war, while France and Spain joined the Americans 1779; riots in the city which the king urged should be put down by force, 1780; Lord North resigned 1782; the king obliged to call in the Earl of Rockingham, consented to a peace 1782; a general peace concluded with the severance of America for ever from the British crown, 1783; (the superstitious declared the diamond fallen from the crown at the coronation was thus explained;) a mad woman, one Nicholson, attempted to stab the king, Aug. 2, 1786; he visited Cheltenham and Worcester, 1786; slight symptoms of indisposition of mind appeared, 1787; attacked by bilious fever, Oct. 1788; his brain affected at a concert, of which he complained, 1788; derangement ensued, and continued until Feb. 22, 1789, when he was reported rational; a message from the king to parliament, March 12; the queen illuminated Kew on the king's recovery, March 17, 1789; on March 25, he attended St. Paul's cathedral; returned thanks for his restoration, on the 23rd of April; on the 25th of June the king visited Weymouth; on the 21st of January, 1790, a stone was thrown at his carriage by a mad half-pay lieutenant, named Trick, who was sent to Bethlem; fifteen persons killed being trodden to death and twenty injured, endeavouring to get into the Haymarket theatre on a royal night, Feb. 3, 1794: the king would never again visit that house; he presented a diamond-hilted sword to Lord Howe, as a token of his approbation of his victory, June 1, 1794; insulted with cries "no war," here and there "no king," and hissing as he proceeded to the House of Lords, and a shot passed through the glass of the carriage, at which on his return stones were thrown, Oct. 29, 1795; a stone was thrown at the king's carriage returning from Drury-lane theatre, which broke a glass pannel and struck the queen, Feb. 1, 1796; a grand review of volunteers by the king in Hyde Park, 1797; the king went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the victories of Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, Dec. 19, 1797; struck the name of Charles James Fox out of the list of privy councillors because he opposed his favourite ministers so strenuously, 1798; attended a volunteers' review of all those bodies in and near the metropolis, May 15, 1800; fired at by a madman named Hatfield, at Drury-lane theatre, the evening of the same day, May 15; the union act with Ireland being passed, July 22, 1800, the king re-

fused to concede to the Irish their political rights, and Pitt resigned in 1801; the Addington administration had scarcely succeeded Pitt's, when the king was again attacked with insanity; the illness temporary; the king opposed the negotiations for peace at Amiens most strongly in 1802; in the following year he attempted by an unworthy argument to shield Hanover against France, by declaring he had only made war upon France as king of England, 1803; he was attacked Feb. 14, 1804, with derangement again, but, as before, the complaint appeared to go off; on the 12th of November, 1804, he became reconciled to the Prince of Wales, after a long estrangement; the king gave a splendid entertainment at Windsor, the expense of which was enormous for that time of war and heavy public burdens, Feb. 26, 1805; this was followed by a grand installation of the knights of the garter, during all which he showed manifest lightness of understanding, April 23, 1805; he lost his favourite, Pitt, in January 1806, and soon afterwards became blind; Lord Grenville, who in office supported Catholic emancipation, 1807, was compelled to resign, March 24, by the king himself, who would not hear of emancipation or the repeal of the test and corporation acts; the king completed the fiftieth year of his reign, Oct. 25, 1809; his blindness appeared to be total in 1810; the princess Amelia died Nov. 2, 1810, which caused a return of the old malady; this was confirmed Nov. 1, 1811; regency appointed 1811; the malady increased 1812 to 1814; the king imagined himself dead at times; deafness overtook him; had a glimmering of reason again at short intervals 1817; the queen died, Nov. 17, 1818; the king never knew it, his appetite failed, and he expired Jan. 29, 1820, aged 81.

George IV. ascended the throne, Jan. 29, 1820; educated under the Earl of Holderness, Dr. Markham, and Cyril Jackson, 1770; these preceptors resigned, 1776; Bishop Hurd, Rev. Mr. Arnold, and Lord Bruce succeeded; parliamentary establishment made for him, 1783; and £100,000 voted for him, in November of which year he took his seat; his amours brought before parliament by Dennis Rolle, 1787; the king refused to sanction the grant of £100,000 to his son, insisting on £50,000 only; arrears of the duchy of Cornwall, £13,000 per annum for eighteen years, £230,000, the king refused to reimburse, 1787; broke up his establishment at Carlton House, owing £160,000, in 1788; the Commons voted him £161,000 to pay his debts, and £20,000 to finish Carlton House, 1788; question of the prince's appointment to the regency discussed, January 1788; appointed to the regency, Feb. 12, 1788, when the king suddenly recovered; he became a patron of the turf, 1790; attended the prize ring; disposed of his stud, 1791; dissipated and embarrassed, he was forced into a match with his cousin to clear off his incumbrances; married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, who was born May 17, 1768, April 8, 1795; treated her with inexcusable neglect; the Princess Charlotte born of the marriage, Jan. 1796; the prince made proposals for a separation, 1796; among his debts before parliament, his farrier's bill was above £40,000, 1795; £50,000 per annum was settled upon the princess, and his debts liquidated; refused military rank by the king on the expected invasion, 1803; insisted on educating the Princess Charlotte, but the king declared his niece, her mother, should be the guardian, 1804; the princess retired to Blackheath, where spies were set over her, 1805; an investigation took place which cleared the princess, not made public till 1806; the Prince of Wales became regent, 1810; gave a gorgeous fete at Carlton House, June 19, 1811; re-

fused an augmentation of his income in consequence of the distress of the times, 1811; the restrictions on the regency ceased, 1812; his old friends refused to form a junction with Perceval, the Tory minister, who being assassinated, May, 1812, the Whigs again applied to, were still impracticable, and he threw off his old adherents, and retained Lords Liverpool, Castlereagh, and the Tory leaders, June 8, 1812; became a spectator of the body of Charles I. discovered at Windsor, in good preservation, 1812; returned a letter from the Princess of Wales unopened, Jan. 1813, the prince still insisting on restricting the intercourse between the Princess Charlotte and her mother; in 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon in Russia, and the restoration of the Bourbons being determined upon, Louis XVIII., emerging from Hartwell, was escorted to Dover by the prince regent, April 24, 1814; he received the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and some of the more distinguished commanders of the European armies, June, 1814; £50,000 per annum was settled on the Princess of Wales, July 1814; but she accepted only £35,000; the regent returned thanks for the general peace, at St. Paul's, July 7, 1814; numerous expensive and splendid fêtes given, and the centenary of the house of Brunswick accession celebrated, Aug. 1, 1814; the Princess of Wales left England for the continent, with the regent's consent, Aug. 9, 1814; the death of Sheridan proved the worthlessness of the regent's friendship, in 1816; the prince was fired at in the following year, 1817, as he returned from opening parliament, being extremely unpopular; the death of the Princess Charlotte, 1817, and of his mother, 1819, and the public distresses, 1819, gave his power a painful shock; in 1819 the "Manchester" massacre added to the unpopularity of the ministry, and in 1820 the regent was further inquieted by disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and the Cato-street conspiracy; soon afterwards his father expired and he mounted the throne, Jan. 29, 1820; crowned July 12; the ceremony was interrupted by the return of Queen Caroline, who had been offered £50,000 per annum to remain abroad, and renounce the title and dignity of queen consort, or else she should be proceeded against with a bill of pains and penalties; the queen indignantly returned, June 5, 1820; notice of a bill of pains and penalties given, July 5, 1820; witnesses were heard, Aug. 21; the case in support of the bill closed, Sept. 7; the defence ended, Nov. 6; the measure was ultimately abandoned. The king opened parliament in person, Jan. 23, 1821; the sum of £50,000 per annum was voted for the queen; the coronation took place, July 19, 1821; the queen made an ineffectual attempt to enter the abbey and was excluded, which affected her spirits; she was attacked July 31, 1821, with inflammation in the bowels, and died, Aug. 7, with calmness and resignation; the king visited Ireland, Aug. 13, entered Dublin, Aug. 17, returned to England, Sept. 5; set out for Hanover soon afterwards, reached that city Oct. 8, and returned Nov. 11, 1821; in August the king visited Scotland, returning Sept. 1. This year England seceded, with her ruler, from the Holy Alliance; the Duke of York died in 1827, and the king secluded himself almost wholly from public view; the test and corporation acts repeal was the most important domestic measure of the reign, passed in 1829; in Jan. 1830 the king became indisposed, and a dropsy on the chest closed his mortal career, June 26, 1830.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of N. America, founded by General Oglethorpe, 1739, and incorporated 1752; in 1790 the population of this state was 82,584; in 1800, 162,686; in 1830, 516,567; in 1840, 691,392, of which 280,944 were

slaves. In 1835 the baptists had 583 churches and 298 ministers; the methodists eighty preachers; the presbyterians seventy-five churches and forty-five ministers; episcopalians four ministers; in 1840 there were thirty-seven banks and branches in the state, and a public debt of 500,000 dollars.

GERA, near Leipsic, in Germany, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

GERALD, Joseph, tried in Scotland, for pretended sedition, and transported under a sentence unparalleled since the time of Jeffries, March 14, 1794.

GERBERT, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., introduced the Arabic figures into Europe, 1000.

GERMANS, St., priory built, Cornwall, 937.

GERMANICUS Cæsar, died, 29.

GERMANS, 4317 settled at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1750.

GERMANY, King and rulers of; early history little known from 100 to nearly 500; came beneath the rule of the Franks and Clovis, 511; under Henry I., who died, 534; Sigebert, 575; Clotaire II., 613, this sovereign beat the Saxons, and in 625 united the different states possessed by his uncle, Clotaire I., into one body. His successors little noticed until Pepin mounted the Merovingian throne, 750; his two sons made sovereigns of Neustria and Austrasia. Charles the Great, Charlemagne, born, April 10, 742; governed Neustria, as his share of his father's dominions, 768; his brother dying, 771, he united the monarchy of the West that year, and was crowned emperor, 800; Louis I., 814; Lothario I. died in a monastery, 840; Louis II., 855; Chas. the Bald poisoned by a Jewish physician, 875; Louis III., 875; Charles the Fat deposed, 879; Arnold, or Arnulf, crowned at Rome, 887; Guy and Lambert, 891; Louis the Infant, 899; Conrad I., Duke of Franconia, 911; Henry the Fowler, 918; Otho the Great, 936; Otho II. the Bloody 973; Otho III. the Red, poisoned, 983; Henry II. the Holy, 1002; Conrad II., 1024; Henry III., 1039; Henry IV., 1056; Henry V. married Maud of England, 1106; Lothario II. the Saxon, 1125; Conrad III., 1138; Frederick I. drowned in the Cydnus, 1152; Henry VI. the Sharp, who made Richard I. of England a prisoner, 1190; Philip and Otho IV., 1198; Otho V., 1208; Frederick II. deposed, 1212; Henry VII., 1245; William, 1246; Conrad IV., 1254; Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1257; Interregnum of two years, 1272-3; Rodolph I. of Hapsburgh, Sept. 30, 1273; Adolphus of Nassau, 1292; Albert I. of Austria killed by his nephew, 1298; Henry VIII. of Luxemburgh, 1309; Louis V., 1314; John and Philip the Long, 1317; Charles IV., 1346; Wenceslaus deposed out of Bavaria, 1378; Frederick and Robert Palatine, Frederick assassinated, 1400; Joseph of Moravia, Sigismund of Luxemburgh, 1411; Albert of Austria, 1437; Frederick III. the Pacific, 1440; Maximilian I. 1493; Charles V., 1519; Ferdinand I., 1558; Maximilian II. of Hungary, 1564; Rodolphus II., 1576; Matthias, 1612; Ferdinand II., 1619; Ferdinand III., 1637; Leopold I., 1658; Joseph I., 1705; Charles VI., 1711; Charles VII. of Bavaria, 1742; Francis I. of Lorraine, 1745; Jos. II. 1765; Leopold II., 1790; Francis, 1792, who took the title of Emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804, and resigned the title of Emperor of Germany; Francis died, Aug. 2, 1835; Ferdinand his son abdicated in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, whose father relinquished his right to the throne, 1848.

GERMANY, events relating to, anciently divided into independent states; the Huns then conquered a portion of it; united under Charlemagne in 1802, he adopted the double-headed eagle for his symbol of empire. The name of Allemania, from Alleman, or the German

for "every man," was the name of the country at this time; Louis le Debonnaire held France with Germany, but his son Lothaire was restricted to Germany; the dukes being governors of provinces grew in time into the sovereigns of petty states. Of these Saxony, which was resigned by Otho III. to the house of Billing, 936, ultimately became a kingdom. The first emperor who possessed power over the whole of the states was Conrad I., elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen, but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of two years. The electors, according to some, reduced to seven in 999. The assembly general of the states took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1001, when Otho opened the tomb of Charlemagne, and took away the gold cross he wore, the crown, sceptre, sword, and part of the dead emperor's garments. He was poisoned, 1002; the diet of Aix-la-Chapelle, held 1007. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their lifetime, politically got them elected kings of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so-elected, 1054. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men. The emperor Philip murdered, 1208. Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258. Louis V. made the empire independent of the holy see, Aug. 8, 1338. Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1356. To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them. Under Henry III. the country flourished very much, the emperor protecting learning, and being remarkable for his sense of justice; his son was only six years old when he died, 1056; the states of Saxony revolted, 1073; the Saxons defeated, 1075; Rome besieged by Henry IV., 1081; diet of Mayence, 1097; Henry V. defeated the troops of the sovereign his father, and deposed the latter, who died at Liege, whence his body was afterwards conveyed to Spires, and there interred, 1111; great disputes arose regarding the investiture of ecclesiastics, and the right of the Roman sovereigns to nominate to bishoprics, which caused disputes and disunion in Germany for three centuries; Hungary attacked, 1108; Henry V. concluded an alliance with England against France, 1123; in the midst of great designs he died at Utrecht without issue, 1125; the diet of Ratisbonne, held, 1123; Franconia conquered, 1128; Lothaire visited Rome in memory of which the people had a picture of the emperor painted in the Vatican prostrated before him, 1133; at his death the emperors of the house of Franconia ceased; Conrad III., emperor of the house of Suabia, succeeded him, 1138; in this reign began the troubles between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, 1140; in 1143 the archbishop of Mayence ordered the trial by burning iron to be adopted in criminal proceedings; the diet of Spires took place, 1122; Conrad III. set out for the Crusades in 1147, first convoking the German states at Frankfort, to elect his son in law, Henry, king of the Romans; in Asia, lost most of his troops by the perfidy of his guides; on his return was poisoned by the king of Sicily, 1152; Frederick I. captured and destroyed Milan, 1162, and fearfully ravaged the Milanese, died 1190; the next sovereign was poisoned by his em-

press, Constance, 1197; under Philip, 1197, the order of the knights called Porteglaives was established in this reign to support the bishops of Riga, in converting the Livonians; this prince was assassinated, 1208; Otho IV. broke with the Pope; a diet convoked, 1212; lost the battle of Bouvines, soon resigned the crown, and, entering the fortress of Hartzburg, died there, 1218; in this reign the authority of the states made a great advance in power. In the next reign, 1216, was held the diet of Wurtzburgh, which declared that the emperor could not alienate any of the estates of his crown, or add them to the domains of any prince of the empire; the diet of Frankfort held, 1220; the emperor crowned at Rome by Honorius III., and his son soon after made king of the Romans, the first son of a reigning emperor in his father's life time so named; crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle as Henry III.; Milan revolted, 1228. The emperor proceeded to the Crusades, was victorious, granted the Saracens a truce for 10 years; anathematised by Gregory IX. for making peace with infidels, 1230; Henry VII. revolted against the emperor his fathers, 1235, who forgave him, but on a second offence, imprisoned him, his days ending in his confinement, his brother being made king of the Romans, 1256; the emperor held a diet of princes at Verona, 1245; the Pope declared the emperor deposed, and insolently affected to give his crown to another, 1246; the princes denied such a right to the pontiff in vain; Frederick II. died in a monk's habit, 1250; his son, the object of popular hatred, was poisoned, 1254, by a natural brother; the next brother, William Count of Holland, killed in an ambuscade, 1256; an interregnum of two years; Richard, Duke of Cornwall, elected sovereign of Germany, Jan. 13, 1257; upon Richard's death an interregnum of two years ensued, and the house of Hapsburgh became sovereigns in the person of Rodolph I., Sept. 30, 1273; he declared war against Baden and Wurtemberg, 1276; and vanquished Ottocar and the Bohemians in battle; the diet of Nuremberg held, 1280; secured the consent of the electors of the empire that the Austrian succession should be in his family; a vast number of castles and fortified houses were destroyed by Rodolph in Germany, the refuges of robbers and nobles, 1284; the estates of Upper Silesia brought under the empire, 1290; diet of Frankfort held, 1291; Rodolph died, 1291; Adolph of Nassau succeeded, June 25, 1292; allied himself with Edward I. of England against France, 1294, by a treaty concluded at Westminster, being to receive 100,000 silver marks of Edward, by a secret clause in the treaty as a military subsidy; he was killed in battle, near Worms, 1291; Diet of Cologne, 1292; the reign of Albert I., 1298; the aim of this monarch was aggrandisement, he endeavoured to get the cantons of Uri, and Schweitz to acknowledge his authority, 1309; they preferred their liberty and refused; he excited a revolt, and marching to attack the Swiss, was assassinated, 1309; Henry VII., his successor confirmed the privileges of the Swiss cantons at Constance; the knights templars were extinguished in this reign; the emperor died at Buonon Convento, 1313, and was succeeded by Louis V.; civil war commenced in 1315, between Louis and the dukes of Bavaria; a battle fought near Esslingen, sanguinary but undecisive, 1317; the Ghibeline faction submitted to Louis, 1319; Germany desolated with war and rapine, the emperor forbidding secular disputes being referred to the pope; Frederick the Handsome, who invaded Bohemia, defeated and made prisoner by Louis, 1322; Diet of Nuremberg, 1323; the pope intrigued to get the Electors of Mayence and Cologne to depose

Louis V.; a national synod assembled at Spires, 1338; the diet of Frankfort met the same year, before which the emperor laid his affairs; interview at Coblentz between the emperor and Edward king of England, 1338; the diet at Frankfort, 1339, ratified anew the Pragmatic sanction of 1338; the pope prevented the emperor from joining the army of Edward king of England, before Cambray; commenced his alliance with Edward, 1339; civil war between Louis V., and the king of Bohemia, 1347; the form of the Germanic constitution developed itself more and more this reign and strengthened itself by the laws; Charles of Luxemburgh came to the throne, 1343; letters patent were given to John duke of Brabant, by Charles, to prohibit the courts of justice of Germany, except in cases of the denial of justice, to cite before them the subjects of Brabant, but to remit the causes to the proper judges of the duke; in the extension of which edict, two unforeseen cases gave room for great complaint down to the eighteenth century, until "to reform the abuses of the Golden Bull of Brabant," became a proverb; the Jews began to be fearfully persecuted in Germany, 1348; Diet of Mayence, 1354; the county of Luxemburgh made a duchy, 1354; the laws and rights of Bohemia affirmed, 1355; diet at Nuremberg, 1356; Mayence, Spires, and Worms declared imperial free towns, 1356; Diet at Mayence, 1357; the carriages of the emperor seized by the butchers of Worms for a debt he could not discharge, and at another time he was obliged to remain personal security for a debt he had no means of discharging, 1378; Charles, the first sovereign that issued letters of nobility; Charles succeeded by Wenceslas, 1378; dethroned in 1400; died 1419; he had renounced the crown in favour of his brother Sigismond, 1411; Robert succeeded in 1400; died 1410, and Sigismond became emperor, Nov. 8, 1414; he died in Moravia, Dec. 9, 1437; gave a personal security to all who attended the council of Constance, on the faith of which, John Huss attended there with a written security, and several deputies of Bohemia, whom he ordered to watch over the safety of Huss, but still Huss was arrested soon after his arrival, and sent to the prison of the Dominicans; Jerome of Prague, the friend of Huss, was condemned to be burned as well as Huss, whom the emperor had thus betrayed; Bohemia outraged by the conduct of Sigismond, 1419; he went to besiege Prague with 100,000 men; forced to raise the siege and retire into Moravia, soon after the Hussites beat the royal troops in the battle of Teutchbroda; diet of Nuremberg, 1426; failure to subdue the insurrection, 1429; the civil war still raged, 1437; the emperor expired, Nov. 9, 1437; Albert II. succeeding, the crown remained in his family for six centuries, 1438; the states assembled at Mayence, 1439; Albert II. died, Oct. 27, 1439; a diet at Mayence, 1441; Frederick IV. crowned in Italy, 1450; the duchy of Austria made an arch-duchy, 1453; diet of Ratisbonne, 1470; interview between the emperor and the duke of Burgundy 1473; duke of Burgundy attacked the Swiss, and shamefully beaten at Morat and Granson, 1476; the king of Bohemia excommunicated by the pope as a favourer of the Hussites, 1477; the king of Hungary takes the capital of Austria, the emperor flying to Lintz, 1483-4; the emperor died 1493; the reign of Maximillian I., 1493; the celebrated diet of Worms, 1495; diet of Lindau, 1496-7; war with the Swiss, 1499; truce with France, 1501-2; diet of Treves, 1512; the empire divided into circles, 1512; the emperor and kings of Poland, Hungary and Bohemia, meet at Vienna, 1515; diet of Augsburgh, 1518, where Luther presented himself, and the

pope's Legate urged him to revoke his theses and other works in vain, 1518; death of Maximilian, 1519; the throne vacant six months, 1519, when Charles V. of Austria was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 21, 1520; convoked a diet at Worms, 1521; Charles went to Spain to pacify the kingdom, 1522; alliance with England, 1524; diets of Spires, 1526, 1529; Charles V. crowned king of Italy at Bologna, 1530; goes on an expedition against Barbary, 1535; Charles V. abdicated in favour of his son Philip, 1556; council of Trent under Ferdinand I., 1559; diet of Augsburg, 1559; design of Maximillian II., to unite the catholic and protestant churches, 1564-5; the free exercise of their religion granted to the protestants by the emperor, 1568; diet of Spires of 1570; the abuses of the coin reformed, 1571-2; the emperor died 1576; Rodolph II. succeeded him; he reigned thirty-six years, during which the reformation proceeded steadily; reformation of the Julian Calendar under Pope Gregory XIII., 1582; a diet at Augsbourg, 1582; the Cologne war terminated 1584; diets at Ratisbonne 1598-9, 1603, 1608; the protestants guaranteed the free exercise of their religion in Austria, 1609; death of the emperor 1612; Mathias emperor, 1612; treaty of Nuremberg, 1614; troubles in Bohemia, 1618; Ferdinand II., emperor, 1619; war between the catholics and protestants, 1619; battle of Prague, 1620; war between Denmark and the emperor, 1626; the edict of restitution against the protestants, 1629; protestant conferences at Halberstadt, 1634; peace of Prague 1635; Ferdinand III. emperor, 1637; diet of the deputation of Frankfort, 1643, 1655; treaty of Westphalia, 1648; a diet at Ratisbonne in consequence, 1652, 1653, 1654; Sobieski forces the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, 1683; truce of Ratisbonne broken, 1688; league between Franconia and Suabia, 1691; a new electorate created in favour of Earnest Augustus duke of Brunswick Luneburg, Hanover, 1690; treaty of Carlowitz, 1699; order of the noble passions instituted, 1704; of St. Rupert, 1701; electors of Bavaria and Cologne ally themselves with France, 1701; the emperor, England, and Holland declare war against France, May 15, 1702; active hostilities, 1703; battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, 1704; the emperor died May 5, 1705; general peace, 1713; order of the chase instituted 1719; order of St. George of the immaculate conception founded 1729; treaty of Wismar, June 28, 1716; alliance between the emperor and king of England, 1716, followed by the triple alliance between France, England and Holland, to secure the fulfilment of the treaty of Utrecht, 1716; religious troubles in the palatinate, 1719; congress of Cambrai, 1721; treaty of Pardo March 6, 1728; the emperor who had long laboured to secure the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa, according to the Pragmatic sanction, died 1740; Francis, the first Duke of Lorraine, elected emperor, having married Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, 1745; Joseph II. extended the Austrian dominions considerably, through the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; and finally by the robbery and a partition of that unfortunate country, 1795; Francis I. became emperor of Austria, in place of Germany, Aug. 11, 1804, having lost the Netherlands, and large portions of his dominions, by joining in the coalitions against France; the German empire, in its old form, being dissolved to form the confederation of the Rhine, by the French emperor, Napoleon; congress of Vienna, 1814; second congress, 1815; a new federal body formed, governed by a diet, having votes according to the class of territory attaching to each—Austria 4, Bavaria 4, Prussia 4, Saxony 4, Hanover 4, Baden 3, Hesse Cassel 3, Hesse d'Armstadt 3,

Holstein 3, Brunswick 3, Nassau 2, Mechlenburg 1, Saxe-Weimar 1, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 1, 1814; Maria Louisa, the daughter of Francis I., died Dec. 17, 1747; the king of Prussia issued a proclamation with the view to consolidate the German empire, March 27, 1848; the confederation greatly agitated, 1848; the Emperor of Austria retired to Inspruck, May 18, 1848; a temporary government established at Prague, May 29, 1848; the emperor returned to his capital, Aug. 12, 1848; Count Lamberg killed at Buda, Sept. 20, 1848; insurrection in Vienna, Count Latour killed, and the city in the possession of the insurgents, Oct. 6, 1848; the Austrians entered Presburgh, Dec. 18, 1848; the Austrians claimed the victory in a combat at Szekszo, Dec. 8, 1848; Pesth taken by the Austrians, Jan. 5, 1849; Austria protested against the decision of the Frankfort diet, Aug. 8, 1849; defeat of the Austrians at Gran, April 17, 1849; the Austrians implore Russia for aid; insurrection at Dresden, May 8, 1849; Dresden bombarded, 1849; the King of Prussia, who had stimulated the diet at Frankfort, recalled the Prussian members of the assembly, May 14, 1849; the Frankfort assembly transferred to Stutgardt, May 30, 1849; battle of the Russo-Austrian army with the Hungarians before Komorn, July 16, 1849; the Hungarians entered Moldavia, July 23, 1838; the Austrians routed and driven from Raab, with great loss, Aug. 3, 1849; the Hungarian leader of the principal army treacherously treats with the Russians, and 25,000 men surrender to them, Aug. 13, 1849; the Austrians then reoccupy Raab, Aug. 15, 1849; Peterwaradin surrendered Sept. 6, 1849; Komorn, Sept. 28, 1849; treaty between Austria and Prussia for a new central power, an appeal having been made to some of the lesser powers of the empire, Sept. 30, 1849; Austria protested against the alliance of Prussia with some of the inferior states of Germany, and against any parliament of these states being convened at Erfurt, Nov. 12, 1849; Hanover withdrew from the Prussian union, Feb. 23, 1850; treaty of Munich, between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a German union, Feb. 27, 1850; Hesse Cassel refused to send a representative to Wurtemberg, and Hesse d'Armstadt withdrew from the Prussian league, June 1850; Austria convened an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfort, July 19, 1850; plenipotentiaries of Austria, Hanover, and seven other states, met at Frankfort, and declared themselves the council of the German diet, Sept. 1850; an Austrian and Bavarian corps entered Hesse Cassel, and also a Prussian force on the following day, Nov. 1. 1850.

GERMANY, a part of the ancient Roman empire, which terminated about 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor; then a reign of the Huns and Ostrogoths succeeded. The different states cover a large superficies, 600 miles long by 500 broad, divided into a number of petty sovereignties, but resting upon the potent monarchies of Austria and Prussia as their leaders. The religious creeds are various. Before 1798 it contained 6 archbishoprics and 38 bishoprics, which were then secularised; the archbishop of Regensberg is metropolitan of all Germany. In 1801, by the treaty of Luneville, portions of the Upper and Lower Rhine and Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, were annexed to France; Germany ceased to be united as an empire in 1806; the government settled at the congress of Vienna, 1815, gave the different states the name of the "Germanic Confederation," with 17 votes in the diet; but when any fundamental laws are to be enacted the diet forms itself into a general assembly of 69 votes, according to the extent of the different states, in which two-thirds, or

46 votes are necessary to carry any such a measure; the diet sat at Frankfort, and Austria had the presidency, 1815. Of the German states north of the Maine, Saxony, first governed by dukes, was given, in 1180, the eastern part to Bernard of Ascania, the western to the Archbishop of Cologne. The house of Ascania ended 1422; the territory was then divided between Ernest and Albert, 1485; one branch ceased to rule, 1547; increased in extent by Napoleon, the kingdom was reduced, in 1815, to Upper Lusatia, Misnia, and Voigtland. Hanover was secured to the electoral house of Brandenburg, 1648; George Lewis, the first elector, 1698, who, in 1714, became King of England. Hesse, Mecklenburgh, Brunswick, and the cities of the Hanseatic league, lie north of the Maine. The electoral family of Brunswick sprung up about 1463, from Magnus the Pious. Hamburg, at the head of the Hanseatic league, with Lubeck and Bremen, were united in 1241 in the league; the league lost its power as Holland and England rose in commerce, about 1630. Bavaria, the palatinate, Wurtemberg, Anspach, Salzia, and some smaller states, are south of the Maine. Bavaria was ruled by electors, and the Lutheran religion established in the territory, 1556; it had been a state from 925; the catholic religion became predominant there, 1685; it was made a kingdom by Napoleon. In 1071, Welph was duke; in 1138 it passed to Austria; in 1154, it returned to the house of Welph; of this family were the emperor Lewis, 1314, and Charles VII., 1740. In Salzia, or Salzburgh, the see was founded by St. Rupert, an Englishman, 716; the other and smaller states are of slight attraction in historical events out of their own limits.

Gebon, St., order of knighthood of, in Germany, begun 1154.

Gervis Abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1145.

Ghent, said to have been the capital of the Nervii; John of Gaunt born there; peace of, Nov. 8, 1576; taken by the Duke of Marlborough, 1706; peace of, between England and the United States, signed at, Dec. 24, 1814.

Ghergong, the capital of Assam, India, nearly all engulfed by an earthquake, when many thousand persons perished, 1803.

Ghiznee, in Cabul, taken by the English, July 23, 1839; capitulated to the Affghans, March 1, 1842; entered again by General Nott, Sept. 7, 1842.

Giants, John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born 1578, was nine feet three inches high; Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, born 1761, died Sept. 1806, eight feet seven inches high; Big Sam, the Prince of Wales' porter at Carlton House, was eight feet high.

Gibraltar, in Spain, a fortress of that kingdom, taken by a handful of English seamen, July 24, 1704; seated on a rock, 1436 feet high; said to be the Calpe of the ancients, one of the pillars of Hercules; it once belonged to the Moors, Tarif their chief having landed at the foot of it, whence the name, the hill of Tarif, "Gibel Tarif." It was taken from the Moors by the king of Castile, 1462; besieged by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 11, 1704; who lost 10,000 men before it in vain; again attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed, 1720; a third siege and repulse of the Spaniards, with a loss of 5000 men, 1727; communication of with Spain cut off, 1732; General Sabine, governor of, fined £700 for cruelty, Feb. 21, 1738; greatly injured by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; memorable siege of by the French and Spaniards with an army of 40,000 men, from July 1779 to Feb. 1783, when 1000 guns were brought to bear upon it, and forty-seven sail of the line and ten floating batteries, with 212 guns, besides mortars, all of which were wholly overthrown, Sept. 13, 1782; royal battery, destroyed by fire,

Nov. 1800; the yellow fever raged in the town and garrison, 1804-5; a fatal fever again, Sept. 5 to Jan. 12, 1828-9; the celebrated Spanish lines across the isthmus from Fort San Philipe to Fort San Barbara, blown up and destroyed by the English, on the advance of Marshal Soult in 1810.

GIBRALTAR, a fortified town of Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, on the south east of the Lake, built by the Spaniards about 1530.

GILBERT, Sir Humphrey, shipwreck of, 1594.

GILLINGHAM, Dorsetshire, injured by fire, May 5, 1752.

GILES, Church of St., London, begun rebuilding, 1731.

GILLINGWOOD, near Richmond, Yorkshire, burned down, Dec. 11, 1750.

GILDING, an art practised by the ancients; gilding with leaf gold on bole armoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680, in a more approved manner than before.

GIN SHOPS, act for excise upon, 1736; amounted to 7000 in 1735; 1700 suppressed in London, 1750, there were about 7000 in 1845; gin act passed, 1737.

GIN, spirit so called, distilled from corn early in the seventeenth century; in 1733 no less than 10,500,000 gallons were consumed in England, by a population of 6,000,000; in 1734 the consumption was 13,500,000 gallons; in 1740, 15,500,000 gallons; in 1741, 17,000,000; and in 1742, 19,000,000 gallons; in 1850 the return was 22,962,012 of British spirit; of foreign 5,284,975, total 28,246,987 gallons, for all the United Kingdom.

GIPSIES, or Gypsies, a wandering tribe, evidently of southern and eastern origin, first observed in Europe in the fifteenth century; supposed to be 3,000,000 in number; act passed against them in England, 1530, 28 Henry VIII. c. 10; expelled from France, 1560; numerous, to above 120,000, in Spain; there they are called gitanos, and sometimes Bohemians; expelled England by an inoperative statute in modern times, 1563; it was by one act made felony, *temp.* Elizabeth, to consort or keep company with them; called in Turkey Zinganees, from their leader Zinganeus, 1517; Charles I. executed thirteen persons at one assize for associating with them; treated as vagrants, 1797; they are found in every country of Europe and Asia, like the Jews unchanged, and less social with Christians.

GERALDUS Cambrensis, one of the earliest of British historians, died 1220.

GISBOROUGH Priory, Yorkshire, founded 1129.

GISORS, in France, battle of, between the English and French, by which Richard Cœur de Lion gained a signal victory, 1193.

GLADIATORS, Combats of, abolished by Constantine the Great in the east, 325; and everywhere suppressed by Theodoric, 500; the emperor Trajan exhibited combats of gladiators for 123 days in 103, when 1000 gladiators contended.

GLADIATORS, Order of, began in Livonia, 1204.

GLADSTONE, John, his patent for steam vessels, 1822.

GLANDELAGH, Irish bishopric, united to the archbishopric of Dublin, 1214; St. Keven, the founder, 610; it is called commonly the seven churches.

GLASGOW, in Scotland, made a burgh, 1180; its charter given by James II. 1451; university founded, 1451; made a royal burgh, 1611; greatly damaged by fire, 1652; a charter granted by William III. 1690; the first vessel sailed thence to America, in the tobacco trade, 1718; great riot on account of the malt tax, June 24, 1725; magistrates confined for it at Edinburgh, July 16, 1725; shock of an earthquake at, July 11, 1732; compelled to raise £5500 for the pretender,

Oct. 4, 1745; 200 families at, rendered destitute by a fire, June 3, 1749; theatre opened at, April 1764; power-loom introduced at, 1773; theatre burned, 1780; chamber of commerce formed, 1783; trades' hall built, 1791; new college buildings erected, 1811; commotions and trials for treason at, 1811; theatre burned, Jan. 12, 1829; exchange opened, Sept. 3, 1829; destructive fire and £150,000 damage, Jan. 14, 1832; seventy persons crushed to death, in consequence of the alarm of fire in the theatre, Feb. 17, 1849.

Glasgow, bishopric of, before the revolution, said to have been founded by St. Mungo, 560; the see archiepiscopal, 1491; suppressed at the revolution; the cathedral commenced in 1121; the present is an unacknowledged bishopric, being without the pale and doctrine of the Scottish national church.

Glasgow Lotteries, suppressed by William IV., July 25, 1834.

Glass, known to the ancients, used in Pompeii, 79; re-discovered by a monk, 653; used in windows, 1177; manufacture well established in the Savoy, 1557; made into bottles, 1557; improved, 1635; the first plate glass made for looking-glasses, at Lambeth, 1673; incorporated company for making, commenced at Ravenhead, 1773; transferred to a new company, 1798; German glass introduced, 1848; tax on glass established 1746, repealed 1845.

Glass, painted or stained, known to the ancients; painted glass practised in England before 1200; at Marseilles, 1500; reached great perfection, 1530.

Glasses, Musical, a German invention, revived by Franklin, 1760; brought to perfection by the Cartwrights brothers, in England, 1799.

Glastonbury Abbey, built 640; rebuilt, 954; erected where the first church in Britain is reported to have stood, 60; the legendary residence of Joseph of Arimathea; a church built here by Ina, 708; the abbey burned, 1184; injured by an earthquake, 1276; Richard Withing, the last abbot, hanged in his pontifical robes, on the Tor-hill, by Henry VIII., the defender of the Roman faith, because he would not swear to the king's spiritual supremacy in place of the pope's, 1539; as late as 1751 people resorted to Glastonbury for superstitious purposes.

Glatz, in Bohemia, surrendered to the Austrians, July 26, 1760; had eighteen years before surrendered to the Prussians, March 11, 1741-2.

Gleaton Castle, built in Lancashire, 1340.

Glencoe, massacre of the Macdonalds, under the pretence of not surrendering to king William's proclamation; thirty-eight unoffending men were murdered, and their wives and children turned out in a freezing night, to perish of cold and hunger; the Earl of Argyle's regiment committed these assassinations March 9, 1691.

Globe, or sphere, as a term used for the earth's form, first stated by Thales, 640 A. C., as well as by Pythagoras, 506 A. C. The first ship that sailed round the earth was that of Magellan, 1520, who died before he reached home, the survivors demonstrated the fact; Sir Francis Drake completed his voyage of circumnavigation, 1577; and others quickly followed. There have been various estimates of the number of the human species that inhabit the globe, such estimates are purely conjectural. A late publication makes the number of inhabitants to be about 896,000,000. Of these 226,000,000 are Christians, 3,500,000 Jews; 210,000,000 Mahometans, 450,000,000 Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion there are 50,000,000 of Protestants, 30,000,000 of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90,000,000 of Catholics. If we reckon with the

ancients, that a generation lasts thirty years, in that space of time 896,000,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3497 every hour, or about thirty-six every minute.

Globe of fire passed over the Island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day, Sept. 1807. A similar phenomenon observed the same time at Jutland.

Globes, Artificial, one in the royal library in Paris, is of a large size; at Cambridge is one of 18 feet diameter, and at Gottorp, one of eleven feet; the last made at the expense of the Duke of Holstein, Frederick III., was under the direction of Olearius, planned after a design of Tycho Brahe, discovered among his papers, it was presented to Peter the Great of Russia, 1713; nearly destroyed by fire, 1757; it was reconstructed. A globe of very large dimensions was erected in the centre of Leicester Square, by Mr. Wyld, the hydrographer, so large as to admit a numerous body of spectators within side it, 1851.

Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used 382; called doxology because it began with "doxa," glory.

Gloucester, City of, built, some assert by Aviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius, the Roman emperor, who married his daughter; monastery founded, 910; cathedral built, 1220 to 1460; Saxon, 432 feet long, 84; tower built, 1460, 225 feet high; burned, 1120; incorporated by Henry III.; bishopric founded, 1541; and united to Bristol, 1836; the city besieged by Prince Rupert, Aug 5, 1643; the garrison skirmished with the king's troops on the 7th, Charles came in person on the 10th, with 6000 horse, and summoned the inhabitants "out of his tender compassion to them." The inhabitants replied that they should "obey his Majesty's commands as *signified* by both houses of parliament." The siege commenced, Aug. 11, and the king's artillery opened upon the city, but the garrison returned blow for blow; the siege continued to Aug. 26, 27, and 28, when the royalists proceeded to mine the east gate, but the springs spoiled their operations; Sept. 1 to the 5th the siege also continued. On Sept. 12, 1643, the garrison set out to harass the retreating forces of the king, and took some of his stores. On the restoration of Charles II. he demolished the city walls, 1660, in requital for the resistance the town made to his father; new bridge began, 1814; the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal opened, April 1827.

Gloucester, Duke of, smothered between two feather beds at Calais, Sept. 28, 1397, by Richard II.

Gloucester, Duchess of, punished for a witch, 1442.

Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of, fourth son of Henry IV., murdered at St. Edmondsbury, and buried at St. Albans, 1447.

Gloucester, Richard, Duke of, and brother of Edward IV., appointed protector, 1483; murdered his nephews, Edward, prince of Wales, and Richard, duke of York, 1483.

Glove Tax repealed, Aug. 2, 1795.

Gloves early worn, substituted for gauntlets, and made a ceremony of investiture, 1002; embroidered, introduced into England, 1580.

Glover's Company incorporated, 1556, in London.

Gobelin, the French dyer, lived, 1632; Gobelin tapestry, so called from the brothers wool dyers of that name; the tapestry still manufactured in the residence of Giles Gobelin, which was purchased by Louis XIV. for the purpose, 1666.

Godalming Bridge, Surrey, began, July 1782.

Goddard, Jonathan, one of the earliest promoters of the Royal Society, died 1674.

Godfathers and Godmothers, in the baptism of infants and of bells, instituted by Pope Telesphorus in the second century, about 130.

GOLD, STANDARD WEIGHT OF, FROM KING WILLIAM I. TO GEORGE III., OR FROM 1066 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

	Year.	lb. Troy coined into.			Value of 20s. at each period.		
William I.	1066						
William II.	1087	9	0	0	5	12	8½
18 Edward III. and IV.	1345	15	0	0	3	7	7¼
Same	1345	13	3	4	3	17	0¼
20 Same	1347	14	0	0	3	12	5¼
27, 30, 37, and 46 / 18 Richard II. / And 3 Henry IV.	1373 / 1395 / 1402	15	0	0	3	7	7½
9 Henry V.	1422	16	13	4	3	0	10½
1 and 39 Henry VI.	1422 / 1461	22	10	0	2	5	0⅞
4 Same	1426	16	13	4	3	0	10½
4 Edward IV.	1465	20	16	8	2	8	8⅛
5, 8, 11, 16, and 22 do. / 1 Richard III. / 9 Henry VII.	1482 / 1483 / 1494	22	10	0	2	5	0⅞
1 and 23 Henry VIII.	1509 / 1532	27	0	0	1	17	6¾
Same	1509 / 1532	25	2	6	1	17	2¼
34 Same	1543	28	16	0	1	13	11½
36 Do.	1545	30	0	0	1	11	1
37 Do. / 1 and 2 Edward VI.	1546 / 1549	30	0	0	1	8	3⅞
3 Do.	1550	34	0	0	1	7	5⅞
4 Do.	1551	28	16	0	1	15	2⅛
6 Do.	1553	36	0	0	1	8	2
6 Do.	1553	33	0	0	1	8	3⅞
1 Mary I. / 2 Elizabeth	1553 / 1560	36	0	0	1	8	2
2 and 35 Do.	1560 / 1594	33	0	0	1	8	3
12 and 26 Do.	1578 / 1585	36	0	0	1	8	2
43 Do.	1601	36	10	0	1	7	9⅜
43 Do.	1601	33	10	0	1	7	10¾
1 James I.	1603	37	10	0	1	4	11
2 Do.	1604	37	4	0	1	5	1½
3 Do.	1605	40	10	0	1	5	0½
10 Do.	1613	44	0	0	1	3	0⅝
10 Do.	1613	40	18	4	1	2	10
2 Charles I.	1627	41	10	0	1	2	9½
2 Charles I. / 22 Charles II.	1627 / 1671	44	10	0	1	2	9½
22 Charles II. / 1 James II.	1671 / 1685	44	10	0	1	1	0
William III.	——	47	15	9	0	19	6⅜
3 George I. / 3 George III.	1717 / 1762	46	14	6	1	0	0

GODOLPHIN Administration in Queen Anne's reign, May 8, 1702; the earl was lord treasurer until 1710.

GODFREY, Sir Edmondsbury, found murdered near Primrose Hill, Oct. 17, 1678.

GODSTOW Nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated, 1138.

GODWIN'S Oath, a phrase for perjury, after Earl Godwin, brother of Edward the Confessor, who was tried for the murder of Prince Alfred and pardoned, hoping the bread he was eating might stick in his throat if he were guilty; it did stick, and he was choked, 1053.

GODWIN Sands, off the coast of Kent, once part of the estate of Earl Godwin of Kent, which was overwhelmed by an inundation after it had been given to the see of Canterbury, owing to the dykes being neglected, the sea covering it, reduced the whole to the perilous sands so fatal to mariners, 1100.

GOLD, the scarcest and most pure of metallic bodies, possessed of the most gravity and ductility; it was found in many parts of the world, but only in small quantities, until the middle of the 19th century, when it was discovered in California and in Australia in great plenty. In coinage it is usually alloyed with silver or copper; it was first coined in England, 1257; at Venice, 1276; in 1344 gold pieces were struck by Edward III. The gold florins was coined, 1354; the standard of value was altered, 1546, from 40s. to 48s. per oz.; the gold coinage was called in by proclamations, and recoined, 1695; *temp.* William III. See coinage. The standard is 22 parts gold to 2 of copper; gold lowered in value, Dec. 22, 1717; mines of gold discovered in America by the Spaniards, 1492, but not in proportion to the mass of silver; of both it is assumed that 600,000,000 pieces of eight were thus brought to Europe; gold was found in the Moluccas, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Cornwall; in Ireland, at Wicklow, in 1795; in Ceylon, 1800; in Russia, 1809; the standard was farther reduced, Aug. 1776, in Great Britain; the value per oz. £3:17:10½.

GOLD. *See* p. 285.

GOLDEN chain, the laburnum, brought into England from Hungary before 1576; the golden plant was brought from China, 1782.

GOLDEN Fleece, order of knighthood instituted in Flanders, 1429, by the king of Spain, as duke of Burgundy.

GOLDEN Bull, a decree from the papal authority, sealed with a bull of gold, silver, or lead; the golden bull made at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356, by Charles IV., related to what became a fundamental law of the empire.

GOLDEN Shield and Thistle, order of, began 1370.

GOLDSMITHS' Company of London, incorporated 16 Richard II., 1392; this company was the foundation of the banking system, from the merchants placing their money in the hands of the company, which they before had placed in the mint, until it was plundered there by Charles II.; the privilege of stamping gold and silver with their mark, was conferred, 1796; the old hall taken down, 1829, and the present lofty one erected, and opened, 1835.

GOOD Friday, a day early observed in the Roman church, as the anniversary of the Crucifixion, 33; it is called "good" only in the English church; in the Roman it is observed with fastings and penances.

GOOJERAT, Battle of, between the English and the Sikhs, Feb. 21, 1849; the whole of the Sikh ammunition and equipage, with most of their guns, taken; Shere Singh, the commander, escaping with only 8000 men.

GONVILLE and Caius College, Cambridge, founded, 1353, enlarged, 1557.

GOODIER, Captain, hung for the murder of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodier, at Bristol, Jan. 20, 1740-1.

Goodman's Fields theatre opened, 1729.

Goose, at Posbrooke Cottage, Tichfield, died, Jan. 4, 1815, aged 64.

Gordon, Lord George, died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793; he led the "no popery" mob of that day, the receipt often used in the reign of George III. to raise or quell a mob, according to the ends of those opposed to religious freedom. Lord George Gordon's mob was styled the "Protestant Association," the object of which was to urge the return of all the past severities against the catholics. London was given over to pillage and fire; catholic chapels were burned, and the private houses plundered and set fire to; the gaols were opened, and the civic power set at nought for six days; in the end military force was used, 210 rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals; many were tried, and some executed; Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason, but acquitted, Jan. 7, 1780.

Goree island, on the coast of Africa, settled by the Dutch, 1617; nearly destroyed by the explosion of a magazine, 1662; taken by the English, 1663; ceded to France, 1678; taken by the English, 1758, 1779, 1800, 1804; restored to France, 1814.

Gorey, Battle of, between the English and Irish rebels, in which the latter were victorious; the former lost several guns, abandoning Gorey and Arklow to the enemy, Jan. 4, 1798.

Goslar Mine, Lower Saxony, took fire to the depth of 720 feet, April, 1800.

Gospellers, a name given to the followers of Wickcliffe, 1377, on account of their professing to abide only by the gospel, and setting at nought the authorities of bishops and popes.

Gortz, Baron, the Swedish ambassador in Holland, seized for treasonable practices against England, Jan. 17, 1716; sent home and beheaded in Sweden, Feb. 1718-19.

Gottenburg injured by a fire, which burned 120 houses, 1794; again, Dec. 22, 1802, destroying the cathedral, palace, post-office, several other public buildings, and a fourth part of the city; again in 1813, which consumed a large part of the town.

Gottingen, University of, founded by George II., of England, 1734; the library contains 200,000 vols.; academy of sciences established at, 1751; taken by the Austrians, Aug. 25, 1760.

Gotterp, Count Von, the assumed name of the king of Sweden when he landed in England, 1811.

Government Expenses. See Revenue.

Grace Dieu Monastery, near Ashby de la Zouch, founded 1151.

Grace, title of, first assumed by Henry IV. of England, 1399, on his accession; "Excellent Grace" assumed by Henry VI., 1425; James I. assumed the title of Majesty only; archbishops and dukes are now only addressed as "your grace."

Grain, in 1831, imported of all kinds 5,972,338 quarters.

Grafton's Administration, Duke of, began Dec. 1767.

Graham's Dyke, the wall built by the emperor Severus between England and Scotland, 209—so called.

Grampian Hills, battle at, between Agricola, and the Picts and Galgacus, in which the barbarians were routed, 79.

Grampond, Borough of, disfranchised for bribery, Nov. 15, 1819.

Granaries, twelve new, ordered to be built to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for sea coal, to prevent the dearness of those articles by the great increase of inhabitants of London, 7 James I., 1610.

Granada, Island of, settled by the French, 1652.

GRAND Alliance between the emperor of Germany, England, and Holland, which Spain afterwards joined, May 12, 1689.

GRANDIER burned for witchcraft in France, 1634.

GRAND Junction Canal, connecting the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, commencing at Branston, Northamptonshire, begun 1790.

GRAND Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

GRAPES early cultivated in England; large quantities brought from Flanders, 1276; grown of good quality formerly South of Cambridgeshire, but not North of that county; the Vale of Gloucester celebrated for their production by William of Malmesbury; the vines of Lincombe, near Bath, noted, 1150, by archbishop Theobald; there is a celebrated vine at Hampton court, planted in 1769; and a noted muscatel at Chevening, Kent, that in 1836, bore 2040 bunches of grapes.

GRATES introduced at a late period; the fire kindled upon the hearth in the midst of the hall, until chimneys were introduced, 1200.

GRAVELINES founded 1160; 3000 persons killed there by an explosion of powder at, 1654.

GRAVESEND built 1513, to protect the Thames; explosion of powder at, Nov. 4, 1798, which did much mischief; new pier at, injured by a mob, Jan. 22, 1833; opened to the public, July 30, 1834; the great resort of pleasure steamers; prodigious intercourse with the metropolis attained 1844; the number of passengers landed and embarked at the town and terrace piers, Gravesend, from June 1, to Sept. 30, 1844, amounted to 1,275,923 persons, to which must be added about 1000 landed at the Rum Puncheon pier, 210,000 at the Rosherville pier, 5000 at Gray's pier, 9000 at Greenhithe pier, 45,000 at Erith pier, 1000 picked up and put out at different places on the river, forming the almost incredible total of 1,546,923 persons, who in the short space of four months went by the Gravesend boats; the favourite packets are known to have carried as many as 1200 and even 1500 persons at one trip, the whole mass carried without one single accident occurring to human life; the sum received for fares, £49,952 : 14 : 5.

GRAVITATION, the principle of, explained by Sir I. Newton, 1687, until which the cause had been conjectural.

GREAT Britain, iron steam-ship, of enormous size, sailed from the Mersey for New York, Sept. 22, 1846, with goods and 185 passengers, went aground in Dundrum Bay, on the Irish coast, where she remained until Aug. 27, 1847; being got off with little injury, she arrived in Liverpool and was refitted; sailed in 1852 with 800 passengers to Australia, besides intermediate voyages.

GREAT Seal of England first used by Edward the Confessor, being affixed to crown grants, 1048; a new one made for Cromwell, Jan. 9, 1648-9; the great seal of England was stolen from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, by thieves, March 24, 1784, and never recovered—the day before the dissolution of parliament; a new seal was made on the union with Ireland, 1801; a new seal for Ireland adopted, and the ancient one defaced, 1832.

GREECE, founded 2089 A. C., according to the best authorities; subjugated by the Romans 87 A.C.; her glories ending in becoming a province of that mighty empire, to which she communicated her arts and philosophy; Constantinople became the head of an effeminate Greek rule in 328, and thus the empire of the East survived that of its conquerors; the Eastern empire separated from the Western, 364; from that time to May 29, 1453, the Greek empire existed under 90 emperors, the last of whom, Constantine XIII., was killed by the Turks, who stormed Constantinople; though

lost in name, this nation had thus far survived, but they were doomed to be slaves of the Moslem, in the most demoralising and degrading of all slavery, until the nineteenth century; revolts indeed, occurred, but they were put down by the Turks, and the actors in them mercilessly exterminated; in 1770, after long submission, symptoms of a free spirit appeared; the Turks were beaten at Hyssa, in 1819, by the Servians; 100,000 Turks ravaged that country in 1813; the Greeks joined in secret conspiracy, took a part in the insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in 1821; the Greek patriarch was put to death in Constantinople, April 23, 1821; 10,000 christians were massacred in Cyprus, who were unoffending; the inhabitants of Bucharest were murdered even to the women and children, 1821; the Greeks at once proclaimed independence, Jan. 27, 1822; Corinth was besieged, Feb. 1822; Russia favoured the Greeks secretly; the Turks bombarded Scio, and slaughtered its 40,000 inhabitants for ten days, and reserved 30,000 women and boys for slaves; victories of the Greeks at Larissa, Salonica, and Thermopylæ 1822; congress formed at Argos, April 1823; victories of the brave Botzaris, June 18, 1823; Byron landed to assist the Greeks, in Aug. 1823; died at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824; the Turks with the capitan-pacha, routed at Samos, Aug. 16, 1824; a Greek provisional government set up, Oct. 1824; Ibrahim Pacha landed in the Morea, Feb. 26, 1825; the protection of England invited, July 24, 1825; siege of Missolonghi, Aug. 1, 1826; the Greeks disperse the Turkish fleet, Jan. 28, 1826; Ibrahim Pacha took Missolonghi, April 23, 1826; battle with Omer Pacha, June 1, 1826; Ibrahim Pacha defeated by the Mainotes, Aug. 9, 1826; Athens taken by the Turks, Aug. 15, 1826; treaty of England, Russia, and France, in behalf of the Greeks, July 6, 1827; battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827; Capo d'Istria, made president of Greece, Jan. 18, 1828; a council of state established in Greece, Feb. 2, 1828; a national bank founded, Feb. 14, 1828; Greece divided into eight departments, viz.:—Argolis, Achaia, Elia, Upper Messenia, Lower Messenia, Laconia and Arcadia, with the islands, April 26, 1828; a convention entered into between the English admiral and the Egyptian commander, Ibrahim Pacha, for the evacuation of the Morea and delivery up of the Greek captives, Aug. 6, 1828; Navarino, Patras, and Modon surrendered, Oct. 6, 1828; the Morea ultimately evacuated by the Turks, Oct. 30, 1828; surrender of Missolonghi to the Greeks, May 17, 1829; the Greek deputies commenced their assembly, at Argos, July 23, 1829; the Porte at Constantinople acknowledged Greek independence, April 25, 1830; sovereignty offered to Prince Leopold, of the house of Coburg, and refused, May 21, 1830; Count Capo d'Istria assassinated, by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, whom he had imprisoned, Oct 9, 1831; the assassins executed in the most barbarous manner, being built into a wall to the chin, and supplied with food, until death put an end to their torments, Oct. 1831; Otho, a youthful prince of Bavaria, elected king of Greece, Jan. 25, 1833; conspiracy of Colocotroni, Oct. 27, 1833; a revolution at Athens, to enforce the responsibility of the ministry, Sept. 14, 1843; the king accepted the new constitution, March 16, 1834; Admiral Parker blockaded the Piræus, the Greek government refusing justice to British subjects, and refusing to surrender the islands of Sapringa and Cabrera, Jan. 18, 1850; France mediated, the blockade discontinued, March 1, 1850; negotiations unsuccessful between the English and French representatives, and the blockade renewed, April 1850; the question settled in London, April

19, 1850; France took offence at the arrangements and recalled her ambassador, when it was agreed to substitute for a convention signed *ad interim* at Athens, that signed at London, June 21, 1850.

GREEK Statistics, population and production of 1820, in the following districts:—

	Population.	Val. of Prod. Piastres
Attica . .	22,000	3,015,000
Boetia . .	18,000	1,503,685
Livadia . .	17,000	3,734,000
Opuntian Locris	10,000	
Salona . .	20,000	1,762,095
Lepanto . .	8,500	1,950,795
Etolia . .	20,000	2,092,900
Peloponnesus	23,760	2,370,280
Patras, Vostizza .	48,885	8,606,310 928,800
Gastouni Pyrgos	80,000	4,752,300 3,884,080
Arcadia . .	109,000	8,777,820
Messenia . .	60,000	8,119,798
Laconia or Maina	127,000	5,482,372
Argolis . .	34,000	5,185,840

The total products have been estimated for Northern Greece and Peloponnesus, at 60,415,880 piastres in value of five to the Spanish dollar; the population to 548,940.

GREEK Church, the separation from that of Rome occurred about 750, from differences that were discussing for 250 years previously; it claimed precedence to the Roman for its ritual which was that of the gospels originally; it refused to acknowledge the papal supremacy and the Roman use of images, and with many resemblances in forms and much superstition, was still less artificial and changeable in the introduction of novelties than that of Rome. The Russian church was Greek as early as 981.

GREEK Language, the ancient, well known to scholars, began to be studied in England, 1491; the modern Greek is also called Romaic; so little changed since Homer, 915 years before Christ, that this poet is readily understood by the modern inhabitant of Greece.

GREEN, Saxon colour, so called, invented 1744.

GREEN Dye for cotton, invented by Dr. Williams, 1777.

GREENFIELD Monastery, built, 1131.

GREEN Bag, certain inquiries into documents declared to be seditious by the minister when he desired to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and obtain the power of an unquestioned imprisonment of the subject; introduced by Addington Lord Sidmouth, Feb. 2, 1817; secretly reported upon, two days after, and the bill brought in to suspend the liberty of the subject, Feb. 21, 1817.

GREENLAND, discovered 980; visited by a Venetian, 1378; again by Frobisher, 1576; Muscovy company established 1604; first ship to, from England in the whale fishery, 1604; Greenland fishery company incorporated, 1693; colony of natives discovered at, 1751.

GREENLAND, two new metals discovered in Sodalite and Allanto, analysed Nov. 5, 1810.

GREEN Park, a portion of land enclosed in the reign of Henry VIII., separated from Buckingham Palace gardens by Constitution-hill road, leading from St. James's to Hyde Park; reconstructed and reformed, 1839.

GREENOCK Society, for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, founded, 1812.

GREENWICH Hospital and Park, built on the site of a palace pulled down by Charles II., who erected one wing, 1680; continued by William III., and made a naval hospital, 1694; first empowered to receive sixpence per month out of every seaman's pay, 1696; received the Earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estates, 1716; funds of £70,000 per annum; a charter granted to it, Dec. 17, 1775; fire at, destroyed the dining-hall and chapel, Jan. 2, 1779; chapel rebuilt and opened, Sept. 20, 1789.

GREENWICH Observatory, built by Charles II. on Flamstead Hill, Greenwich Park, the architect was Sir Christopher Wren, 1671; longitude computed from, about 1675.

GREGORIAN Calendar, began, 1582; introduced generally into Europe, between 1699 and 1710; into England, 1752, the adjustment requiring the difference of eleven days; Sweden adopted it in the same year.

GRENADA, or Granada, Spain, conquered by the Moors, 715; annexed to Spain and the crown of Castile, 1491; the Alhambra or Moorish palace there erected, 1300.

GRENADA, one of the English Caribbee islands, in the West Indies; surrendered to the English, 1762; being settled by the French originally, 1650; ceded to England, 1763; taken by the French, 1779; restored in 1783; dreadful fire at, May 16, 1792; French landed at, 1795, but repelled.

GRENADINES or Grenadillas, dependent on the island of Grenada, first settled by the French, 1650; ceded to England, 1763.

GRENADA, province of New, America, settled by the Spaniards, 1536; lost to that country by the revolted Spanish colonists and Gauchos, under Bolivar and others, about 1825.

GRENADES, a small shell with a fusee to be thrown by hand, among the besieged, on entering a breach, or in similar circumstances; invented in 1594; whence the name of Grenadiers who bore them, who were a company of the tallest men in the regiment; first adopted in France, 1667; in England, 1685.

GRENVILLE Administration, or that of the Hon. George Grenville, 1763; the stamp act imposed at the suggestion of George III., by that minister, cost the British crown its North American colonies. The Grenville administration of the noble peer of that name lasted from Feb. 6 to Sept. 13, 1806, when Mr. Fox died, and the ministry being favourable to the repeal of the test and corporation acts and catholic emancipation, was on that account dismissed by George III. in March, 1807.

GRENELLE, near Paris, powder mills at, blown up, and nearly 3000 persons and all the buildings in the vicinity destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.

GRESHAM College, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1579; the buildings of the college were let by the London Corporation for an excise office, at £500 per annum ground-rent, 1771-1774, and since that time the lectures were little more than a form, sometimes read in one place and sometimes in another. At length a building called Gresham College, was erected at the corner of Basinghall-street, in 1843, at a cost of fourteen years' rent of the old college, while Sir Thomas had endowed his college with all the profits and rents of his exchange; it is now little more than a lecture and reading room.

GRETHAM Hospital, Durham, built, 1220.

GRETNA Green, a parish called Graitney, just "over the border" in Scotland, where marriages are performed, according to the law of the country visited, to evade the stringency of the law of England by fugitive couples. The ceremony here is binding, performed by a layman, in the simplest form, when being registered, and the parties declared man and wife in the presence of witnesses, the chain is riveted; one Paisley, a tobacconist, who died, 1814, officiated commonly up to that year, and since then one Elliot, said to be a smith. Attempts have been made, unsuccessfully, to set aside the Scotch law, the last in 1826.

GREVILLE, Fulke, Lord Brooke, killed by his own servant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged 74.

GREYHOUND packet, lost on the Calner Sands, on her passage from Cork to Bristol, and all on board perished, Dec. 29, 1815.

Grey, Lady Jane, proclaimed, July 10, 1553; sent to the Tower, July 28; herself, Lord Guildford, her husband, with her father, all beheaded, April 12, 1554.

Grey Administration, memorable in political history for passing the reform bill, began, Nov. 1830; terminated, July 1834.

Griffin, a Prince of Wales, put to death in London, 1060.

Griffin, Rear-Admiral, dismissed the service by court martial, Dec. 3, 1750, for negligently performing his duty.

Grist Mills said to have been invented in Ireland, 214; the fact rests upon one of those legends which are more than dubious.

Grocers' Company, London, incorporated, 1429.

Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry, a fire in which destroyed several houses, and reaching the Compter, 50 of the debtors were let free, 40 of whom returned again, but nine felons escaped, Aug. 27, 1749.

Groat, a silver coin, the largest in England until 1351; the modern is diminutive; the value of £70,884 in this coin were issued from the mint, 1836, and £16,038, 1837.

Grog, a sea term for spirit and water, so called from Admiral Vernon, who wore a grogram coat in bad weather, and was nicknamed Old Grogram; the name was first applied to the rum and water drank on board his ship in the West Indies, 1743.

Grosvenor Square, the centre house here was raffled for by guinea tickets, valued at £10,000, and won by a grocer's wife, June 10, 1739.

Grochow, Battle of, near Praga, Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians, the latter were beaten, losing 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831.

Grove, Hugh, Esq., beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1665.

Guadaloupe discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the French, 1635; taken from the French and pillaged, Feb. 13, 1703; surrendered to the English, 1759; restored, 1763; taken by the English, 1779, 1794, 1810; the allied powers bestowed it upon Sweden, and took it back and gave it to France, 1814; population of, 1812, 110,000.

Guards, Body, first appointed in England by Henry VII., 1486; Horse Guards by Edward VI., 1560; the first, second, and third foot guards raised, 1660; the Horse Grenadier Guards, one troop raised, 1693; the second troop, 1702; reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay; Guards mutinous 1715.

Guardian frigate struck on an island of ice, and wonderfully preserved, Dec. 1789, reaching the Cape of Good Hope safely afterwards, Feb. 14, 1790.

Guildres, surrendered to the French, Aug. 24, 1757.

Guelphs and Ghibelins, names derived from towns, and made those of parties in Italy, 1139; in the German civil wars, the Guelphs were upon the side of the pope, and the Ghibelins on that of the emperor; the royal family of England bears the name of Guelph.

Guelphic, order of knighthood, instituted for Hanover by the Prince Regent of England, 1816.

Guerre and Porto Cavello, in the West Indies, taken, Feb. 18, 1743.

Guernsey fortified, 1593.

Guienne made a principality, 1362; seized by the French, after being 300 years in English possession, 1451.

Guineas rose to 30s. each, 1696; and were reduced to 21s., Dec. 22, 1717.

Guildhall, London, built, 1411; damaged in the great fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1669; the existing front erected, 1789; there have been numerous entertainments here; one to the duke of Wellington, July 9, 1814; to the allied sovereigns, June 18, 1814; and to Queen Victoria, 1838-9.

Guilford, Castle of, built, 1036; tower at, fell down, April 24, 1740.

Guillotine, the instrument of the

punishment of death used in France, invented by Dr. Guillotin, from motives of humanity, in 1785; he became one of the founders of the academy of medicine in Paris, and died 1814.

GUINEA, Africa, slave trade on the coast of, began by that excellent seaman, Sir John Hawkins, aided by a subscription of English gentlemen; he sailed for Guinea, purchased slaves, and conveyed them to Hispaniola, returning deeply laden with sugar, hides, ginger, and other tropical produce, 1563; the trade was abolished by statute, Mar. 25, 1807; under the Grenville administration.

GUISE, Duke of, assassinated, 1589.

GUINEAS, first coined of African gold, 1673.

GUN-COTTON invented by professor Schœnbein, 1846; its use inadmissible in war, on account of its great danger of exploding, though it is cheaper and has more power than gunpowder.

GUNPOWDER was early known to the Chinese, was in Europe invented by one Schwartz, a monk of Goslar, in Germany, about 1320; the component substances and their use seem to have been earlier comprehended; made in England, 1413; used in Spain, 1344; Edward III. of England is said to have used it in cannon at the battle of Cressy, 1346.

GUNPOWDER Mills, explosion of, at Feversham, Jan. 16, 1810, five men and a boy and two horses killed; at Dartford, Sept. 24, 1810; two persons killed; at Waltham Abbey, by which seven men lost their lives, Nov. 27, 1811; one at Hounslow, by which two men were severely hurt, July 4, 1812; two at Hounslow, by which three men were killed, Aug. 21, 1813; one at Battle, by which three men were blown to atoms, Sept. 1814.

GUNS, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras in Spain, 1344; at Cressy in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais, 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of iron, 1547; of brass, 1635; applied to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; first used by the Catholic missionaries in China, 1636.

GUNPOWDER Plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605; the conspirators executed, Jan. 31, 1606.

GUSTAVUS Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed in battle, Nov. 6, 1632.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, assassinated at a masquerade, by Count Ankerstrom, Mar. 29, 1792.

GUSTAVUS Vasa died, aged 70, 1560.

GUY, Thomas, a London bookseller, built Guy's Hospital, and endowed it with £219,499, at a cost of £18,793, 1721; he died, Dec. 27, 1724; he also gave large sums to St. Thomas's Hospital during his life.

GUTTENBERG, John, said by some to be the inventor of printing at Mentz in Germany; he died, 1467.

GUY, Earl of Warwick, the celebrated feudal chief and hermit, died, 939.

GYPSIES. *See* Gipsies.

GUYANA, or Guiana, South America, a country divided between the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, while the Spanish dominions bound it on the north; Cayenne settled by the French in 1625, and abandoned, 1654; then by the Dutch expelled by the French, 1677; expelled by the English, 1809; restored, 1815; Demerara taken by the English, 1795, 1803; partly ceded to the Dutch, 1814; part with Berbice ceded to England, 1814.

H

HAARLEM Exhibition of Manufactures, a new machine for spinning flax shewn, for which Bonaparte offered a premium of 1,000,000 francs.

HABEAS Corpus, a writ of personal right, by which the body of an individual is, without the power of refusal, brought before a judge of the land, to be heard upon demand, in case of detention, nor can the writ be refused, passed May 27, 1679; hence, when a minister wishes to imprison, seclude, or dismiss a subject without charge or trial, he gets the habeas corpus act suspended under some pretext, (*See* Green Bag,) in other words, gets an act of the legislature for that purpose for a limited time. Under such a suspension the subject is placed in the same state as if he resided in Austria or Russia. A state of rebellion justified this step in 1715 and 1716, for six months each year, again in 1722, 1744, and 1745, on the pretender's invasion with armed forces; in 1794 and 1795 adopted by Pitt, at the commencement of his war for the restoration of the Bourbons; adopted by Pitt again in 1798, 1799, in Ireland; by Mr. Pitt, in 1799, Aug. 28; again, 1801; again, on account of the Irish insurrection, 1803; again, on the strength of secret green bag revelations, Feb. 21, 1817; again, in Ireland, July 25, 1848, owing to the rebellion there; habeas restored there, March 1, 1849. Writs of habeas corpus were made issuable during a vacation, and returnable immediately, 1814.

HACKMAN, Mr., executed for the murder of Miss Reay, coming out of Covent-Garden Theatre, April 18, 1779.

HACKNEY, Alice, the remains of, after being buried 175 years, accidentally dug up at the church of St. Mary at Hill, London, when the skin was found whole, and the joints pliable, 1494.

HACKNEY Coaches first used in London, 1634, being only five in number; in the same year sedans also appeared, and the chairmen became noted in low life; in 1662, they are said to have reached 1000 in number, and became subject to regulations, 6th William and Mary, 1694; the number used in London was fixed at 1000, and the fares raised in 1771; about 1820, the coaches were diminished, and cabriolets established, reaching 1500 in number; the omnibus, in 1830, diminished the profits of both, of these the number is 1300, carrying 80,000 passengers per day; the coaches and cabriolets number 3000. Coachmakers were made subject to a license in 1785. A lost and found office was established, for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches and cabriolets, 1815, returning annually a large amount of property. The number of hackney coaches ceased to be limited by law after 1831, Jan. 5.

HACKNEY Coaches, additional duty on, Sept. 4, 1784, four shillings per week to be paid monthly; licences to be granted, on payment of ten shillings weekly rent in future; fares 1½ mile, 1s., not exceeding 2 miles, 1s. 6d., and so on, 6d. for every half-mile, or for the first hour, 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d. for every other hour; for a day of twelve hours, 14s. 6d., and every hour exceeding twelve, 1s. 6d. additional to be charged; for every saddle, coach, or chaise horse, ten shillings duty.

HACKNEY Coach Office, Sun Street, Strand, established June 24, 1699; burned down, 1770; removed to Somerset Place, 1782.

HADLEY Castle, Essex, built 1306.

HADNAM, Oxfordshire, 60 houses burned down at, April 5, 1760.

HAGUE, Holland, commonly called "The Hague," the place where the states-general meet; the treaty of the Hague was signed here, between England, Holland, and France, May 25, 1659; the French took it, 1795, when they conquered Holland, welcomed by the people, the Stadtholder flying to England; given up by the French, 1813, soon after which the Stadtholder returned again, and was subsequently made king of the Netherlands.

HAGUE, Population of, 1840, including the Dutch kingdom:—

Males . .	1,399,680
Females .	1,459,431
	2,859,111

HAGNAN Priory, Salop, built 1100.

HAILSBURY College, established for the education of the servants of the company, 1800; no student admitted after 21 years of age, by statute passed in July, 1837.

HAILSTORM, a singular one in the Haymarket, London, and the surrounding streets, but not far distant, since none was experienced elsewhere; the electric fluid tore up the pavement in Oxendon Street, July 9, 1803.

HAIR, the clergy forbade to wear it long, by Pope Anicetus, 155; cut short in the time of Cromwell, whence the appellation of Roundhead; long went out of vogue in 1795, which convenience has continued.

HAIR Powder in use in 1590; a tax laid on it, by Pitt, 1795.

HALBURTON, fire at, June 18, 1817; 17 houses destroyed.

HALES, Judge, committed to the Marshalsea prison, 1553; afterwards removed to the Compter and the Fleet, where he attempted to commit suicide; on being set at liberty he some time afterwards drowned himself.

HALES Owen Abbey, Shropshire, 1215.

HALER Abbey, Gloucestershire, built 1246.

HALFPENCE, error on, once called Tower Halfpence, *temp.* George II. and III.; in the year 1730, one of the halfpence of the first-named sovereign spelt GEOGIUS. This certainly is very extraordinary; but is it not much more so to find, subsequently, one issuing from the mint of his successor, George III., likewise misspelt? This reads GEORIUS instead of GEORGIUS, and was issued in 1772.

HALIDON Hill, battle of, near Berwick, in which the Scotch were defeated with the loss of 13,000 men, July 13, 1333, in the reign of Edward III.; this battle placed Baliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX, Yorkshire, made a borough, 1332; the woollen manufacture here protected by a power to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny, and this by a peculiar engine for beheading, called the maiden; James I. took away this extravagant power, in the year 1620, given to the incorporation of the borough.

HALIFAX Administration, under the Earl of Halifax, 1714, who dying the next year, was succeeded by Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, Walpole.

HALL, James, nicknamed Jack the Painter, taken up for attempting to set Portsmouth dockyard on fire, Feb. 4, 1777.

HALLE, University of, restored, 1814.

HALLELUJAH and AMEN first introduced from the Jewish into the Christian church, by St. Jerome, 390.

HALLSEWELL East Indiaman lost, with nearly one hundred of those on board, Jan. 6, 1786.

HALLEY, Dr. Edmund, the celebrated astronomer, born 1656, died 1742; the first to identify the great comet of 1682 with that of the years 1305, 1456, 1531, and 1607; he predicted its return again in 1758 or 1759, and the comet did actually appear within 19 days of the time stated by Halley, being first seen

with the naked eye by a Saxon peasant, near Dresden, Dec. 25, 1758; its period was 76 years, and it would consequently appear again, if Dr. Halley's calculation proved just; in 1835 it was seen, and Halley's judgment confirmed; its next appearance will be 1911-12.

HALLING House, Kent, built 1183.

HALLORAN, Rev. Hynes, an eminent Irish scholar and divine, chaplain to the Britannia in the battle of Trafalgar, transported for seven years for forging a frank, value 19d., March 31, 1831.

HALLOWE'EN, the eve of the day of St. John the Baptist, superstitiously observed by the vulgar in England, 1694.

HALO, a very remarkable one seen encircling the moon, Aug. 16, 1807.

HAMBURGH, founded, 804; walled, 811; the company of merchants incorporated, 1296; the French declared war against it for its treacherous delivery of Napper Tandy to Pitt, Oct. 1799, who had sought a refuge there; British property in, sequestrated, March, 1801; the city taken, 1806; incorporated with France, 1810; evacuated by the French, 1813; restored to its independence, 1814; dreadful fire at, which destroyed 2000 houses, May 4, 1842.

HAMBURGH Letters voted fraudulent, 1722-3.

HAMILCAR's Voyage to the Cassiterides, related by Festus Avienus, 450.

HAMILTON, Duke of, executed, 1649.

HAMILTON, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, both killed in a duel, in Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 1712.

HAMILTON Palace, Scotland, finished, 1828.

HAMMET, Sir Benjamin, fined £1000, for refusing to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 13, 1797.

HAMMERSMITH temporary bridge affixed to the chains, and visited by crowds, Jan. 1827.

HAMMERSMITH Suspension Bridge opened, 1828; begun three years before; the chains supporting roadway, 688 feet 8 inches long, exceeding that of the Menai by 135 feet.

HAMMERSMITH Ghost, affairs of, 1804.

HAMPDEN condemned, and sentenced to pay the tax imposed by Charles I., without consent of parliament, 1637.

HAMPDEN, John, the celebrated patriot, mortally wounded by the bursting of his pistol, June 18, 1643, died on the 24th of the same month.

HAMPSHIRE, Corn destroyed by game in, estimated as sufficient to support 2000 people for a year, Sept. 1825.

HAMPSHIRE, New, United States, first settled at Dover and Portsmouth, 1623; went under the jurisdiction of Massachussetts, 1641; made a separate province by Charles II., 1679; been a separate state since 1741; constitution formed, 1784; altered to its present form, 1792; Dartmouth College in, founded, 1770; Gilmanton Seminary for theology, 1835; in these two institutions there were 433 students in 1840; population, taken in 1840, gave 284,574 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, manufactory and dwelling of Mr. Browning at, destroyed by fire, June 9, 1814, Mr. and Mrs. Browning perishing in the flames.

HAMPTON Court Palace, built 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, where the house of the knights hospitallers once stood; presented by the cardinal to Henry VIII.; several of the English sovereigns were born there; a large part of the palace rebuilt by king William III., 1694; bridge at, began 1750.

HANAU, Battle of, between the French and Allies, when the former were on their retreat from Leipsic, the Allies were compelled to retire, Oct. 29, 1813.

HAND in Hand Fire-office incorporated, 1697.

HANDEL, George Frederick, great commemoration of, in Westminster Abbey, May 26, 1784; there were

600 performers, and the receipts for three days amounted to £12,746. The orchestra consisted of 225 vocal and 268 instrumental musicians, (violins 96, tenors 30, violincellos 30, double-basses 20, oboes 30, bassoons and trumpets 14, French horns 12, trombones 3, kettle-drums 5,) that performed in *The Messiah*.

Handkerchiefs in the reign of Elizabeth worn by gentlemen in their caps as favours from ladies, 1557; those of a peculiar kind made at Paisley, 1743; no less than £15,886 that year; in 1784, £164,385 was returned there for those goods.

Hanmer, Jonathan, grandfather of the poet Gay, who was a nonconformist minister at Barnstaple, his tomb and inscription found four or five feet beneath the present surface of the ground, bearing date, 1666, July 1827.

Hanover, subscriptions for the sufferers there in consequence of extensive inundations, April 1825.

Hanover occupied by the French, June 14, 1803.

Hanover, George IV. wrote a letter to the Duke of Cambridge at, on his return from, Nov. 9, 1821.

Hanover a city and country of Germany, capital of the late electorate, now of the kingdom of that name; it was an unimportant duchy until George I. obtained Zell, Saxe, Bremen, and Verden, in addition, and other additions, 1692; seized by Prussia, 1801; it was occupied by the French, June 5, 1803; annexed to Westphalia, March 1, 1810; made a kingdom, Oct. 13, 1814; the duke of Cambridge made Lieutenant governor, Nov. 1816; the duke of Cumberland succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837, when it was separated from the crown of England; East Friesland and Harlingen were added to it in 1815. The second son of Lewis duke of Brunswick Zell became duke of Hanover, 1665; Ernest Augustus made elector, 1692; Geo. Lewis his son, became king of England as George I., Aug. 1, 1714; George, his son, became George II., of England, 1727; and George Wm. Fred. his grandson, George III., of England, king of Hanover, Oct. 2, 1814; George Augustus Frederick, his son George IV., of England, 1820; William Henry IV., of England, the third king; on his death, Hanover, so long and well described as a millstone round the neck of England, was separated from the crown of Great Britain, and Ernest Augustus, the brother of William IV., became king of Hanover; he was succeeded by his son George Frederick, born 1819, the present reigning monarch.

Hanover, City of, a village walled in, 1556; obtained the privilege of a city, 1578; the royal seat of government, 1814.

Hanoverian Troops first arrived in England, 1756.

Hanoverian succession established by law, June 12, 1701; George I., being the first prince who ascended the English throne, to the exclusion of the Stuart race for ever.

Hanseatic League, formed about 1250.

Hanse Towns, or the Hanseatic League, a union of commercial cities and ports in the north of Germany, against the piratical robbers of the North, in 1241; it grew into a union at last of sixty-six towns and cities; they proclamed war against Denmark, 1348; and in 1428, possessed a large navy, and a powerful military force; the union was at last broken up by surrounding princes, from an apprehension of its power, and the towns of Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, were, in 1630, the only remnant of this powerful league.

Hansey, Dr., tried for high treason, and condemned, June 14, 1758.

Hanway, Jonas, a philanthropic and kind-hearted man, who had once been a merchant, noted as having been the first who introduced the useful appendage of an um-

brella into England, died Sept. 5, 1786; aged 74.

HANWELL Asylum for lunatics: Return of Patients admitted from its opening on May 16, 1831, to Sept. 30, 1839:

			Cured.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1831	136	159	12	8
1832	188	234	15	27
1833	90	113	8	17
1834	70	52	7	11
1835	78	63	7	2
1836	67	46	6	5
1837	36	27	3	4
1838	139	186	8	5
1839	84	48	13	5
	888	928	79	84

HANWORK Park-House, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, burned down, March 16, 1797.

HAPSBURG. *See* Germany and Austria.

HARBOUR, new one projected in Norfolk, in Lake Lothing, 1827.

HARCOURT, the Earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, 1777.

HARDICANUTE the Dane, king of England, 1039.

HARDY, Tooke, Thelwall, and others tried at the instigation of the Pitt ministry for high treason, though a measure opposed by Lord Eldon, then Mr. Scott, who foresaw that a verdict of guilty would be monstrous for what was but a misdemeanour—he was overruled; the ministry had prepared a list of others to be arrested on the same charge, had a verdict of guilty been sustained; Hardy was first put to the bar, having been kept in custody from May 20 to Oct. 29, 1794; after a trial of eight days he was honourably acquitted, principally through the exertions of Erskine and Gibbs, his counsel; Tooke was tried and acquitted, Nov. 20; still in hope of a verdict, Thelwall was tried and acquitted also, Dec. 8; the government, in despair, then discharged all the prisoners involved in the accusation; it was thus that jurors felt their full power, and exhibited less of that subservience to crown prosecutions, which had before too much distinguished them.

HARDY, Thomas, secretary of the corresponding society; lived to see the reform bill pass, when he exclaimed, "Just heaven, that is now the law of England, for supporting which the government tried its utmost power to hang and dismember me." He died 1832, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, with a monument bearing this inscription:

PUBLIC DUTY AND PRIVATE WORTH.
To the Memory of
THOMAS HARDY,
Born March 3, 1751,
Died October 11, 1832,
in the 82 year of his age.
He was a plain and upright Man;
a steady and inflexible Patriot;
One of the three who,
in 1792, commenced the
formation of the celebrated
London Corresponding Society,
for the promotion of a
Radical Reform in the
Commons' House of Parliament.
He was appointed Secretary
to that Society in the same year,
and filled the office,
with diligence and ability,
until his arrest in May, 1794,
on a charge of High Treason,
when he was committed to the Tower,
separated from his wife and family
for six months,
subjected to a nine days' trial
at the Old Bailey,
and triumphantly acquitted by
an honest and independent jury,
on the fifth of November, 1794;
by which event
the corrupt and sanguinary
Ministry of Mr. Pitt
was defeated;
and a brighter era commenced
in the political condition
of this country.

HAREFIELD Place, Middlesex, Roger de Bacheworth, lord of the manor of, 1284; Milton's Arcades performed there, between 1632 and 1637; burned down, 1660; a silver

fir here, 1679, 81 feet high, and 13 feet girth.

HARFLEUR made an English colony, 1415.

HARLOW, Battle of, between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the royal forces, and Donald Lord of the Isles; it was a drawn battle, and great numbers of the gentry on both sides fell in this civil conflict, July 24, 1411.

HARLECH Castle, Merionethshire, built, it was supposed, by the ancient Britons; rebuilt 876, and re-edified by Edward I.

HARLEY, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1664; stabbed at the council board, March 8, 1710; died May 21, 1724.

HARLOTS obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their clothes with the wrong side outwards, 25 Edward III., 1352; the name is said to have arisen from Arlotta, mother of William I., of England, a tanner's daughter of most notorious character.

HARMONICA, or musical glasses, improved by Dr. Franklin, 1760; introduced into France, 1765.

HARMONY Town, United States of America, in the state of Pennsylvania, founded by Germans, who called themselves the "Harmony Society," Dec. 1804.

HARMONY, New, Indiana State, North America, purchased by Robt. Owen, in 1825, for the establishment of a social system, but failed, and was broken up in 1826; the scheme was philanthropic, but in practice wholly irreconcileable with existing usages.

HAROLD Harefood ruled England and the kingdom of Norway, began 1036; Harold II. killed at the battle of Hastings, 1066.

HARPOONER, transport from Quebec to England, with invalids and other troops on board, foundered off the coast of Newfoundland, when more than one-half on board perished, Nov. 10, 1816.

HARRATON-Row Coal-pit, Durham, dreadful explosion of gas at, 41 men and boys killed, June 30, 1817.

HARRENTON Lake, Ireland, disappeared in the earth, March 25, 1793.

HARRISON, John, inventor of the time-keeper for the discovery of the longitude; he produced four in the years 1735, 1739, 1749, and subsequently that which procured him the reward of £20,000 from parliament, promised by the Board of Longitude; he obtained £10,000 of his reward in 1764; and further perfected his time-piece, 1772; he died March 24, 1776, aged 84.

HARRISON, John, accountant of the London Assurance Company, found guilty of forgery, Sept. 16, 1777.

HARRIOT, Thomas, discovered two spots on the sun, 1610, before Galileo announced the same fact.

HARROGATE, a mineral spring discovered at, 1571.

HARROGATE, four mineral sulphur springs at Harrogate, the fourth being discovered, 1783.

HARTLEY Colliery, atmospheric rotative engine erected at, 1768.

HARTLEBURY Castle, built in Worcestershire, 1268.

HARTLEY, David, son of the philosopher of that name, who first moved in the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave-trade; died Dec. 19, 1813.

HARTWELL, Buckingham, one of the retreats of the exiled Bourbons, after they were expelled by the French people; Louis XVIII. resided here when he lost his wife in 1810; and when he was placed on the throne by the allied armies, he quitted it to embark for Calais, April 20, 1814; leaving Dover for France, April 24, 1814.

HARVEST, Remarkable. — "An. Dom. 1317.—The harvest was early, so that all the corne was inned before St. Giles's day, being the first of September: a bushel of wheat, which before was sold for 10s. was then sold for 10 pence, and a bushel of oats, which before was sold for 8 shill., was then sold for 8 pence. An. Dom. 1329.—The third year of

Edward the Third, a statute was made prohibiting the importation of wheat, rye, or barley, into this realm, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6 shill. 8 pence the quarter, of rye 4 shill., of barley 3 shill.; at that port or place when the same should be brought in, upon pain of forfeiture thereof."

HARVEY, Dr. William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, 1569.

HARWICH, new lighthouse at, proved, June, 1822, visible 21 miles.

HARWICH Museum re-opened, May 1826.

HARWOOD Nunnery, Bedfordshire, built 1150.

HASLAR Hospital, Hants, additions made to, of lecture-rooms, July 4, 1829.

HASTINGS, Warren, Governor-general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanours; his trial lasted seven years and three months, and ended in his acquittal, April 25, 1795; born 1733, died 1818; a very different conclusion was reasonably expected, after the strong nature of the evidence.

HASTINGS, Battle of, Oct. 14, 1066.

HASTINGS, Town of, founded by a pirate of that name, Oct. 15, 1006; destroyed by fire, 1377; castle built 1070.

HASTINGS, Lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1433.

HASTINGS Castle, discovery of antiquities at, Aug. 1824.

HASTINGS, a new town begun to be built, half a mile to the westward, May 1828.

HATFIELD, James, fired a loaded pistol at George III., May 11, 1800. at Drury-lane theatre; he was found to be a lunatic; he died in Bethlehem hospital, Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69.

HATS, duty on, 1787, produced £40,183.

HATS improved by Mayhew's patent, 1827.

HATS said to have been made first by a Swiss in Paris, 1404; they were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, 1510; high crowned hats worn in the reign of Elizabeth, and again 1783; stamp duty laid on hats, 1784; again by Pitt, 1796; repealed in 1811.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, made Lord Chancellor, 1587; the first neither priest nor lawyer who held the office, he died 1591.

HAUGMOND Abbey, Shropshire, built, 1110.

HAUSER, Gasper, Haarlem, murdered, Dec. 14, 1833.

HAVANNAH, Hurricane at the, and seventy vessels wrecked, Sept. 23, 1810.

HAVARD College, new England, built 1650; burned down and rebuilt, 1764.

HAVEN of Health, a book so called, printed 1584, the work of Dr. Cagan, who prescribed rules for health: he says, alluding to dinner, "When four hours be past after breakfast, a man may safely take his dinner, and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven o'clock before noon; the usual time for dinner in the universities is about eleven, or elsewhere about noon."

HAVERFORDWEST Castle, built in the reign of Stephen, 1135.

HAVRE de Grace, France, fortified, 1545; defended for the Huguenots by the English, 1562; attacked by the English for three days, July 6, 1759; bombarded, 1794, and 1795; again by Sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798; declared in a state of blockade, Sept. 6, 1803; attempt of the English to burn the shipping failed, Aug. 7, 1804.

HAWARDEN Castle, Flintshire, built, 1260; demolished, 1643.

HAWKESBURY, Lord, and M. Otto, signed preliminaries of peace, Oct. 1, 1801.

HAWKERS and Pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697; restrained, 1785; new act for, 1810.

HAWKING, sport of, an ancient amusement of the nobility in England. In the time of Richard III., 1480, only 1s. 2d. per week was

allowed for the keep of a man, but 9d. per day for a hawk; so the Harl. MS. "To John Grey, of Wyltone, the maister of the king's hawkes, and the keping of a place called the Mewes near Charingcrosse in Midd. for the terme of his life, with the fee of C marcs for himselfe, and the wages of xx*li.* for a gentilman sergeant in the said office; and the wages of viij marcs for ij yomen in the same office, and for the bord of the same yomen ij*s.* viij*d.* every weke, and the wages of xvij*li.* for vj. gromes in the said office, and for theire borde every weke viij*s.* and the wages of iiij marcs for ij pages in the same office, and for their borde every weke ij*s.* iiij*d.* and x marcs for theire lyverie ij times a yere; and for xviij hawks every of them 9*d.* by day for their mete."

Haxey, in Axeholme, Lincolnshire, fifty-six houses burned at, 1743.

Haydn, monument erected to his memory at Salzburgh, his native place, Oct. 1821.

Haydon's fine historical picture of the Judgment of Solomon, exhibited, July 1, 1814.

Haydon, Benjamin, an artist at the head of historical painting in England, died by his own hand, 1846.

Haye, le Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.

Hayes, Catherine, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20, 1726.

Hayling Island and Bay, Hants, made a fashionable resort, 1827.

Haymarket Theatre, burned down, June 17, 1789.

Haymarket, London; the Haymarket in this street opened, 1664; the Haymarket renewed, Jan. 1. 1831.

Haymarket Theatre, opened 1702; patent for, to Foote, 1747; purchased by Colman, Jan. 1, 1777; rebuilt, 1821, by Nash; on the royal visit, Feb. 3, 1794, sixteen persons were trodden to death, and many died of the injuries they received.

Hayti, or Haiti, island of, better known as the island of St. Domingo, discovered by Columbus, 1492; the native inhabitants were all butchered by the Spaniards; colonized by the French and Spaniards, who were assailed by the negro population, and a republic established, 1801, by Toussaint l'Ouverture, who surrendered to the French, May 7, 1802; Dessalines, a negro chief, ordered a massacre of all the whites, May 29, 1804; Dessalines crowned king, Oct. 8, 1804; died, Sept. 1805; succeeded by Christophe, who became president, Feb. 1807; and emperor, March 1811; Petion ruled at Port au Prince, who was succeeded there by Boyer, May 1818; Christophe destroyed himself, Oct. 20; independence declared Dec. 1821; confirmed by France, April 1825; Hayti proclaimed an empire, under Solouque, Aug. 26, 1849.

Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster Hall, by a Roman Catholic, 1640.

Head Act, so called, passed by the Irish parliament, at the town of Trim, 5 Edward IV. 1465, legalizing murders of the native Irish.

Healths, custom of drinking, said to have arisen in Saxon times, when Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drank Vortigern's health, at an entertainment, in a gold cup, 460.

Hearth Money, a tyrannical tax, levied by king Charles II., 1662, on every fire-place in England; it was abolished in the reign of William III., 1689.

Heathen Images destroyed in Kent, 640.

Heat discovered in the moon's rays, in America, in 1821.

Heat,—in Paris, July 19, 1825, the thermometer stood at 33 degrees 3 minutes centigrade.

Hebert and his accomplices executed in Paris, March 26, 1794.

Hebrew Points first introduced in reading that tongue, 475.

Hebrides, New, discovered by

Quiros, 1606; visited by Bougainville, 1768; and by Cook, 1774, who thus named them.

Heburn Colliery, Northumberland, eleven men destroyed by an explosion at, Aug. 18, 1814.

Hecla, Mount, Iceland, eruptions of, 1004, 1766; 1846, when several new craters were formed, and the fire rose to 4000 English feet above the summit.

Hecinecken, called the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages, at four years of age, when he died, 1725.

Heelbrace for ships, invented by Captain Handy, 1829.

Hegira, or the flight of Mahomet, the prophet, from Mecca to Medina, July 15, 622; the era of the Hegira commenced July 16.

Heidelberg, taken by the Spaniards, and its noble library carried off to Rome, 1622; celebrated for its great tun, made in 1343, containing twenty-one pipes of wine; a larger was made in 1664, which contained 600 hogsheads or 300 pipes, this was destroyed by the French in 1688, when another was made to contain 800 hogsheads, and was once kept full of the product of the vintage; it is now disused; university of, had 887 students, 250 only natives of Baden, 1830.

Heights of Romanville and Belleville, near Paris, on which several skirmishes took place between the allied troops and the French, which ended in the capitulation of Paris, March 30, 1814.

Helder Point, Holland, the fort of which and the fleet at the Texel, which it covered, surrendered to the English force landed for the purpose, Aug. 30, 1799, when the invaders retired.

Helena, daughter of Coilus, the mother of Constantine, walled in London, 294.

Helena, St., island of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1502; the Dutch settling there, were expelled by the English, 1600; the English East India company settled there, 1651; the English and Dutch by turns occupied it until 1673, when it was given over to the East India company by Charles II. It is now remarkable as the place of exile of the greatest character of modern times, the emperor of France, Napoleon I., Oct. 16, 1815; and also as the place of his death, May 5, 1821; the body of Napoleon brought to France, from St. Helena, and interred under the dome of the Invalides, in Paris, Dec. 15, 1840.

Helioscope, an instrument which reflects the image of the sun upon a plain surface, invented by Scheiner, a German, 1625.

Heliometer, an instrument for measuring the stars, invented by Bougier, 1774.

Hell Fire Clubs, associations formed in London, among persons of rank, for impious discussions, ridiculing the Trinity, &c.; the members met at Somerset House, in a house in Westminster, and in Conduit-street; they were suppressed by the council, 1721.

Helmets, caps of metal for the defence of the head, of different forms, those of Greece were the most graceful; Richard Cœur de Lion wore a plain round helmet, 1189; but his successors, most of them, wore crowns above it.

Helpstone, Northampton, Roman villa discovered at, June, 1828.

Helvetic Diet assembled at Berne, Sept. 6, 1801.

Hemp, Granholm's patent for improving, granted, Dec. 25, 1816.

Hemp and Flax first seen in England, for the purpose of making fishing nets, 1533; bounties conferred for its cultivation, 1783; import of from Russia, 1785, no less than 17,645 tons; in that year £2396 was paid to encourage its growth; it requires five acres to produce one ton; the annual quantity imported exceeds 100,000 tons.

Hengist and Horsa, Saxon chiefs, arrive in England, 449; the first battle between them and the Britons 455, when Hengist assumed the

title of king of Kent; Hengist entertained Vortigern and 300 of the English chiefs, on Salisbury Plain, when he massacred them all, 476.

Henderson, Mr., hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.

Henderson, George, extraordinary trial of, on a charge of a forgery, perpetrated by a Mr. Macleod, May, 1726, at Edinburgh.

Hennis, Peter, M.D., killed in a duel at Exeter with Sir John Jeffcot, May 18, 1833.

Henry II. of England held the stirrup for pope Alexander to mount his horse, and he did the same for Beckett, 1161.

Henry I., king of England, began to reign, 1100; died, Dec. 1, 1135.

Henry II., 1154; died, July 6, 1189.

Henry III., 1216; died, Nov. 16, 1272.

Henry IV., 1399; died, March 20, 1413.

Henry V., 1413; died, Aug. 31, 1422.

Henry VI., 1422; murdered, May 21, 1471.

Henry VII., 1485; died, April 22, 1509.

Henry VIII., 1509; died, Jan. 28, 1547.

Henry VII.'s chapel, built, 1504.

Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., 1612.

Henry III. of France, assassinated by a monk, 1589.

Henry IV. of France, assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610.

Henry, Prince of Portugal, promoted geographical discoveries, 1407.

Henry, Abbot of Evesham, died, Nov. 13, 1263; his remains discovered in a stone coffin, with carved and gilt pastoral staff, chalice, patten, and abbotial ring, 1822.

Heptarchy in England, the government of the seven kings, from 455 to 828, when Egbert subdued all the others under his own rule.

Heraldry first propagated about the time of the Crusades, 1095.

Herald's College, instituted 1340; the house of, built, 1670; Philip and Mary enlarged the privileges of the College.

Heraldic Lines for coats of arms, invented 1639.

Herrara, Battle of, in Arragon, between Don Carlos, of Spain, defeated at the head of 12,000 men the army of General Buerens, with about half that number; the latter lost 1000 men, Aug. 24, 1837.

Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730; which had been buried in the lava of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, A. D. 72; suffered by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; 150 vols. of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec. 1754.

Herculaneum, glass-shop discovered at, Feb. 27, 1829.

Hereditary Nobility abolished in France, June 28, 1790.

Hereford Cathedral, built 1079; Saxon; 352 feet long, 74 broad; the tower 144 feet high; destroyed by the Welsh, 1056; nearly destroyed by the falling of the tower, Sept. 10, 1786.

Hereford Cathedral, a groin of the great nave fell in, Jan. 1790, by which two men lost their lives, and others were bruised.

Hereford, New County Hall built at, July, 1817; first assizes held in it, Aug. 1817.

Hereford, School at, founded by Bishop Trellick, 1384; school rebuilt, 1760.

Hereford, Bishopric of, once suffragan of St. David's; conquered by the Saxons, it came to the province of Canterbury; founded by Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons.

Heretics, thirty, who came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, were branded in the forehead, publicly whipped, and left naked in the streets, in mid winter, when none daring to relieve them, they died of cold and hunger, 1160; law against them repealed, 1534; in the reign of Henry VIII. to be in possession of Tindal's bible, was

heresy; the law was repealed afterwards by the same prince.

HERITABLE Jurisdictions, and moveable rights, abolished in Scotland in 1747; these were what would be called in England feudal rights, and were valued at £164,222; the largest sum paid was to the duke of Argyle, £21,000, and the smallest to J. and J. Smith, clerks to the regality of Aberbrothock, £13 : 6 : 8.

HERMIONE, Mutineers of, executed at Portsmouth, Aug. 14, 1800.

HERMITS, individuals who retired from persecution on notions of religion adverse to social life, and resided alone in caves and desert places, under vows and mortifications; from them sprung the houses of the monastic orders; the first of these solitary religious seems to have been a man called Paulus, who fled to the Thebaid desert from persecution, about 250.

HERO, the inventor of the principle of the steam-engine, 130 years before Christ; followed by Mathesius 1563.

HERO, 74; St. George, 78; Saldanha frigate, and Defence, 74; lost on the Haak Sand off the Texel, with nearly all the crews, and the brave Admiral Reynolds in the St. George, Dec. 24, 1811,—one of the severest blows the English navy ever received.

HEROD'S Foot Gunpowder-works, near Liskeard, Cornwall, exploded, and dreadfully mutilated two of the workmen, April 26, 1852.

HERRING fishing first practised by the Dutch, 1164; the herring statute passed in 1357; true mode of preserving and pickling herring first practised, 1397; the English herring fishing company first established, Sept. 2, 1750.

HERSCHEL completed his great telescope of 40 feet, 1787; laid before the royal society a catalogue of nebulæ and stars, which he had discovered with his glasses; discovered the planet Uranus, or the Georgian, March 21, 1781; a volcano in the moon, 1783; and subsequently two other volcanoes emitting lava.

HERSCHEL, Dr., discovered two satellites revolving round the Georgian, 1787; also a sixth and seventh satellite of Saturn, 1789.

HERTFORD College, Oxford, founded, 1790.

HERTFORD, Marquis of, monument by Chantrey, erected to his memory at Ragley, 1828.

HERTFORD East India College, insubordination of, in consequence of restrictions of an usher, Nov. 1822.

HERTFORD School founded, *temp.* James I., 1617; East India College at, founded by the East India Company, 1806.

HERVEY, Beauchamp Bagnal, put to death for treason, 1798.

HESSE, House of, a landgraviate until 1803; of ancient standing from 1308; prince of, embraced the catholic faith, Nov. 1754; the prince of, attacked by a lunatic at his table, March 24, 1760.

HESSE-CASSEL and France sign a treaty of peace, Sept. 1795.

HESSE, Prince of, chosen king of Sweden, March 24, 1720; married the princess Mary, May 8, 1740; arrived in Scotland to suppress the rebellion, Feb. 8, 1745; arrived in London, June 2; returned with his troops to Germany, June 18, 1746; princess of, visited England, Aug 24, 1746.

HESSE, Disturbances in, 1850; in 1830 the elector gave his people a constitution remodelled in 1850; in 1851, endeavouring to evade his own act, by demanding money without the regular budget; the chamber declined voting it, the elector then declared the chamber and constitution, and country in a state of siege, and, proclaiming martial law, he was forced to fly into Hanover; he soon after called in foreign troops, and ultimately restored his own will as the law of the land, by the first and last argument of kings.

HESSIANS, Body of, taken into English pay, 1726; again Hessian troops, 6000 in number, landed in

England in May 15, 1756; re-embarked for Germany, April 28, 1757; Hessian corps raised to fight against the Americans, the prince to be paid £30 per head for all killed off; in Dec. 23, 1786, the account being settled, the sum of £471,000 was paid into the bank, to the credit of the landgrave of Hesse, being the sum due to him upon his bargain. This sum, divided by 30, gives the loss of the Hessian corps alone, in that vicious war, at 13,700 men put *hors de combat* to the landgrave's gain. There is no such facile mode of knowing the English loss of life; to this circumstance Lord Chatham alluded, when he spoke of the ministry having recourse to the shambles of every German despot to slaughter our fellow subjects in America. The armed force maintained by this petty state is but 10,000 men, so that more than its whole standing army was put to death in America under its successive reinforcements. A force was again applied for from this mercenary principality to put down the rebellion in Ireland, 1798.

Hessian Territory, and Cassel, declared to be in a state of siege, Sept. 7, 1850; the diet of the grand duchy of, suddenly dissolved, Sept. 27, 1850.

Hetherington, Rev. W., who died, Dec. 2, 1778, left £20,000 as a relief for fifty blind persons, each £10 per annum.

Hever Castle, Kent, built, 1340.

Hexham, Bishopric of, ceased, 810.

Hexham, Battle of, in which the Lancastrians were beaten by the Yorkists, fought, May 15, 1463.

Hibernia, a vessel so named, bound from Liverpool to Australia, with 208 passengers, was destroyed at sea through the negligence of the second mate, and 150 lives were lost from the want of a sufficiency of boats to take them in, Feb. 5, 1833.

Hibernian Society's Schools numbered, 1825, 1147 schools, and 94,262 scholars, 50,000 of whom were Catholic.

Hicks' Hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612; pulled down, 1782.

Hicks' Hall, Clerkenwell, begun, May 20, 1779; completed, 1782.

Hide Abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.

Hieroglyphics, Egyptian; Champollion's further researches, in 1822.

Hieratic Letters, explaining the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and 6000 signs, discovered by Professor Scyffarth of Leipsic, 1826.

Higgin, Robert, obtained a patent for destroying smoke, 1821.

Higham Ferrers College, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.

High School, Edinburgh, meeting to remove the site, Aug. 1822.

High Constable of England, the title of an office formerly used, but discontinued about 1521.

High Admiral, the first in England, 1387.

Highgate Archway begun, Oct. 31, 1812; finished, 1813; opened, Aug. 20, 1813.

High Treason Act, formerly so oppressive, that the 25th of Edward III., 1352, was passed to secure as much as possible the liberty of the subject, by enacting that two witnesses are necessary to prove it, although to please the court the judges frequently nullified its good effect in too many instances under the Stuarts, and in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. By 40 George III., 1800, it was enacted, that where there was an overt act that was a direct attempt on the life of the sovereign, such a trial should be conducted in the same way as in a trial for murder. Act passed respecting treason, 1690; amended, 1795.

High Church, so called from those who were the advocates of Dr. Sacheverel, and admirers of Laud; they affected anxiety for the security of the church upon all occasions, exciting hatred against the dissenters; the low churchmen were moderate; Sacheverel was re-

warded for his intolerance by the living of St. Andrews, Holborn, where he was buried, 1724, despised by the men and political party he supported from their contempt for his abilities, although gainers by his turbulence.

HIGHLAND Agricultural Society, instituted, Feb. 1785.

HIGHLAND Dress forbidden to be worn in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782; Highland clans reduced by General Cadogan, 1716; clans disarmed, May 31, 1715; again, 1746.

HIGHNESS, a title given to Henry VII., afterwards merged in "your majesty," and bestowed at present on the princes of the royal family.

HIGHWAYMEN, an act passed to encourage their apprehension with a reward, 1693.

HIGHWAYS, the first act to repair them passed, 1525.

HILDESHEIM'S founded, 1818.

HINCHINBROOKE Priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1704.

HINDOO era, or that of the Calyug, beginning 3101 years before Christ.

HINDON, Wilts, 150 houses in, destroyed by a fire, July 2, 1754.

HINDOSTAN Indiaman lost in a storm, 1803.

HINNA, or Henna, the plant discovered in the island of Hinzuan, 1793.

HINZAUN, or Joanna Island, the latter name a corruption of the former, visited July 28, 1783, by an English frigate.

HISPANIOLA and CUBA discovered by Columbus, 1492.

HITCHIN, Herts, twenty houses destroyed at, by fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

HOBLYN, Mr., of Sloane Street, introduced cocoa-nut oil into England, 1817.

"HOBSON'S Choice," derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged any who hired them of him to take that next the stable door. He was a carrier by trade, and put up at the Bull on his London journeys. Milton has celebrated him, when in the plague year he was forbidden to go to London, probably in 1665.

HOCCO, a new bird so called, brought from South America to France, Nov. 1829.

HOCHE, the French general, completely defeated the Austrians, April 1, 1797.

HOCHKIRCHEN, Battle of, between Frederick the Great of Prussia and Count Daun; Frederick was defeated, being surprised, Oct. 14, 1758.

HODNET Church, Salop, monument in, erected to the memory of Bishop Heber, 1827.

HOFF Bridge, near Appleby, completed, Oct. 1822.

HOFFER, Andrew, a Tyrolese leader in the service of Austria, shot by the French for his resistance after the conclusion of the peace, Feb. 20, 1810.

HOHENLINDEN, Battle of, between Moreau and the Austrians, under the Archduke John, who was beaten, and lost 10,000 killed and wounded, with as many prisoners, Nov. 3, 1800.

HOHENZOLLERN, the principality of, annexed to the Prussian federation, 1852.

HOLBORN first paved, 1417.

HOLBORN Bars first set up in the city of London, 1346.

HOLLAND Priory, Lancashire, founded, 1309.

HOLLAND, a portion of the territory of the Belgæ, in the time of the Romans, who were subdued by that people, 47 A.C. It contains about 10,000 square miles of surface. After the Romans it was conquered by the Frisians, Danes, and Franks. The portions near the Rhine and Meuse were divided into petty earldoms. In 923 Theodric, or Diodric, brother to Herman, Duke of Saxony, was appointed Count of Holland by Charles the Simple of France, Zealand and Frisland were included in his domains. Guilderland was added by Henry IV., emperor of Germany in 1079 and became a duchy, 1339;

Utrecht was governed by its powerful prelates. Florence IV. carried on hostilities against the Flemings and Frisians, dying at Antioch on an expedition to the Holy Land, 1189; William I. formed a league with John, king of England, the emperor Otho, and Ferrand, earl of Flanders against France, 1213, but he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bouvines; John, earl of Holland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. of England; Philippina, daughter of William III., earl of Holland, married Edward III. of England; Jacquelin, heiress of Holland, 1417, wedded Jno. IV., duke of Brabant, she afterwards married in 1423, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, but the marriage was annulled by the pope, and she then wedded, 1432, Borselen, stadtholder of Holland; the country then fell into the house of Austria by marriage. In 1566 the Dutch revolted, and in 1579, formed the famous alliance of Utrecht; William of Nassau was the stadtholder, 1579; in 1672, Louis XIV. invaded Holland, and Amsterdam was only saved by opening the sluices; William, the stadtholder of Holland, ascended the throne of England in 1688; the stadtholdership was declared hereditary, 1747; in 1756, the French formed a connection which was opposed to the stadtholder and England; in 1780, war broke out between Holland and England, which ended in the peace of 1782; the decay of the famous republic exhibited, so that in 1787, the Duke of Brunswick subdued it without resistance; joining the coalition to replace the Bourbons on the French throne, Holland was subdued by the French in the winter of 1794-5, when the canals were all frozen; the stadtholder sought a refuge in England; the fleet fell into the hands of Admiral Mitchel, Aug. 30, 1799; the territory was next made a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte, June 5, 1806, who abdicated, July 1, 1810; Holland was then united to France; after 1814, it was joined to Belgium, and made one kingdom, under the Prince of Orange, as King of the Netherlands, but was separated again in 1830; Belgium being made a separate kingdom, under Prince Leopold, of the house of Coburg, as King of Belgium, Holland retained its own king, with the title of King of the Netherlands, who abdicated 1840, and was succeeded by his son.

Holland, Events in. The sea broke into Dort, over the dykes, and covering the country, more than 100,000 people perished, 1446; Spain oppressed the people cruelly, and her tyranny and barbarity caused a revolt in some of the states, which entered into the treaty at Utrecht, when they elected William as stadtholder, who was assassinated four years afterwards, in 1584, by emissaries of King Philip II. of Spain; the Dutch East India Company was founded 1602; and a fierce struggle ensued for thirty years, which terminated by the King of Spain being obliged to acknowledge the freedom of Holland, 1609; the Dutch feeling their strength made war against Spain, in America and the East; they captured the rich Spanish convoys, with several millions sterling, and amply avenged themselves upon their oppressors, 1635; they went to war with Cromwell, 1653, and were beaten by Admiral Blake, 1653; William, the stadtholder, marrying the daughter of James II. of England, ascended the throne, as William III, 1688; the office of the stadtholder was made hereditary in the family of Orange, 1747; the French marched into Holland, 1793, and were enthusiastically welcomed; the Dutch fleet defeated by Admiral Duncan, off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797; a new constitution was given to the country, in 1805, with a grand pensionary at its head, April 26 1805; restored at the general peace, the house of Orange had Belgium annexed to its dominions, but governed unwisely, which caused a separation and insurrection, 1830;

Antwerp was besieged, and war commenced, when a treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed at London, put an end to the united empire, April 19, 1839; William I., who had abdicated, died, Dec. 12, 1844; Louis Bonaparte, who had adopted the title of Count St. Leu, the ex-king, died at Leghorn, July 25, 1846; William II. died, March 17, 1849; William III., his son, regnant, 1853.—Princes of Orange: Philibert de Chalons, 1502; Rene de Nassau, 1530; William of Nassau, first stadtholder, 1579, born 1544; Philip William, his son, born 1584, died 1618; Maurice, 1618; Frederick Henry, 1625; William II., 1647; William III., 1660; William IV., 1702; William V., 1711; William VI., 1751, died 1806; William Frederick, 1806; Louis Bonaparte, 1806, abdicated, July 1, 1810; William Frederick, Prince of Orange, 1813, who was made first King of the Netherlands, March 16, 1815, abdicated, Oct. 7, 1840; William II., 1840; William III., 1849, regnant.

Holland, Population: On the 1st of January, 1833, the population of this country, as appears by an official enumeration, amounted to 2,460,954 souls, independently of Limburg and Luxemburg. As the average yearly increase is about 60,000, the present number of its inhabitants may be estimated at 2,520,900. That of Belgium was, on the same day, in 1833, 4,142,257, the increase in the four years preceding having been 485,257, or, on an average, 121,314 per annum.

Holland, New, once the name of the whole; the western part of the Australian continent, is only so named now, or West Australia, discovered, 1605, lying between 15 and 35 degrees south latitude, and 112 and 127 degrees east longitude, comprising the 26 counties of Melbourne, Glenelg, Grey, Carnarvon, Twiss, Victoria, Durham, Lansdowne, Perth, York, Howick, Beaufort, Murray, Grantham, Minto, Wellington, Wicklow, Peel, Sussex, Nelson, Goderich, Hay, Lanark, Stirling, Plantagenet, Kent. The south extremity of this fifth continent was discovered by Tasman, 1642. The extremity north of the tropic is called North Australia. South Australia extends from about 27 to 42 degrees south latitude, and from 134 to 142 degrees east longitude. New South Wales extends from 142 to 152 degrees east longitude, and from 42 degrees south, to 12 north latitude; it comprises 19 counties, Bligh, Brisbane, Durham, Glo'ster, Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Northumberland, Bathurst, Roxburgh, Cork, Georgiana, Westmoreland, Cumberland, King, Argyle, Camden, Murray, St. Vincent. It was taken possession of by Captain Cook, 1770.

Holland and Zealand forbade the marriage of protestants with papists, Sept. 1, 1754.

Holland and Prussia subsidized by England, April 19, 1794.

Holland, serious disturbances in, June, 1787.

Holland, British troops first embarked for, April 26, 1793.

Holland, Mr., contested the right of the city of London to tolls, and won his cause, 1754.

Hollanders made money of pasteboard, 1574.

Holdernesse, Earl of, resigned his governorship of the Prince of Wales, and Lord Bruce succeeded him, Jan. 1782.

Holkar, the Mahratta chief, defeated in India, near Deeg, by the British army, Nov. 15, 1804; again at Bhurpoor, April 2, 1805; peace followed, April 10; treaty with, Dec. 24, 1805.

Hollingbury Castle, Sussex, British antiquities discovered at, 1825.

Holloway, near London, a house at, struck with lightning, and rent from top to bottom, the chimney knocked down, and much serious injury inflicted, Aug. 1, 1749.

Holm Chapel, Cheshire, entirely destroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.

Holm Cultrum Abbey, Cumberland, built by David, King of Scotland, 1150.

Holophrenicon, a name given, 1782, to Sir A. Lever's Museum, then deposited in Leicester-house, Leicester-square.

Holstein delivered to Russia by the Danes, Nov. 16, 1775. Since 1815, the King of Denmark, as possessor of Holstein, has had a seat in the Germanic confederation.

Holt Mineral Springs discovered 1726.

Holy Alliance, a league between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to abide by each other in subduing all European outbreaks; England declined being a party to it, Sept. 26, 1815; the King of the Netherlands joined it, June 21, 1816.

Holy Scriptures, misprints, in chap. x. of Proverbs, verse 23:—

Eyre and Strahan's edition, 1816:—"It is as sport to a fool to do mischief."

Charles Bill, 1698:—"It is a sport," &c.

Thomas Newcombe, 1699:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Cambridge, no date, stereotype:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Mark and Charles Kerr, 1795:—"It is a sport," &c.

Ditto, royal 4to, 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

Ditto, 12mo, 1799, Cannes' notes:—"It is a sport," &c.

Ditto, folio, 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

Blair and Bruce, 1813:—"It is as sport," &c.

Ditto, 1816:—"It is a sport," &c.

Ditto, 1821:—"It is as sport," &c.

One edition runs thus:—"It is sport to a fool," &c. The Bishop's Bible, commonly called Matthew Park's Bible, folio, 1573, not now authorized, has it thus:—"A fool *dooth* wickedly, and maketh but a sport of it."

Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, taken down, June, 1823.

Holy Maid of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, who, pretending to inspiration, foretold that Henry VIII. would die a violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. For this, she with her followers were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1534.

Holy Cross Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland, built 1169.

Holy Rood, festival of, in the Catholic church, on account of the pretended discovery of a piece of the true cross, by the Emperor Heraclius, 615.

Holyrood House, Edinburgh, a palace for several centuries of the Scottish monarchs, near where the Abbey of the same name stood, built in 1128. The palace is not older than two centuries and a half; a large part was built by Charles II.; repaired, 1753.

Holy Water used in the Catholic church in 120.

Holy Wars, the crusades so called, in defence of the Christian faith against the infidels. The most inhuman and wicked of all wars kindled by a preacher, called Peter the Hermit; in one out of many expeditions in this barbarian pursuit, 300,000 men perished. The first crusade took place 1094; others, 1147, 1189, 1191, 1267.

Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, begun 1211.

Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, so called, begun in France, 1468; restored, Jan. 1, 1559; abolished at the revolution, 1791; at Rome, 1798.

Holyhead Church, Isle of Anglesey, built 1291.

Holyhead Road greatly improved for the mail, 1822.

Holyhead Harbour enlarged, 1824.

Homage of the Welsh princes to Alfred the Great, 881; of Constantine of Scotland, 923; Malcolm of Scotland, 1070, 1072; William of Scotland, 1200; of the Irish princes, 1210; of the king of England to the pope, 1216; of Alexander of Scotland, 1217.

Homeldon, Battle of, between the

English Percies and the Scotch Douglases. Douglas was taken prisoner, with the Earls of Angus, Murray, Fife, Orkney, and many of the principal nobility and gentry of Scotland, 1403.

Home, Popham, General Sir, destroyed a canal at Ostend, and left a British regiment behind prisoners, May 19, 1798.

Homer, Works of, said to have been burned in the fire at Constantinople, written with golden letters on the gut of some large animal, 477.

Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547; another edition of, was prepared by order of Queen Elizabeth, 1563.

Honduras, terrible storm at, the sea driven in over the low lands, and numerous houses, with fifteen vessels, destroyed, Jan. 1, 1788.

Hone prosecuted by the government for three harmless political parodies, and as often acquitted, to the ministerial disappointment, Dec. 18, 1817.

Honeymoon, some say another name for hydromel, of which Attila the Hun drunk so much on his wedding-day, 453, that he died from it; but this is apocryphal.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense," the motto of the order of the garter, instituted, April 23, 1349.

Honiton, Devonshire, nearly all destroyed by fire, July 19, 1747; 140 houses burnt there, 1765; 37 destroyed, May, 1790; and 47 burned down, 1797; bridge of, carried away by a flood, Nov. 10, 1807.

Hood, Robin, and his man Little John, said to have been Earl of Huntingdon, noted bandits in the north, 1190.

Hood's Island, one of the Gallipagos, in the Pacific, explored, June, 1793.

Hood, Lord, brought from Toulon, 14,877 French emigrants, Feb. 13, 1794.

Hooper, Bishop, monument erected to his memory, on the Knapp, St. Mary's Square, Gloucester, where he suffered, Sept. 1826.

Hope, John, called to the bar of the Commons, for a breach of privilege, July 17, 1822.

Hops, duty on, 1850—£309.443, 14s., expenses of collecting, £3748, 3:7. 1851—duty, £433.989:8:10; collecting, £3380:4:7.

Hops introduced into England, from the Netherlands, 1524, when they were stated by medical men to be unwholesome from narcotic their tendency, 1528; *see* Beer.

Horatio, brig, blown up at St. Helena, when all on board perished, Sept. 1825.

Horn, supposed to be the old wind instrument; from the Welsh horn made of that substance, and called pibhorn; the dance called the hornpipe supposed to be derived, 1300.

Horned Cattle, diseases among, 1746, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1757.

Horne End, the roof of a barn which had been converted into a methodist meeting-house fell in during the service, by which four persons were killed and many wounded, July 12, 1810.

Horne Tooke, *see* Hardy.

Hornblower, Jonathan, patent for a steam-wheel, 1805, to work with vanes.

Horse, the, practice of shoeing with iron, introduced, 481; the present mode by William I., 1066; there are said to be a million of horses for draught and riding in England, and 100,000 agricultural horses; a tax on them was first levied, 1784; increased in 1796 and 1808; the duty on riding horses only, returns £350,000 per annum.

Horse, an English, that performed a number of tricks taught him by his master, who exhibited him, condemned to the flames at Lisbon, as being possessed by a devil, 1601.

Horse Guards, instituted 1553; horse grenadiers, 1693; horse guards building, Whitehall, erected 1758.

Horses exported from England, from 1750 to 1772, 29,131.

Horses, three and a colt, poisoned with a solution of arsenic, and two recovered, 1811, at Newmarket.

Horses, the names of those used in noble families, 1512; a gentil horse, one of the best breed; a palfrey, principally used by ladies; hobbies, small strong active nags; clothsek, a cloak-bag horse, as a *mals* horse carried post; monteaux; carriage, once called waggon horses; a quiet double-trotting horse was a tall, stout, broad animal; a curtal was a horse with his tail cut; a gambaldynge was a showy prancer; and an amblynge horse, an ambler as now understood.

Horseshoe found in the heart of an elm-tree, at Konigsburgh, with a nail in it, and in good preservation, 1810.

Horseshoe of silver found near Strangford, in Ireland, April 1828.

Horsleydown, thirty houses and shipping at, destroyed by fire, April 30, 1780.

Horizontorium, an instrument so called, invented by Mr. Spires, Aug. 1821.

Horticultural and Botanical Society formed at Colchester, in Aug. 1823.

Horticultural Societies founded: one in London, 1804; Edinburgh, 1809; Dublin, Jan. 1817; the foundation of many useful discoveries and naturalizations of foreign plants.

Hosier's expedition to Porto Bello, Aug. 23, 1727.

Hospitallers, order of knighthood, or the military knights of St. John of Jerusalem, under religious vows, 1048, 1097; they became a military order, 1118. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, was once at the entrance of this hospital, the latter long ago demolished.

Hospital, New, Nottingham, began Sept. 1823, called the Plumptre Hospital, from the promoter being a descendant of John de Plumptre, who founded the hospital there, 1392.

Hospital, Floating, meeting held to establish one on the Thames, March, 1821.

Hospitals of London, *see* Guy; the French statistics of hospitals state that the number of beds in London hospitals is not in proportion with that of the other capitals in Europe, comparatively to their respective populations. The London hospitals only contain 5000 beds. Its mortality amounts yearly to 45,000 inhabitants, or to 123 daily. In 1800 the population of the metropolis was only 1,000,000 souls, the mortality 22,000, and the number of beds 4350. Thus, whilst, the population and mortality increased, in the last 45 years, by nearly one-half, the number of beds in the hospitals augmented only one-seventh. There exist, it is true, in London a number of charitable institutions, and many manufacturers have infirmaries, in which the workmen who have not the means of being attended at home, or who dislike entering hospitals, find medical relief. The population of Paris now exceeds 900,000. The number of beds in the hospitals is 10,000, and the mortality, as compared with that of London, proportionally the same, or 60 per day. The population of Vienna is 330,000 souls; the number of beds in the hospitals 5700, and the annual mortality 17,000. At Berlin, the population is 365,000 inhabitants; the number of beds 3000, and the annual mortality 9000. At St. Petersburgh, the population is 476,000 inhabitants; the number of beds in the hospitals, 6000; and the annual mortality is 11,000. At Warsaw, the population is 150,000; and the number of beds in the hospitals 4000. It results from these returns that Paris is, after London, the capital offering the smallest proportion of beds in the hospitals.

Hospitals at present open in London, of which the most important among many are as follows:—

1852,	
London Hospital, established	1759
Ditto Samaritan, attached	1791
St. Katherine's, now in Regent's Park, removed from the Minories, 1826	1273

Charing Cross Hospital 1832
Middlesex ditto 1745
University College ditto 1833
King's ditto ditto 1839
Westminster, Broadway 1719
St. George's Hyde Park corner 1733
St. Mary's, Paddington 1846
St. Luke's, for the insane..... 1732
Fever, Islington..... 1802
Consumption, Brompton 1841
Foundling Hospital 1739
The Fever Hospital 1828
Bethlehem ditto 1546
St. Thomas' ditto 1215
Guy's ditto 1721
Dutch and German Jews..... 1795
Spanish and Portuguese Jews 1811
French Protestant..... 1716
Lying-in Hospitals 1749, 1750, 1752, 1765, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1794, 1801, 1816, 1818, 1822
Hospital of Surgery 1827
Lock Hospital 1746
St. Bartholomew 1546
Magdalen 1758
London Female Penitentiary 1807
Seaman's Hospital..... 1821
Christ's Hospital 1552

There are numerous smaller hospitals, private and public charities, asylums, dispensaries, &c., besides the above, which are the most important. Greenwich asylum and hospital for seamen, founded 1694, has an income of £70,000 per annum. Chelsea, for soldiers, begun 1681, and finished 1690-1692.

Host, elevation of the, begun by papal authority, 1201; kneeling commanded, 1201; a bell to be swung at, 1228.

Hostilities between Austria and France commenced Sept. 8, 1805.

Hottentots, 600 vaccinated by the African missionaries, 1808; a portion of them revolt against, during the Caffre war, 1851.

Hottinguer, a packet-ship from Liverpool, wrecked on the Glamorgan Bank, and thirteen of the crew perished, Jan. 18, 1852.

Houghton Hall, Norfolk, burned down, Dec. 12, 1789.

Houghton, Edward, of Dublin, one of the munificent founders of the Royal Hibernian Academy, died, 1833.

Houghton Gallery of Pictures, sold to the empress of Russia, 1779.

Hounslow Heath powder-mills, blown up and several persons killed, July 25, 1826.

House of Commons, the Irish, divided 105 to 106, against the union with England; the English, 140, 141, and 149, against 15, 25, and 28, respectively, Jan. 22, 1799.

House of Commons, English, built 1348; burned Oct. 16, 1834; rebuilding, but not near completed, between 1837 and 1853. Irish House of Commons begun 1729; opened, 1732; burned, 1792; rebuilt and converted into a national bank, 1808.

Houses erected in St George's Fields, between 1781 and 1792, were 1681 in number.

Houses in England, total number in 1851, was:—

Inhabited	3,675,451
Uninhabited ...	165,602
Building	29,109
Total	3,870,162

Houses in London, 1851:

Inhabited	307,722
Uninhabited	16,889
Building.....	4,117
Total	328,728

Sixty blown up in London, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking Church, Tower-street, by the accidental firing of several barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's house, Jan. 4, 1649; a child unhurt was found on the leads of the church, where it had been blown by the explosion; a house fell down in White Hart Yard, Drury Lane, by which two persons were killed and others dreadfully maimed, Dec. 14, 1809; two fell in Fishmongers' Lane, Old-street, burying eleven persons in the ruins, April 8, 1811.

HOUSEKEEPING, expenses of, in different years, in a family of the middle class, supposed to reside in London, before and after the war of 1793:—

	1792.		1813.		1823.	
	£.	s.	£	s.	£	s.
House-rent	60	0	100	0	90	0
Assessed taxes and poor-rate	18	0	47	0	40	0
Wages; two women servants	18	0	22	0	22	0
Clothes	60	0	85	0	70	0
Boots and shoes	9	0	18	0	16	0
Wine, spirits, and strong beer	16	0	35	0	30	0
Table beer	7	0	11	0	9	0
Tea, sugar, and other groceries	22	0	38	0	35	0
Fuel	24	0	35	0	30	0
Light, viz. candles and oil	6	0	10	0	8	0
Washing	16	0	25	0	22	0
Bread	25	0	50	0	25	0
Butcher's meat	25	0	45	0	30	0
Milk, butter, fish, cheese	50	0	85	0	70	0
Education	14	0	22	0	20	0
Medical attendance	14	0	20	0	20	0
Furniture; annual repairs and purchases	14	0	24	0	20	0
Incidents, such as postage, stationery, charity, pocket disbursements	35	0	55	0	50	0
Expenses of a less necessary character, such as excursion to the sea-side, or the country	30	0	50	0	40	0
Expense of company	35	0	60	0	50	0
Furniture; interest on the money invested in its purchase; also its insurance against fire	42	0	63	0	53	0
	540	0	900	0	750	0

HOUSE TAX, commenced 1778; increased, 1808; abolished, 1834.

HOUSES in England and Wales paying the window tax, 1784, with

seven windows	286,296
7 to 10	211,483
11 windows	38,324
11 to 12 ditto	24,919
14 to 19 ditto	67,652
20 upwards	52,652
Total	681,326
Scotland	17,734
	699,060

Population, 1784, 6,000,000; eight windows paid 3s.; nine windows, 8s.; tax abolished 1851, and 7d. in the pound house duty substituted on houses above £20 rent; *see* Windows.

How Passage, Gloucestershire, two antique brazen bowls found at, with a Latin inscription, Oct. 1828.

HOWARD, Earl of Suffolk, committed to the Tower for granting written protections, Jan. 21, 1724-5.

HOWARD, Earl of, made Earl Marshal, 1483; Lord High Admiral, 1512; drowned, 1513.

HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, executed for attempting to marry Mary Queen of Scots, 1572.

HOWARD, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, made hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Oct. 19, 1671.

HOWARD, the philanthropist, reached Cherson, on the Black Sea, on his way to Turkey, Nov. 17, 1789; he announced thence an ounce of bark and dram of snakeroot and wormwood never failed to cure the ague of a morass under his window, extending 20 miles.

HOWE, Admiral Lord, defeated the

French fleet, taking seven sail of the line, June 1, 1794.

Howel Dha, King of Wales, the great lawgiver, 940.

Hudson's Bay and Straits discovered, when in search of a north west passage, 1609.

Hudson's Bay Company obtained a charter of possession here, 1670; their houses destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1782.

Huguenots, Massacre of, on the day of St. Bartholomew, in France, Aug. 24, 1572.

Hugh de Beauvais, with 40,000 followers, coming to the assistance of king John, perished in a storm, 1215.

Hughes, Admiral, defeated the French fleet in the East Indies, Feb. 9, 1782.

Hull, opposite St. John's church, in excavating the dock, a sword was found, the handle grasped by the bones of a skeleton that crumbled into dust on being touched, March, 1828.

Hull, Junction Dock at, completed at an expense of £180,000, covering six acres, July 1829.

Hull, founded, 1296; incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299, whence its appellation of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Hullhouse, Mr., discovered the art of gilding and silvering silk, 1794.

Hulls, Jonathan, took out a patent for moving vessels by steam, with Newcomen's engine, 1736.

Humane Society founded 1774.

Humbert, the French general, landed in Ireland, Aug. 22, 1798.

Hume, Earl of, committed to Edinburgh Castle, Aug. 24, 1715.

Humiliati, a religious society founded by certain persecuted Milanese, 1162; abolished on a charge of luxury and cruelty by Pius V., 1570.

Hundred Days, the second reign of Napoleon, after his return from Elba, and again ascending the throne of France, from March 20, 1815, to June 28, 1815.

Hundred, a division of a county, or shire; made by king Alfred, 890; it had a court to deal justice within its limits called the hundred court.

Hungary Water first noted, 1631.

Hungary, the ancient Roman Dacia, afterwards conquered by the Huns, Avars, and other savage tribes of Slavonic origin; afterwards conquered by the Magyars, remaining under dukes from their past settlement, in 884; St. Stephen, 999, was the first king of Hungary, it having been independent from 920; the Poles overrun the country 1061; and next the Tartars and other barbarous tribes; Louis I. called the Great, subdued a great part of Dalmatia, and carried his arms into Italy, 1342; he was succeeded by his daughter Mary, who was denominated "King of Hungary;" dying in 1392, the succession was disputed, and Sigismund, Marquis of Brandenburg, who had wedded Mary, was elected. 1411 he was made emperor of Germany; Albert of Austria married the daughter of Sigismond, 1438, and they jointly reigned; hence grew the power of the house of Austria. Ladislas, king of Poland, succeeded, but was killed in the battle of Werna, fighting against the Turks; John Hunniades was appointed regent. Ladislas, the son of Albert, was poisoned, 1457, and the power got into the hands of the son of Hunniades; Mathias Corvinus proclaimed king by the states, in the plain of Rakos, near Pesth. In 1485 he seized upon Vienna and the Austrian states, and held them until he died, 1490. He was the greatest prince that ever ruled in Hungary, brave, prudent, and learned, he founded a fine library at Buda; in 1516, Louis II. of Hungary lost his life at the battle of Mohatz, fighting against the Turks, when 12,000 Hungarians fell, and 20,000 were made captives; the house of Austria again filled the throne of Hungary in 1541, under Ferdinand I., who was brother to

the emperor Charles V., but John Zopolski was elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the Turks. In 1541, Ferdinand ruled alone, and was elected emperor of Germany, 1558. The crown of Hungary afterwards remained with the emperors of Germany until 1804, when the emperor became emperor of Austria only, in the person of Francis I. of Hungary and II. of Germany. The grand duchy of Transylvania was considered a part of Hungary until 1540, when, in consequence of a treaty between the Vaivode and Ferdinand of Austria, it began to be regarded as a separate state, and Stephen Battori, 1571, held the rule until 1602. Hungary had been always governed by its own code of laws under its kings, since the house of Austria had became masters of the crown; they always vigorously defended their ancient laws, while, until 1785, the people were in a state of villanage; in 1764, the emperor and queen of Hungary attempted to define the law of landlord and tenant, or peasant; Joseph II. suppressed villanage in Moravia, Bohemia, and Hungary, 1786; the freedom there was still, rather that of the aristocracy than of the people. Hungary possessed nearly 6,500,000 of population, more spirited and active than the plodding, ignorant Austrian, whose *Index Expurgatorius* at Vienna exceeded that of Rome, 1812; the university at Buda had a large revenue some years since. The continued aggressions of Austria upon Hungary, with the view of destroying the old constitution, and assimilating it to the other dependent provinces of the empire, produced a revolt in 1848, the state of other parts of the Austrian dominions presenting a favourable opportunity for the purpose. Sept. 29, 1848, the Hungarians beat the Ban of Croatia in an open combat; the treacherous conduct of Austria induced the Hungarians to declare the kingdom independent, Dec. 8, 1848; the Hungarians defeated by the Austrians at Szikszo, Dec. 28, 1848, and by the Ban Jellachich, at Mohr, Dec. 29, 1848; driven over the Waag, Jan. 2, 1849; Buda taken, Jan. 5, 1849; the Hungarians completely defeated the Austrians at Gran, April 17, 1849; the Austrians obliged to fly from Pesth, April 18; and craved aid of Russia, and a Russian army marched to help them, May 1, 1849; the first battle between the Austro-Russians and the Hungarians, the latter retire across the Waag, June 21, 1849; battle of Acs, July 2, 1849; the Hungarians rout the Ban Jellachich, July 14, 1849; the Hungarians defeated by the Russians, in a three-days' combat, and their leader, Görgey, retreated, July 15, 1849; battle of Komorn, with the Austro-Russians, July 16, 1849; Bem, the Hungarian, entered Moldavia, July 23, 1849; the Hungarian army worsted before Temeswar, Aug. 9, 1849; Komorn surrendered to the Austrian overwhelming forces, Sept. 28, 1849; the war soon after terminated, with endless Austrian proscriptions and executions.

HUNGARY, kings of—

Stephen	999
Peter the German, deposed	1038
Aba	1041
Peter reinstated, again deposed	1044
Andrew I. deposed	1047
Bela I	1061
Salamon, Andrew's son	1064
Geisa I.	1075
Ladislas the Pole	1077
Coleman	1095
Stephen	1114
Bela II.	1131
Geisa II.	1141
Stephen III.	1161
Bela III.	1174
Emeric	1196
Ladislas II. reigned only six months	1204
Andrew II.	1205
Bela IV.	1235
Stephen IV.	1270
Ladislas III.	1272

Andrew III. son of Rodolph of Hapsburgh..... 1290
Charobut 1309
Louis the Great, king of Poland..... 1342
Mary, daughter of Louis 1382
Mary and Sigismond..... 1392
Albert, Duke of Austria 1437
Ladislas IV. 1440
Ladislas V..... 1453
Matthias Corvinus 1458
Ladislas VI. king of Bohemia. 1490
Louis II. of Hungary, and I. of Bohemia of that name 1516
John Zopolski and Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia 1526
Ferdinand I. only elected emperor of Germany..... 1541
Maximilian, emperor, 1564,... 1561
Rodolph 1573
Mathias II 1609
Ferdinand II. 1619
Ferdinand III. 1625
Ferdinand IV. 1647
Leopold I. 1653
Joseph I..... 1687
Charles 1711
Maria Theresa, empress 1740
Joseph II. 1780
Leopold II. 1790
Francis I. the second Francis emperor of Germany..... 1792
Francis I. emperor of Austria only, after 1804
Ferdinand V. do. (abdicated) 1835
Francis Joseph, regnant 1848

Hungerford Market, old, built, 1699; the new market, July 2, 1833.

Hungerford Bridge, on the suspension principle, opened, May 1, 1745, 1342 feet long; the central distances, 676 feet; the height of the sustaining towers, 55 feet; above the water, 84 feet; the masonry cost £60,000; the iron work, 700 tons, £17,000; the approaches, £13,000; the total, £102,254.

Hunslet, stone coffin at, and body found in the midst of a field, covered with plaster, and having glass beads also enclosed, Dec. 1823.

Huns overrun Mesopotamia and were defeated by the Goths, 383; defeated and extirpated by the great Charlemagne, 794.

Hunt, Seth, examined before a parliamentary committee as to the safety of steamboats on rivers, and their rate of going. The vested capital in those of England supposed to have risen to £140,000, Sept. 1, 1817.

Huntingdon, School at, founded in the reign of Henry II., as is imagined by certain bequests; inquisition on the estates of, held April 5, 1570.

Huntingdon Monastery, destroyed by the Danes, 870; castle, built, 921; repaired, 1068; taken by Charles I., Aug. 24, 1645.

Hurricane, in Jamaica, July 30, 1784, attended with an earthquake, 170 persons killed, and many maimed; in France, July 14, 1788.

Hurricane, dreadful one at Dominica, Sept. 9, 1806.

Hurricane in the Ganges, Oct. 11, 1737.

Hurst Castle, Hants, built, 1539.

Hurtmonceaux Castle, Sussex, built before 1006.

Husbandry first encouraged by act of parliament, 1489.

Huskisson, William, M.P., killed by the wheels of a railway carriage passing over his legs, Sept. 15, 1830; he suffered amputation, but sunk under it.

Huss, John, put to death for his belief, when under a safe conduct from the emperor Sigismond, before a council of priests at Constance, who had instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics; by the clergy he was cast into prison, in defiance of the emperor's pledge, and they burned him alive, July 6, 1415; having got his companion, Jerome of Prague, into their power, they burned him alive the following year, May 30, 1416.

Hustings, an ancient court of the city of London, granted to be kept weekly by Edward the Confessor, 1052.

Hutchinson, John, the inventor

of a time-piece for finding the longitude, 1712; and the promulgator of some whimsical opinions regarding Scripture philosophy, with a reform of the original language of the Bible, and an explanation of its true sense, died, 1737.

Huy, taken by the French; retaken by the Allies, 1705.

Hyalographe, an instrument for tracing a design on a transparent surface, invented in Paris, 1822.

Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130, to which the remains of Alfred the Great were removed: a jail occupies its site.

Hyde Park, London, commencing at the west end of Piccadilly, and extending towards Kensington; the entrance is by a neat screen, extending from Apsley House to the westward, completed in 1828; the northern side is entered by Cumberland Gate, from the west end of Oxford Street, under the marble arch of triumph that formerly stood opposite Buckingham Palace, St. James's Park; camp in, July 31, 1715; May 4, 1722; Sept., 1745. In 1850, the Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of works of art, was erected in; demolished, 1852.

Hyde, Sir Edward, made lord chancellor, 1658; impeached, July 10, 1662; dismissed by the king, Oct. 25, 1667; impeached for high treason, Nov. 6, 1667; withdrew from the court to France, Nov. 30, 1667; banished, Dec. 19, 1667; died at Rouen, in Normandy, 1674.

Hyder Ali defeated and driven from his territories by the British, under General Coote, Aug. 27, and Sept. 27, 1782.

Hydraulic Weighing Machine, invented in France, by M. Henry, Sept. 1821.

Hydraulic Chemistry invented, 1746.

Hydraulic Fire-Engines invented, 1682.

Hydraulic Press invented by Bramah, 1818.

Hydrogen, Explosion of, in the department of the Saone and Loire, Aug. 9, 1821; 17 persons perished in the column of fire, which rose 52 feet above the mouth of the pit.

Hydrometer, new one invented by Baptist Loudi of St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 1814.

Hydrometer, an instrument for measuring the gravity and density of fluids, 400.

Hydrostatics taught by Archimedes, before Christ 200 years; a science revived by Galileo, 1620; elucidated by Newton, 1714.

Hyena's Cave discovered, near Maidstone, at Boughton-hill; bones of the horse and rat also found there, June 1827.

Hymns in Christian churches, by some said to have been introduced into Christian worship from the Jewish psalmody. St. Hilary of France composed them for the use of Christian churches, 431.

Hytton Castle, Durham, built, 930.

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Iceland, discovered by a Danish pirate, 860; peopled from Norway, 874; was a republic until 1261, when it submitted to Norway; Hekla here, a volcano 5000 feet high; ten eruptions between 1104 and 1693; a terrible one, 1766; a new volcano appeared in 1783; a terrible mortality of cattle in, 1784; 19,488 horses, 6800 beeves, and 129,947 sheep died; the black death visited the island, 1250; highest elevation in Snofiel, 6860 feet; commercial monopoly suppressed in 1759.

"Ich Dien," I serve, the motto of the blind king of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346; said to have been adopted by the Black Prince, as the motto for the

plume which he wore, and which he adopted. This has been doubted by some.

Ice proved to be lighter than water, by Galileo, 1597.

Iconoclasters, or Iconoclasts, image breakers, a sect that appeared 722, supported by the emperor Leo I.; it caused insurrections in the Eastern Empire, the people being so attached to idolatry, both pagans and Christians; in 736 images were rigorously demolished in the churches; between 740 and 780, they were again erected and their worship confirmed by the Roman church; a second council of Nice caused by the dispute, 782; in the Eastern church statuaries were banished, on account of the distaste of that church for image worship.

Ides, in the Roman reckoning of time, the 13th of every month, except March, May, July, and October, when it was the 15th; Julius Cæsar was assassinated on the Ides of March, 44 A. C.; they comprised the eight days after the nones; the last day only was called the ides; the nones were the 7th of March; May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.

Idiots, act for the benefit of, passed, 1731; in England there is one lunatic in 1033 persons; in Wales, one in 807; in Scotland, one in 731; and in Ireland, one in 812.

Idols, worship of, in Rome destroyed by Constantine, sacrifices to cease, 330; that of the Saxons in Kent, 640.

Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, 1550; canonized by Paul V., 1609.

Illuminati, a sect charged with heresy, which originated in Spain, denominated there Alumbrados or enlighteners, 1575; a society somewhat similar was founded by Dr. Weishauft, 1776; they placed their salvation upon their superior mode of prayer.

Image-worship, idolatry, or the worship of idols, of very early introduction; images and relics seem to have commenced in the Romish Church, 448; in their worship, 709; removed out of the English churches, 1548; of saints burned in London, 1548.

Impeachment, the prosecution of an individual by either of the houses of parliament; the first took place 1386, in the instance of a Lord Chancellor; no pardon can be pleaded to an impeachment of the commons in parliament by statute, 1699, 1700; Warren Hastings impeached, Feb. 13, 1788; Lord Melville, April 29, 1806; Queen Caroline by bill of pains and penalties, Aug. 16, 1820.

Impalement in heraldry introduced, 1206.

Impalement, an eastern punishment; the assassin of General Kleber impaled in Egypt, 1801.

Imposts, *see* Revenue.

Imperial Ambassador's grand entertainment at Somerset House, 1735.

Imperial Parliament dates from the union of Great Britain with Ireland, Jan. 22, 1801; in this parliament Ireland is represented by 100 members, with four spiritual and twenty-eight temporal peers; added to the former representation and to the peerage of England complete the parliament that now exists. Supposed no borough representation in abeyance. The total of members in the Commons' house of parliament in 1848, analysed were as follows:—

Gentlemen of fortune	363
Soldiers	89
Seamen	11
Lawyers	72
Mercantile & Colonial	116
Absent	1
Places unrepresented	6
	658

In the house of Lords, there were 455 members.

Impostors, tribe of, religious, political, mendicant, even literary,

have been numerous; Adelbert, in the eighth century, pretended to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem in the eighth century; multitudes followed him into woods and desert places, to live simply in the imitation of John the Baptist; Mahomet of Mecca pretended to revelations from heaven and communications with the angel Gabriel, he also wrote a book denominated the koran; his followers multiplied to 158,000,000; born, 569; died, 632; fond of women, he enjoined polygamy, and pretended to direct descent from Ishmael; two women executed and two men crucified for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, the men for personating the Messiah, 1221; impostors punished in England, 1222; Gonsalvo Martin burned by the Inquisition in Spain for calling himself the archangel Michael, 1360; Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent, who prophesied against Henry VIII. in case he married Anne Boleyn, to serve the papal party, hung, 1534; Elizabeth Croft, hid in a wall, uttering mysterious and seditious speeches, 1553; George David, a waterman's son at Ghent, who called himself the nephew of God, who came into the world to adopt children for heaven, favoured a community of women, had many followers, and died at Basil in Switzerland, 1556; Hatchet, a man who personated the Saviour, executed for blasphemy, 1592; Griska Entropia, a prior of St. Basil's order, pretending to be the son of John Basilowitz, Czar of Muscovy; supported by Poland, he was invited to the throne of Russia, put the reigning Czar and all his family to death, and was himself assassinated in his palace, 1606; a boy of Bilston, who deceived the public, detected, 1620; James Naylor, personated the Saviour, whipped, his tongue burned through on the pillory by order of the House of Commons, Dec. 4, 1656; at Tedworth, Wells, a drummer having been deprived of his drum by a magistrate, a drum was continually heard going in his house for two or three years, and the owner was tried for a wizard and transported, 1661; Greatrakes, an Irishman, who pretended to cure diseases in the way of the royal antidote then in vogue, caused high disputes in Ireland, 1665, but being examined before the Royal Society in England, fell into disrepute, 1666; Sabbati Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, who personated Christ at Constantinople, 1666; Titus Oates, a clergyman of the English Church, who made out a pretended plot to kill the king on the part of the papists, Sept. 6, 1678; in 1685 he was whipped and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned and got a pension in the next reign, 1689; Psalmanezer, George, born in the south of France, 1679; studied among the Dominicans; he pretended to be a Japanese convert to Christianity, and before he was a heathen of Formosa, a language of which country he actually invented, and translated the church catechism into it, also writing a pretended history of the country, which passed through two editions; the impostnre was detected by some of the learned at Oxford in a controversy on the subject, 1746; Fuller forged a plot against William III. for which he was fined and stood in the pillory, 1691; one Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hand-writing of the Earls of Marlborough, Salisbury and others to a pretended King James; the noble lords were imprisoned, but the forgery was soon detected, and Young was fined £1000 and put in the pillory, 1692; three French refugees pretended to be prophets, and declared that one Dr. Emms would rise out of his grave, 1707; Mary Toffs, of Godalming, Surrey, pretended that she had rabbits within herself, and prevailed upon two medical men to support her cause, 1726; Elizabeth Canning, for her frauds and impostures was

found guilty of perjury and transported in 1753; Bamfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars, born July 1693; passed his life in impositions upon the credulity of others, and was often in prison; the Cock Lane Ghost, by William Parsons and his wife, was detected, 1762; Joanna Southcote, who has had a multitude of followers, and declared she had conceived a new Messiah, died, Dec. 1814; Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormons, who pretended to a revelation from heaven, engraved on gold plates, found in one of the back States of America, 1827; he was shot in a squabble by one of the U. S. soldiers.

Impropriations, Henry VIII., in 1539, having destroyed the monastic establishments of his country, found, that of the many livings belonging to them, they reserved the great tithes, allowing the small to the vicar, or him who served the church; Henry, therefore, bestowed the tithes among his favourites.

Incendiarism, for this crime burning to death was the penalty, in *temp.* Edward I.; made high treason, 1429; denied benefit of clergy, 1528; many offences of this nature in Kent, 1830; in Suffolk, 1830; except in particular cases the punishment of death remitted, 1827-8; amended, 1837; as to farming property, 1844.

Incest, common in England under the Saxons; Vortigern married his own daughter, 446; the Portuguese sanction it; in 1760, the Queen of Portugal married her own uncle; and Joseph, the son of that marriage, married his aunt, the princess Mary, 1777; Don Miguel of Portugal was betrothed to his niece, Donna Maria, 1826. It was once punished with death in England, and again under the Commonwealth, May 14, 1650.

Income Tax. *See* Revenue.

Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.

Incumbered Estates Bill in Ireland, passed July 28, 1829; held the first court of the commissioners, in Dublin, Oct. 24, 1829.

Indemnity, Bill of, passed, generally to secure a minister against abuses of his office, one, April 19, 1801; to guard against the effects of the law for abuses of power during the suspension of the habeas corpus, March 10, 1818.

Independents, a sect of Protestants, who hold the perfect independency of each church, or congregation of believers, and that they have a right to govern within themselves in religious affairs, nor has one church a right to censure or excommunicate another; the Baptists and Presbyterians hold the same doctrine; the first independent meeting was founded in this country by Henry Jacobs, 1616.

Index Expurgatorius, or list of prohibited books, made by Catholic inquisitions, and sanctioned by the pope; the Scriptures were forbidden to the laity by Clement, 1595; most of the better works of France, England, Germany, and Spain, are in the list; and the Index of the Austrian government is said to be even more intolerant than that of Rome, 1850.

India House, Leadenhall Street, built, 1726.

Indiana, one of the United States of North America, on the north side of the Ohio; the first settlement made by the French, 1730; admitted to the Union, 1816; population, 685,866.

India Stock, sold from 360 to 500 per cent., 1683.

Indian Chiefs, five of the Cherokee nation visited England, 1730; three in 1734; five in 1758; and the sachem of the Mohawks, 1785.

India Company, the Eastern, begun, 1600.

India Bill, placing the Company under control, June 16, 1773; Mr. Fox's bill passed the Commons, but thrown out in the Lords, 1783; Mr. Pitt's bill passed, constituting the board of control, Aug. 13, 1784.

India, overland route to, describ-

ed and carried out by Mr. Waghorn, a naval officer; after great pains to perfect it, he reached London, Oct. 31, 1845, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of the month. He reached Suez in 19 days, Alexandria in 20 days, landed near Trieste, and reached London, through Austria, Baden, Prussia, and Belgium, at half-past four a.m., on the 31st Oct. He proposed to complete the distance in twenty-one days, but his death took place, Jan. 8, 1850.

INDIAN Army of the East, strength of, 1813—Europeans, 34,171; natives, 165,900; both, 200,071. 1820—Europeans, 28,645; natives, 228,650; both, 257,295. 1831—Europeans, 44,409; natives, 187,067; both, 233,476. On the computation of reductions, Europeans, 34,480; natives, 146,500; both, 180,980.

INDIA Company's Revenue and Expense of, between 1840 and 1850: the gross total revenues and receipts of the Bengal Presidency amounted in 1840-41, to 6,63,56,747 rupees; in 1841-42, to 6,92,93,345 rupees; in 1842-43. to 7,32,63,467 Company's rupees; and in the year 1843-44, to 7,85,12,352 rupees. The gross total, 8,73,40,152; 9.13,37,516; 9,76,73,698; and 8,98,52,031 rupees; thus exhibiting a deficiency in each year of some 1,13,39,679 to 2,44,10,231 rupees. Of the north-western provinces, the total revenue amounted in 1843-44, to 5,19,43,000 rupees; the total charges, to 93,21,600, leaving a surplus on the netted account of 4,27,38,300 rupees; of the Madras Presidency, the revenue amounted to 5,07,41,946 rupees, and the charges to 3,56,54,112, leaving a surplus of 27,67,186 rupees. Of the Bombay Presidency, the total revenue of 1843-44, amounted to 3,30,55,645 rupees, and the net revenue to 2,18,31,763; the total charge amounted to 2,29,38,495 rupees, leaving a deficit on the settled account of 16,78,861 rupees. A general abstract of the revenues and charges of India, shows that the total revenues of the three Presidencies and the north-west provinces amounted altogether to 18,14,94,813 rupees, equal to £17,015,139, at the rate of 2s. per rupee. The total charges in 1843-44, amounted to 15,83,38,367 rupees, equal to £14,844,222, leaving a surplus on the whole account of £2,170,917. But the charges disbursed in England on account of the Indian territory during the same period, amounted to £2,944,073, a net deficit remained in the balance of the whole, amounting to £772,322. The net deficiencies in 1840-41, 1841-42, and 1842-43, amounted respectively to £1,753,247, £1,765,701, and £1,346,173.

INDIA, West, or West India Islands:—

Names of the Islands.	Total population.	
British	776,500	626,800
Jamaica	402,000	342,000
Barbadoes	100,000	79,000
Antigua	40,000	31,000
St. Christopher or St. Kitt's	23,000	19,500
Nevis	11,000	9,500
Grenada	29,000	25,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	28,000	24,000
Dominica	20,000	16,000
Mont Serrat	8,000	6,500
The British Virgin Islands, Anegada, Virgin, Gorda, and Tortola	8,500	6,000
Tobago	16,000	14,000
Anguilla and Barbuda	2,500	1,800

Trinidad	45,000	23,500
St. Lucie	17,000	13,000
Bahama Islands	15,500	11,000
Bermuda Islands	14,500	5,000
Haiti	820,000	
Spanish	943,090	281,400
Cuba	700,000	256,000
Porto Rico	225,000	25,000
Margarita	18,000	400
French	219,000	178,000
Guadaloupe and its dependencies, (Marie Galante, Deseada, and part of St. Martin)	120,000	100,000
Martinique	99,000	78,000
Dutch, Danish, and Swedish	84,500	61,300
St. Eustatia and Saba	18,000	12,000
St. Martin's	6,000	4,000
Curaçoa	11,000	6,500
St. Croix	32,000	27,000
St. Thomas	7,000	5,500
St. John	2,500	2,300
St. Bartholomew	8,000	4,000

Spanish	943,000, total	281,400 slaves, 319,500 free	342,100 whites.
Hayti	820,000	790,000 free	30,000 ditto.
British Islands	776,500	all free	71,350 ditto.
French	219,000	ditto	23,000 ditto.
Dutch, Dan. & Swed.	84,500	61,300 slaves, 7,050 free	16,150
After Humboldt	2,843,000 in all.		

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, THEIR NUMBER AND CONDITION, Nov. 25, 1841:—

TRIBES.	Aborigines, West of the Mississippi.	Number removed.	Number of each not yet removed.	Number of each remain. East still, Nov. 25, 1840.
Appachees	20,280			
Arickarees	2,750			
Arapahas	3,000			
Assinaboins	15,000			
Blackfeet	30,000			
Caddoes	2,000			
Cammanches	19,200			
Cherokees			25,911	1000
Cheyenes	3,200			
Chickasaws			4,600	400
Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawatomies and Pottawatomies of Indiana			5,297	2087
Choctaws			15,177	3323
Creeks			24,594	744

* 623 removed since Nov. 25, 1840.

Tribes.	Aborigines. West of the Mississippi.	Number removed.	Number of each not all removed	Number of each remain. East still, Nov. 25, 1840.
Crees	3,000			
Crows	7,200			
Delawares		826		
Eutaws	19,200			
Florida Indians*			3,192	575
Foxes	1,600			
Gros Ventres	16,800			
Iowas	1,500			
Kansas	1,606			
Kichapoos		588		
Kioways	1,800			
Mandans, all save two or three destroyed by the smallpox, 1837				
Miamas				1100
Minatarees	2,000			
Menomonies				4000
Omahas	1,600			
Ottawas and Chippewas				5026
Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes				2564
Ottawas of the Maumie			482	92
Ottoes and Missouries				
Osages	1,000			
Pagans	5,120			
Pawnies	30,000			
Peorias and Kaskaskies	12,500			
Piankeshaws		132		
Poncas	900	162		
Quapows	476			
Sacos	4,800			
Sacs of the Missouri	500			
Senecas and Shawnees				
Sioux	21,600	211		
Senecas from Sandusky				
Shawnees		251		
Stockbridges, Munsees, &c.		1272	180	14
Swan Creek, &c.			62	88
Weas		225		
Winnchagoos		4500		
Wyandots				575
New York Indians				4176
Total	228,632	8167	79,495	25,764

Indian, or Western Territory, United States of America, that part of America, east of the Mississippi, 600 miles long, and from 300 to 600 broad, containing 120,000 square miles, to which the American government removed part of the Indians, 1851, between the Rocky Mountains and Mississippi.

India Rubber, the vulgar name for Caoutchouc, first from America in the last century.

Indiction, a revolution of fifteen years, during which, among the

Roman emperors, the Olympiads were superseded, and the Indiction introduced by the Council of Nice, Jan. 1, 313.

Indies East, India, or Hindostan, as at present too indifferently denominated. The ancients, under Alexander the Great, penetrated no farther than the Punjaub, 327 A.C.; Mahmoud of Ghuzni conquered the north-western part in 1000; the dynasty of Patan, or the Affghan emperors, began with Cuttub, 1205, and ended with Mahmoud III., 1393; the Great Mogul, or Mongul emperors, began with Baber, 1525, and continued by the Patans to Shah Aulum, 1760; the descent and reign of Jenghis Khan, 1237, and of Tamerlane, 1398; Delhi taken, and India conquered, with the slaughter of 100,000 of its people; the reign of Akbar, 1555; of Aurunzebe, 1660; of Konli Khan and the Persians, 1738; the defeat of the Mogul forces by the Rohillas, 1749, were the intervening events, down to the commencement of the visits of the European powers. The first English charter was granted 1600, to a company of merchants; the second to the East India Company, 1609; the establishment of factories at Surat; Sir Thomas Roe sent out as an ambassador, 1615; English factory at Calcutta, 1690; Calcutta purchased, 1698; new and old company unite, 1702; English fail in taking Pondicherry, 1748; the pirate, Angria, routed, 1756; Suraja Dowlah took Calcutta, 1756; prisoners suffocated in the Black Hole, 1756, Calcutta; Clive retook it, and defeated the Soubah, 1757; Fort William built, 1757; Patna, November 6, 1763; battle of Buxard, Oct. 22, 1764; Clive secured the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, Aug. 12, 1765; treaty with Nizam Ali, 1766; Hastings became governor of Bengal 1772; supreme court established, 1773; Hastings accused of taking bribes from a female connection of Emir Jaffier, 1775; Lord Pigot made governor of Madras, 1775; Hastings accused of taking further bribes and presents, 1776; Lord Pigot arrested, and died in prison, 1777; Pondicherry taken, 1778; Gwalior taken by Major Popham, 1778; Hyder Ali defeated the English, and conquered the Carnatic, 1780; he took Arcot, 1780; he was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 1, 1781; defeated again, August 27, 1781; Hastings accused of taking fresh bribes, Sep. 19, 1781; Hyder Ali overthrown, June 2, 1782; he died, and his son Tippoo Saib succeeded him, Dec. 11, 1782; Tippoo took Cuddalore and Bednore, 1783; Hastings resigned his place, Feb. 8, 1785; Cornwallis governor, Sept. 1786; Bangalore taken, May 21, 1791; treaty with Tippoo, his two sons sent as hostages, March 19, 1792; courts of justice, criminal and civil, appointed, 1793; Sir John Shaw governor; disputes with Birmah, 1795; the Marquis Wellesley governor, May 17, 1798; Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Saib killed, 1799; the Carnatic secured, 1800; failure of Lord Lake at Bhurtpoor, April, 1805; General Wellesley defeated Holkar, 1803; Marquis Cornwallis became the governor, but died Oct 5, 1805, two months after his appointment; Scindiah defeated, and treaty with him, Nov. 28, 1805; and with Holkar, Dec. 24; Lord Minto governor, 1807; trade to India thrown open, July 31, 1813; Marquis of Hastings the governor, Oct. 4, 1813; war with Nepaul, 1814; defeat of, and peace with Holkar, 1818; Marquis of Hastings resigned, Aug. 1, 1823; Rangoon taken, May 5, 1824; the Burmese defeated near Prome, Dec. 25, 1825; Lord Combermere took Bhurtpoor, Jan. 3, 1826; peace with Burmah, Feb. 24, 1826; Lord William Bentinck governor-general, July 4, 1829; act opening the trade to India, and the act regulating the trade between India and China, 1833; natives admitted to the magistracy, 1834; Lord William Bentinck returned,

July 14, 1835; Lord Auckland, governor-general, 1835; Candahar occupied, April 21, 1839; battle of Ghuzni, and Shah Soujah restored, the English entering Cabul, July 23, 1839; Dost Mahommed defeated, Oct. 18, 1840; general rising against the English at Cabul, Sir A. Burns and others murdered, Nov. 2, 1841; Lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general; the English evacuated Cabul, and the troops were massacred, Jan. 6, 1842; Ghuzni evacuated, March 6, 1842; Ghuzni retaken by General Nott, Sept. 6, 1842; General Pollock re-entered Cabul, Sept. 16, 1842; Cabul evacuated, destroying the defences, Oct 13, 1842; Ameers of Scinde attacked, taken, and their territory annexed to the British Empire, Feb. 17, 1843; battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar, and the capture of Gwalior, 1843; Sir H. Hardinge appointed governor general, May 1, 1844; the Sikh war commenced, Dec. 14, 1845: the Sikhs attacked and retired, abandoning their guns, Dec. 18; battle of Ferozeshah, Dec. 21, 22, 1845; the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej unmolested, Dec. 27, 1845; Sir H. Smith severely checked, Jan. 21, 1846; the battle of Aliwal, the Sikhs defeated, Jan. 28, 1846; Sobraon, battle of, the Sikhs lost 10,000 men, British 2338 killed and wounded; the citadel of Lahore occupied by the English, Feb. 20, 1846; treaty of Lahore, March 9, 1846; Earl of Dalhousie made the governor-general, Aug. 4, 1847; Lieut. Edwards engaged the army of Moolraj, which he defeated after a battle of nine hours' duration, June 18, 1848; the siege of Moultan raised, Sept. 22, 1848; Lord Gough attacked the Shere Shingh with too much precipitation and suffered severely, but succeeded in finally defeating him in the battle of Chillinwallah, Jan. 13, 1849; surrender of Moultan, Jan. 22, 1849; battle of Goojerat, the Sikhs lay down their arms, Feb. 21, 1849; the Punjaub annexed to the British dominions, March 29, 1849; Moolraj found guilty of the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, and sentenced to die, with the sentence commuted to transportation for life, 1849; Dr. Healy of the Bengal army murdered by the Affredis, March 20, 1850; embassy from the King of Nepaul to the Queen of England, May 25, 1850; disputes with the Burmese, and war declared, 1852; Prome taken, Sept. 20.

INDIGO first mentioned, 1193; again, 1444; well known as being from India, 1516; known in Germany, 1600; in Holland, 1631; planted in America, 1747, in Carolina; mentioned in England in 1581; 5,831,263 lbs. imported into England in 1840; the home consumption, 3,011,990 lbs.

INHABITANTS of the principal cities in the globe, in 1688, 1788 and 1851.

London	596,000	1,000,000	2,250,000
Paris	438,000	700,000	1,150,000
Madrid	400,000	195,000	270,000
Marseilles	200,000	180,000	116,000
Lyons	250,000	150,000	170,575
Naples	200,000	354,000	500,000
Rome	200,000	157,000	160,000
Amsterdam	187,000	155,000	274,000
Venice	134,000	180,000	119,000
Bordeaux	100,000	200,000	96,000
Dublin	69,000	170,000	200,000
Rouen	66,000	100,000	94,000
Bristol	43,000	50,000	122,296
Cork	40,000	90,000	107,007
Liverpool	20,000	60,000	286,487

Berlin	280,000
Constantinople	850,000
Petersburgh	405,000
Vienna	395,000
Moscow	355,000
Lisbon	298,000
Cadiz	66,000
Copenhagen	145,000
Dresden	114,000
Edinburgh	168,000
Hamburgh	115,000
Stockholm	121,000

The relative distances of each will be found as follows:—

	London. 51·31 N. 0·6 W.	Amsterdam. 52·25 N. 4·51 E.	Berlin. 52·31 N. 13·23 E.	Cadiz. 36·31 N. 6·17 W.	Constantinople. 41·1 N. 28·55 E.	Copenhagen. 55·41 N. 12·35 E.	Dublin. 53·22 N. 6·17 W.	Dresden. 51·3 N. 13·41 E.	Edinburgh. 55·57 N. 3·12 W.	Hamburgh. 53·33 N. 9·55 E.	Lisbon. 38·42 N. 9·9 W.	Madrid. 40·25 N. 3·38 W.	Moscow. 55·45 N. 37·46 E.	Naples. 40·16 N. 14·18 E.	Paris. 48·50 N. 2·20 E.	Petersburgh. 59·56 N. 30·19 E.	Rome. 41·54 N. 12·28 E.	Stockholm. 59·21 N. 18·4 E.	Venice. 45·27 N. 12·3 E.	Vienna. 48·13 N. 16·22 E.
London	—	200	550	1110	1550	600	300	570	380	440	1000	810	1600	1020	210	1310	900	900	700	780
Amsterdam	200	—	360	1200	1380	395	490	390	400	225	1180	930	1320	930	240	1060	875	640	590	580
Berlin	550	350	—	1480	1100	240	820	100	680	165	1430	1180	970	810	560	830	750	530	480	320
Cadiz	1110	1200	1480	—	1870	1570	1150	1400	1360	1390	210	300	2390	1140	950	2260	1050	1910	1100	1400
Constantinople	1550	1380	1100	1870	—	1260	1840	980	1780	1220	1920	1690	1140	745	1400	1300	750	1370	885	750
Copenhagen	600	395	240	1570	1260	—	750	320	620	175	1540	1280	940	1050	630	720	940	345	725	570
Dublin	300	490	820	1150	1840	760	—	870	240	650	1010	910	1760	1310	510	1460	1190	1000	990	1060
Dresden	570	390	100	1400	980	320	870	—	780	225	1380	1100	1020	700	510	890	640	600	395	230
Edinburgh	380	400	680	1360	1780	620	240	780	—	540	1260	1120	1600	1390	540	1260	1270	800	1020	980
Hamburgh	440	225	155	1390	1220	175	650	225	540	—	1360	1120	1120	950	450	1270	880	500	670	460
Lisbon	1000	1180	1430	210	1920	1540	1010	1380	1280	1360	—	280	2310	1260	910	2200	1140	1840	1140	1400
Madrid	810	930	1180	300	1690	1260	910	1100	1120	1120	280	—	2155	960	640	2010	860	1620	860	1120
Moscow	1600	1320	970	2390	1140	940	1760	1020	1600	1120	2310	2155	—	1550	1520	430	1420	760	1230	1000
Naples	1020	930	810	1140	745	1050	1310	700	1390	950	1260	950	1550	—	790	1560	120	1340	335	550
Paris	210	240	560	950	1400	630	510	510	540	450	910	640	1620	790	—	1350	670	950	510	620
Petersburgh	1310	1060	830	2260	1300	720	1460	890	1280	870	2200	2010	430	1560	1350	—	1440	430	1250	990
Rome	900	875	760	1060	750	940	1190	640	1270	840	1140	850	1420	120	670	1440	—	1250	254	450
Stockholm	900	640	530	1910	1370	345	1000	600	800	500	1840	1620	780	1340	950	430	1250	—	1035	830
Venice	700	590	480	1100	885	725	990	395	1020	570	1140	860	1230	335	510	1250	254	1035	—	270
Vienna	780	580	320	1400	750	570	1060	230	980	400	1400	1120	1000	550	620	990	450	830	270	—

INDULGENCES in the Catholic Church commenced under Leo III., 800; afterwards, 1090; made rewards to Crusaders; Clement V. made public sale of them, 1313; Leo X. published them generally, and thence mainly began the reformation in Germany.

INFIRMARIES or Hospitals, places for the cure of the sick, originated about 1000; physicians and surgeons established at them, 1437.

INFLUENCE of the Crown abridged by parliament, 1782.

INJECTIONS, Anatomical, first practised by Ruisch, 1726.

INK, Invisible, sometimes called sympathetic; Bowl's receipt for, 1653; one of Le Mort, 1669; they are now common.

INNS of Court, instituted at first to teach the law, as in a university, after the Court of Common Pleas was fixed in Westminster Hall; the Temple was founded by the Knights Templars and given over to the lawyers about 1340; the Temple Church was built by the knights, 1185; the Outer Temple was not made an Inn of Court until 1560; the following are the dates of these foundations:—

Bernard's Inn, one of Chancery	1445
Clement's Inn	1478
Clifford's Inn	1345
Furnival's Inn	1563
Gray's Inn, 32 Edward III.	1357
Lincoln's Inn	1310
Lyon's Inn	1520
New Inn	1485
Sergeants' Inn	1429
Sergeants' Inn, Chancery Lane	1666
Staple's Inn	1415
Thavies' Inn	1519

INOCULATION for the Smallpox, first tried upon seven condemned criminals, 1721; the advantages of inoculation were calculated thus:—if one in seven die of the smallpox in the natural way, and one in three hundred and twelve by inoculation, then as one million divided by seven gives 142,857·1·7—one million divided by 312 gives 3205·2.4130. The lives saved by inoculation upon one million must be 139,652·32·2184. A most surprising difference! but what would these calculators have said to any one who should have suggested, that the period would arrive when the chance of having the smallpox should be only equal to the chance of dying under the improvement of inoculation. Five hundred and three deaths from smallpox was the total within the bills of mortality for the year 1826, which on the average was formerly never less than four thousand. The bishops and clergy preached against the practice of smallpox inoculation down to 1760; vaccine inoculation, the substitute, was introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799; he was voted £10,000 by parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802; Napoleon in honour of Dr. Jenner liberated a prisoner of war, Dr. Wickham, at his request, and afterwards whole families of English, never refusing a request from him.

INQUISITION began in the bishops extending their power beyond excommunication and the forfeiture of their estates to the church for heresy; in 800 they cited persons and punished them with penances, imprisonment, and death; Pope Innocent III. instituted the inquisition in 1203; and Gregory, 1229, completed it, giving the power and direction of the inquisition to the Dominicans; St. Louis established it in France, 1226; it was established in Spain, 1226; in Portugal, 1536; the last auto-da-fé was held in 1781; in 1818, the inquisition being restored, after the French had put it down, through the reinstatement of Ferdinand III., the torture was again used, both for political and religious victims, and was not finally put down until the Cortes destroyed it in 1820. The French in 1809 laid open the instruments of torture they found there; great is the ingenuity of these horrible ecclesiastical inventions. This infamous tribunal is said to have caused,

between the years 1481 and 1759, 34,658 persons to be burnt alive, and between 1481 and 1808, to have sentenced 288,214 to the galleys, or to be imprisoned.

Insane persons; these have been on the increase since the cares and luxuries of life have become so engrossing under civilisation; lunatics were one in the thousand of the population, in 1840. Of 1000 male insane, 110 were from drunkenness.

Disease	100
Epilepsy	78
Ambition	73
Excessive labour	73
Idiotic born	71
Misfortune	69
Old age	69
Chagrin	54
Love	47
Accidents	39
Religious fanaticism	29
Unnatural habits	27
Political events	26
Poisonous effluvia	17
Ill usage	12
Crimes	9
Malformation	4
Unknown causes	88

Inscriptions; first collection of inscriptions for publications, 1505.

Insolvent Acts passed, 1649; more important ones, 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1784, 1797, 1801, 1804, 1809, 1810, 1813, 1814, 1842; amended, Aug. 1844.

Instruction, National Benevolent, Gloucester, established 1812; Devon and Exeter Scientific, 1812.

Insurance on Houses, the first in London, 1696; and 1s.6d. duty per cent. was laid upon it in 1782; duty increased, 1797, 6d. additional; insurance upon shipping began, 1560; the fire insurances in London were as follows, some with life insurances duty paid, 1850; farming stock no duty, 1850.

£	Offices.	£
44,545	Alliance	3,120,592
1,190	Anchor	11,303
85,038	Atlas	1,059,699
2,348	British	12,095
2,095	Brit. Emp. Mutual	Nil.
3,273	Ch. of England	42,918
52,247	County	7,111,316
5,766	Defender	49,000
309	Equitable	13,975
10,663	General (late Prot. Dis.)	119,682
32,896	Globe	1,133,924
31,368	Guardian	347,180
10,268	Hand-in-hand	17,125
45,316	Imperial	813,457
19,216	Law	129,580
7,901	Legal & Comrcl.	65,396
22,305	London	370,856
11,284	Monarch	44,265
3,111	Natl. Mercantile	1,500
120,410	Phœnix	4,319,723
37	Preserver	Nil.
75,170	Royal Enchange	4,511,182
12,762	Royal Farmer's	5,105,468
5,110	Star	115,770
181,148	Sun	7,769,383
23,175	Union	303,308
23,054	Westminster	33,300

Besides these, there are the West of England, Norwich Union, Beacon, Guardian, Protector, Hope, European, Rock, Mentor, Pelicon, Mutual, English and Cambrian, Catholic, Law, General, New Equitable, India and London, Great Britain, Palladium, Sovereign, Equitable Loan, and others. There were seventy-two in all, 1851. There are other insurance offices in different parts of England.

Insurance Policies, first used in Florence, 1523; the first society established in Hanover, 1530; in Paris, 1740. By an official view of the business of the various offices for fire insurance, it appears that forty-six offices or companies, for duty, paid to government for insurances effected by them, in one year, £659,377. The duty being 3s. for every £100 insured, it follows that the total amount of property insured is, in round numbers, about £439,585,000. Such being the value of property which the assured of necessity make upon their premises, goods, furniture, &c., and it being probable that as much in

amount may remain uninsured, if the value of all other kinds of property were added, we should have a sum of wealth for England alone that would be almost incredible.

Interest of Money 2d. per week for 20s., in 1260; 45 per cent., 1307; 10 per cent. established as legal interest, 1546. The ignorant subjects of Edward VI. repealed this law as unlawful and most impious: but it was restored in Queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Reduced from ten to eight per cent., 1624; when "interest" was first used for the word "usury." Reduced by the Rump parliament to six per cent., and confirmed at the Restoration; to five per cent., 1714; from four to three per cent., 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749, 1823.

Interest of Money in Scotland reduced from ten to eight per cent., 1633; in Spain, Germany, and Flanders, by Charles V., 1560; reduced in England to eight per cent. 21 James I., 1624; to six per cent., 1651; and to five by 13 Anne, 1714; all above was declared usury, but this statute was repealed; act against, repealed; rate of legal interest in Ireland was six per cent., 1773; in the United States, eight per cent.

Inundations.—The Thames destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks nine years after Christ; the Severn overflowed and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks, and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for fifty miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned five thousand head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Humber overflowed, 125; the Trent overflowed above twenty miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had an inundation which destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, that have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the Isle of Thanet, 317; another which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne Island, seven miles S. W. from Holy Island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above five thousand people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned forty families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin Sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c., 1243; a considerable one in Friesland, 1220; another, since named the Dollart sea, 1277; at Winchelsea, above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120

laymen and several priests, besides women, were drowned, by an inundation at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1339; at the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Zee, 1421; another, in 1521, in Holland; at Hartshead, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673; at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein in the same year; in Yorkshire, called Rippon flood, May 18, 1722; at Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb. 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage at Bilboa, April 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, seventy persons were drowned, and much damage done, also in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c., Nov. 1770; in the north of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c., was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 200 of the inhabitants, Nov. 10, 1773; in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexham-bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c., were thrown down, March 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in different parts of England in September and October, 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the blockhouse was washed down, Oct. 9, 1786; in Spain, Navarre, Sept. 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, and all the buildings of several villages were carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787; at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by breaking the damdykes, Oct. 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed the town; in Scotland and the north of England, July 1789; of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, Nov. 20, 1791; of great extent at Placentia, in Italy, Nov. 1791; at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, April 12, 1792; in Lancashire, August, 1792; almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, the greatest part of the bridges being either destroyed or damaged, Feb. 1795; in China, in 1800; at St. Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, Oct., 1800; on the coast of Holland and Germany, Nov. 1801; in Dublin and parts adjacent, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802; in various parts of England, 1806; at Boston, by the tide breaking down the sea-banks, Nov. 10, 1810; by the bursting of the Driggle reservoir, nine miles west of Huddersfield, by which a cottage was swept away, and four children, with their father and mother, perished in the flood, Nov. 29, 1810; at Pesth, near Presburg, by the overflow of the Danube, by which twenty-four villages, with their inhabitants, were swept away, April 1811; in the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, by which many persons and much stock perished, May 27, 1811; by the overflowing of the Elbe, the village of Wurgen, in the duchy of Luneburg, was swept away, Oct. 1811; by the rising of the water in the Thames, which overflowed the houses in Palace-yard, and filled Westminster Hall, Oct. 21, 1812; dreadful inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland, in the summer of 1013; by the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island, near Widdin, were surprised and met with instant death, and the island itself sunk and

disappeared, Sept. 14, 1813; by the overflowing of the Drave, near Orsatch, six villages and the suburbs of a town were swept away, and a congregation of 240 persons buried beneath the ruins of a church, Aug. 1813; in Silesia six thousand inhabitants were destroyed, and the ruin of the French army, under Macdonald, accelerated by the floods; and in Poland, 4000 lives are supposed to have been lost; by the overflow of the Mississippi, the country on the west side was inundated to the distance of sixty-five miles, in June and July, 1813, by which 22,000 head of neat cattle were destroyed; by the overflow of the Nerbudda river, in the province of Bengal, which swept away fifteen villages, with the houses, inhabitants, and cattle, Feb. 12, 1814; at Strabane, in Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, the most destructive flood that had been witnessed for twenty years, Jan. 12, 1816; the greatest floods ever remembered in Northumberland and Durham, Feb. 1816; fifty-three villages in the great Werder, forty-nine in the districts of Siegenhoff, and seventeen Elbing villages, were under water, in March, 1816; at Thiel, Arnheim, Zutphen, and numerous other places on the continent, the harvest was nearly destroyed by inundations from continued rain, in June and July, 1816. Such heavy rains fell in London and its vicinity, that many parts of the outskirts of the town were laid under water, and great damage was done, May 8, 1818. The river Drance in the Valais, having its course obstructed by the fall of an avalanche, a large lake was formed. The barrier by which the water was retained being at length undermined, it gave way, and the tremendous torrent rushed down the Val di Bagne with such rapidity as to sweep every thing before it, and reduce the whole of the vale, for several miles, to a state of utter ruin, May 16, 1818. Floods in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spilsby, by which much mischief was done, May 1818. Heavy inundations in the Fen counties, which deluged 5000 acres of land between Boston and Market Deeping only, and destroyed many of the wheat crops, June, 1819. An inundation at Cheshire, in consequence of a thunder storm, Aug. 1820. An inundation in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, at Holywell, in Flintshire, which did immense damage. On the water reaching the heated steam furnaces of the copper works, the furnaces burst with an explosion like a heavy clap of thunder, and some part of the works took fire. A loss of several thousand pounds was sustained by the copper and cotton works alone, Oct. 1821. An inundation in the Lincolnshire fens, Jan. 1822. Heavy floods in the Thames, from Christmas Day, 1821, to Jan. 7, 1822, in which, at times, the water rose four inches higher than in the great flood of 1774. The immense quantity of rain which fell in Monmouthshire, undermined three acres of wood on a slope near Rinefield, and caused it to slide down to the river, Feb. 1822. Moravia much injured by floods, 1822. At Vienna, 50,000 houses laid under water, Feb. 1830; 10,000 houses, at Canton, in China, swept away, and 1000 persons perished, Oct. 1833. Cattle and agricultural property, to a considerable amount, destroyed by an inundation of the Dodder, near Dublin, 1834. Inundation in France, the Saone covering 60,000 acres; Lyons inundated; 100 houses swept away at Avignon, the Saone not having been so high for 238 years, Nov. 1848; At Brentford and the surrounding country, several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16' 1841; inundations in the centre and west of France, bridges and the Orleans and Viazon viaduct swept away, the latter cost six millions of francs, the damage four million; the Seine rose twenty feet above

its banks in one night, Oct. 22, 1846; the Holmfirth reservoir broke away, 1851.

Invasions of the British dominions, by Julius Cæsar, 55 A. C.; Plautius, 43 A. D.; the Saxons, 447; the Danes, 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012; William, the Conqueror, 1066; by the Scots, 1071, 1093, unsuccessful; Isabel, Queen of Edward II., 1326; Duke of Lancaster, 1399; by the French, 1416; Queen Margaret, 1462; Earl of Warwick, 1470; Edward IV., 1471; Queen Margaret, 1471; Earl of Richmond, 1485; Lambert Simnel, 1487; Perkin Warbeck, 1495; Spanish Armada, 1588; Duke of Monmouth, 1685; Prince of Orange, 1688; James II., 1689; the Pretender, 1708; again, 1715, 1745; the French in Wales, 1797; Ireland by Fitzstephen, 1169; Edward Bruce, 1315; Ireland, by the Italians, 1580; by the Spaniards, 1601; by Thurot, 1760; at Killala by the French, 1798.

Inverkerthy Church, destroyed by fire, Oct. 24, 1825.

Invincible, ship of war, seventy-four guns, lost near Winterton, Norfolk, nearly all on board perishing, March 20, 1801.

Invocation of the Saints and Virgin, traced as far back as Gregory the Great, 593.

Iowa Territory, United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad, containing ninety millions of acres, bordering the Mississippi, and north of the Missouri river; population, 1840, 43,111; in 1844, 78,819; separated from Wisconsin, 1838; purchased of the Indians, 1832; begun to be settled, 1833; city of, began, 1839.

Iodine discovered at Paris, 1812, by M. de Courtois; improved, 1813.

Ionian Islands ceded to France, by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797; placed under the protection of Great Britain by Russia and the Allied Powers, Nov. 5, 1815.

Ipres Tower, Rye, built 1160.

Ipswich College, built 1524; west gate, 1430; the town incorporated by Charles II.

Ireland, originally divided into five kingdoms, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Meath, and Connaught, besides petty principalities ever at war with each other. The Pope Adrian IV, permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on the understanding that he held the country as a fief of the church, and made every Irish family pay a Carolus to the holy see: Ireland, down to that period was in a barbarous state; of 171 kings of the earlier dynasties, going back to the flood, and most of whom had probably no existence except in legendary lore, not more than a dozen are represented as dying a natural death. The title of kingdoms to five petty states, with not two millions of inhabitants in the whole territory, marks the low social state of the country at that time. In the invasion of Ireland Strongbow preceded Henry II., Aug. 23, 1170; the conquest of Ireland by Henry II., landed near Waterford, Oct. 26, 1171; conquered the whole island, 1172; cantoned the island among ten of the English court, Strongbow, Fitz-Stephen, De Cogan, Bruce, De Lacy, De Courcy, Burke, Fitz-Andelm, De Clare, De Grandison, and Le Poer; Roderick O'Connor, king or chief lord of Connaught, was permitted to retain his throne; John introduced the English laws and customs, and gave them a charter of liberty, 1210; Henry III. confirmed the same, 1216; Edward Bruce, of Scotland, invaded the island, and was crowned king, 1315; defeated at Armagh by the English, 6200 Scots were put to the sword, and their king beheaded, 1318; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, married the heiress of Ulster, 1361; Richard II. landed at Waterford, with 4000 men-at-arms and 30,000 bowmen, and gained the people by knighting their chiefs, 1394, 1399; the cruel head-act passed at Trim, which gave any one who found thieves robbing, by day or night,

the power to kill and cut off their heads, for which, whoever brought the head was to receive a reward, 1465; the Irish compelled to adopt the dress of the English, and use surnames, 1478; no man was to be taken for an Englishman in Ireland who had not his upper lip shaved, and it was no felony to kill an Irishman in time of peace; Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland, 1542; the reformed religion introduced by the clergy, who did not know the language, 1584, many of them men of loose lives; numerous Catholic priests executed for exercising their functions, 1580, 1597; the garrison of Limerick surrendered upon terms, 1582, and was then put to the sword by Lord-deputy Gray, 1583; discontent in Ulster, 1589; 17 ships, with 5394 men, saved of the Armada, washed on the coast of Ireland, 1589, all put to the sword by Sir William Fitzwilliam, the governor, under the pretence that they might side with the discontented Irish; Ireland first divided into shires, 1562; Tyrone's insurrection, 1595; he defeated the queen's troops, and took the fort of Blackwater; revolt of the Earl of Desmond and its suppression; 574,628 acres of land seized upon or forfeited, and offered at 2d. or 3d. per acre, none of the native Irish being allowed to purchase; a body of Spaniards landed in Kinsale, Sept. 23, 1601, under Don Juan d'Aguila, but the Irish did not join him; Ulster became wholly vested in the crown, 1612; a dreadful famine in Ireland, from the royal troops destroying the corn, 1612, three children seen feeding in one place on their dead mother, —and children waylaid and eaten, —people with their mouths green from eating nettles and docks; King James published an act of oblivion, 1610; insurrection in Ulster, 1641; a massacre of the Irish in Island-Magee, by the Scotch, Nov. 1641, followed by one of English Protestants, when 10,000 are said to have been put to death; the Marquis of Ormond arrived in Cork, Sept. 1648; a peace made by the confederate Catholics, Jan. 17, 1649; the royal supporters conquer most of the principal towns; Cromwell landed at Dublin, Aug. 15, 1649; stormed Drogheda, and put the garrison to the sword, Sept. 3, 1649; Cromwell reduced Ireland to obedience, transporting the people to the colonies, or driving them to the continent, 1652; the Irish population that remained driven into Connaught, 1654; Duke of Schomberg landed in Carrickfergus, 1689; siege of Derry, 1689; landing of King William III. at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690; battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690; treaty of Limerick, Oct. 3, 1691; Limerick surrendered to General Ginckle, Oct. 3, 1691; ratified by the king, 1695; the treated subsequently violated by the English agents, 1693, 1695, 1704; linen manufacture patronised by the government, 1696; some indulgences granted to the Catholics, 1778; Ireland admitted to a right of free trade, 1779; discharged from a submission to the English council, 1782; Order of St. Patrick instituted, 1783; the rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798; Union of the two countries, Jan. 1, 1801; Emmet's revolt, July 23, 1803; English and Irish exchequer united, Jan. 1817; King George IV. visited Ireland, Aug. 12, 1821; the currency equalised, Jan. 1, 1826; Roman Catholic emancipation granted, April 13, 1829; poor-laws introduced, July 30, 1838; repeal meetings first held, March 19, 1843; trial of O'Connell, Jan. 1844; again, for a political conspiracy, Feb. 12, 1844, found guilty; Irish National Society for Education, incorporated Sept. 23, 1845; potato dearth all over Ireland, 1845; Smith O'Brien and others of the physical force party, forsook the repeal association, July 29, 1846; O'Connell spoke the last time in the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1847; died at Genoa, May 15, 1847, aged 73; frightful famine in Ireland, and £10,000,000 granted

by parliament to relieve the people, 1847; deputation of Smith O'Brien and others to Paris, to the members of the insurrectional government, April 3, 1848; great meeting of the Young Irelanders in Dublin, April 4, 1848; arrest of Mitchell, editor of the United Irishman, May 13, 1848; he is found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, May 26, 1848; Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doherty, and others, arrested July, 1848; the habeas corpus suspended in Ireland, July 26, 1848; Martin sentenced to 10 years' transportation, August 14, 1848; Smith O'Brien tried for high treason and found guilty, sentenced to death, Oct. 9, 1848; the sentence commuted to transportation for life; fatal Orange affray at Dolly Brae, and lives lost, July 12, 1849; the queen visited Ireland, Aug. 6, 1849; the opening of the incumbered estates act in Dublin, in pursuance of an act passed July 28, 1849; the first court held in Dublin, Oct. 29, 1849; immense sales effected in 1850 and 1851.

IRELAND, History and Kings of. The early history of this country is enveloped in fable, as with all countries before their emergence from barbarism. Their writers go back to alliances with Pharaoh, king of Egypt; the Romans, during 475 years after the invasion of England by Julius Cæsar, did not find it worth colonization, though well aware of its site and size; St. Patrick is supposed to have arrived about the year 448; patronised by a monarch named Lughaidh, killed by a thunderbolt, as two out of three of his immediate predecessors were said to be—Dathy, at the foot of the Alps, 398, and Loughaire, 421.

Oilioll Molt, killed in battle ... 453
Lughaidh, killed by a thunderbolt ... 473
Murtough died naturally ... 493
Tuathal Maolgarbh, assassinat. 515
Diarmuid, slain ... 528
Feargus ... 550
Eschaidh, with his uncle, slain 551
Ainmereach, deposed and slain 554
Baodun slain ... 557
Aodh, or Hugh, killed in battle 558
Hugh Stame assassinated ... 587
Aodh Haireodhuach, killed in battle ... 591
Maolcobha, slain in battle ... 618
Suibhne Meain killed ... 622
Daniel died naturally ... 635
Conall Claon, and his brother, Ceallach, the first assassinated, second drowned in a bog 648
Diarmuid and Blathneac, both died of a pestilence ... 661
Seachnasach, assassinated ... 668
Cionfaola, murdered ... 674
Fionachta Fleadha, murdered.. 678
Loingseach, killed in battle ... 685
Cougal Cionmaghair, died suddenly, for he persecuted the Irish Church ... 693
Feargal, slain in battle ... 702
Fogartach, slain in battle ... 719
Clonaoth, found dead on the field of battle ... 720
Flaith Bheartagh, died a monk 720
Aodh, or Hugh Alain, killed in battle ... 731
Daniel, died on a pilgrimage to Palestine ... 740
Niall Freasack, turned monk ... 782
Donagh, or Donchad, died naturally in his bed ... 786
Aodh, or Hugh, killed in battle 815
Connor, or Conchabar, died of patriotic grief ... 837
Niall Caillie, drowned in a river 851
Turgesius, a Norwegian, who persecuted the Irish learned, and burned all their books, thrown into a river and drowned ... 866
Malachy I ... 879
Hugh Fionneliath ... 897
Flann Sionna ... 913
Niall Glundubh, killed ... 951
Donough ... 954
Congall, slain by the Danes ... 974
Daniel, turned monk ... 984
Maol Ceachlin II., resigned ... 1004
Bryan Baromy, or Boiroimhe, who defeated the Danes at Clontarf, assassinated, Good Friday ... 1027

Maol Ceachin II., again.....1039
Denis O'Brien.....1048
Turloch.....1098
Murtough, turned monk.....1110
O'Connor the Great, or Turlogh II.....1130
Murtough McNeil McLachlin, slain.....1150
Roger O'Connor.....1168
Henry II. of England, who conquered the island.....1172

Though this list begins 453, upon the strength of monkish legends; there were 26 monarchs up to the year 4 of the Christian era; 21 were killed or poisoned, 3 died a natural death, one choked himself, and one fled into Scotland. Before Christ the Irish historians reckon up to the flood. They aver that they are of Phœnician origin, 2048 years before Christ; two Milesian princes conquered Ireland, say the Irish historians, 1300 years before Christ; and from that date seven reigns (the monarchs all slain,) succeeded to that of Tigermas, 1221, A.C., who first introduced idolatry into the island; 38 kings followed, in all 46, to the year 4 A.D. Some reigns were joint sovereignties with sons or brothers, of whom 34 were killed by their relatives or successors, and two were suicides. Besides these 46, between 804 A.C., and 735, there were six kings, all slain except one; between 659 and 540 A.C., there were eleven kings all slain in battle or assassinated; and between 419 and 275 A.C., there were ten kings, of whom only three died natural deaths; between 263 and 68, A.C., there were fifteen kings, of whom eleven were murdered or died in battle; from 36 A.C., to 4 A.D., two more reigned; in all, from 1300 A.C., to 4 A.D., true Milesians, 171 in number, down to the English conquest of the island in 1172 A.D.

IRELAND, Stone Churches in, novelties in the year 1150; Scandinavians ravaged the island in 900 A.D.

IRELAND, Houses in, 1791, 700,000.

IRELAND, Population of, 1625, 1,600,000; in 1731, the entire population of Ireland amounted to 2,010,221 persons, of whom 700,453 were Protestants, and 1,309,768 Roman Catholics. It appears, therefore, that in the whole kingdom the excess of the latter above the former, amounted only to 609,315. At this period, Ulster contained 360,682 Protestants, and 158,028 Roman Catholics. In the year 1752, the whole population had increased to 2,317,584. Sir William Petty, who had excellent means of knowing, says that

In 1652, the number of people was 850,000
According to Mr. South, the computation in 1695, gave 1,034,100
In 1788, calculating from the number of houses, it was . 3,728,904
In 1791 4,206,618
In 1831. The return accurate:

LEINSTER. COUNTIES.	*Population,*
Carlow	81,576
Dublin	183,042
Dublin City	203,652
Kildare	108,401
Kilkenny	169,283
Kilkenny City	23,741
King's	144,029
Longford	112,391
Louth	108,168
Drogheda Town . . .	17,365
Meath	177,023
Queen's	145,843
Westmeath	136,799
Athlone Town	11,362
Wexford	182 991
Wicklow	122,301
Total . .	1,927,967
CONNAUGHT.	
Galway	394,287
Galway Town	33,120
Leitrim	141,303
Mayo	367,956
Roscommon	239,903
Sligo	171,503
Total . .	1,348,077

MUNSTER.	
Clare	258,262
Cork, East Riding	407,935
Cork, West Riding	292,424
Cork City	107,007
Kerry	219,989
Limerick	233,505
Limerick City, including St. Frances' Abbey, Extra-Parochial	66,575
Tipperary	402,596
Waterford City	28,821
Total	2,165,193

ULSTER.	
Antrim	314,608
Carrickfergus Town	8,698
Armagh	220,651
Cavan	228,050
Donegal	298,104
Down	352,571
Fermanagh	149,555
Londonderry	222,416
Monaghan	195,532
Tyrone	302,943
Total	2,293,128
1831, Total Ireland	7,734,365
1841, Ditto,	8,175,124
1851, Ditto,	6,575,000

IRELAND, Religion in, 1831,—

English Church in, number	851,792
Presbyterians	635,587
Protestant dissenters	21,518
Total Protestants	1,508,897
Roman Catholics	6,428,265

Half the population Protestant. 1776. The number of Catholics in every diocess in Ireland, in the year 1834, and of the parishes or unions in each diocess in 1845 :—

	Parishes.	Catholics.
Cloyne and Ross	54	420,000
Tuam	61	400,128
Dublin	48	391,000
Meath	68	377,000
Killaloe	52	359,000
Elphin	40	310,000
Armagh	51	309,000
Cork	33	303,000
Kerry	45	297,000
Cashel	47	293,000
Kildare	46	290,000
Clogher	37	260,000
Waterford	30	253,000
Limerick	41	246,000
Kilmore	43	240,000
Ossory	35	209,000
Derry	35	206,000
Ardagh	43	195,000
Ferns	36	172,000
Down and Connor	40	154,000
Raphoe	26	145,000
Killala	23	136,000
Clonfert	23	118,000
Achonry	24	108,000
Kilmacduagh	19	81,000
Dromore	17	69,000
Galway	12	64,000

IRELAND, 1851, state of Agriculture :—Holdings under 1 acre to 500 and upwards, 608,066, a decrease of 20,156 since 1841; the tillage returns shewed an increase of cultivated land—

1841.....13,464,300 acres.
1851.....14,802,581 „

The increase being 1,338,281 acres. Flax increased in 1850-1 in cultivation, 49,496 acres. Produce of Ireland in the following years :—

Cereal Crops	1849,	2,182,514
	1850,	2,113,327
	1851,	2,165,854
Potatoes	1849,	4,014,122
	1850,	3,954,990
	1851,	4,421,022
Turnips	1849,	5,805,848
	1850,	5,439,005
	1851,	6,081,325
Stock Horses and Mules	1849,	548,288
	1850,	548,719
	1851,	543,312
Asses	1849,	117,939
	1850,	123,412
	1851,	136,981
Cattle	1849,	2,771,139
	1850,	2,917,949
	1851,	2,967,431
Sheep	1849,	1,777,111
	1850,	1,876,096
	1851,	2,122,123

Pigs	1849,	795,463
	1850,	927,502
	1851,	1,084,857
Goats	1849,	182,988
	1850,	201,112
	1851,	235,313
Poultry	1849,	6,328,001
	1850,	6,945,146
	1851,	7,470,694
Total value of Farm Stock.	1849	£25,692,616
	1850	26,951,959
	1851	27,737,393

IRELAND, Church Revenues of. There were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland before 1833, ten of which have ceased by the church temporalities act, being either united to other sees or abolished; number of parishes, 2348; benefices, 1385; resident clergymen, 860; diocesan land, 670,000 acres; tithes, &c., revenue, 1831, about £2,000,000 per annum.

IRELAND, Revenue of, when that of England was £1, 9s. pr. head, 1778, that of Ireland was 6s. 8d; in 1784, the expenditure was £1,098,184, and the debt, funded and unfunded, £2,179,208. In 1805, the sum raised for Ireland was £10,000,000, of which £4,729,406 was the ordinary revenue, the rest by loan; at the time the national debt of Ireland was £53,296,356. Ireland pays one-seventeenth of the general expenses of the empire.

IRELAND, Longevity in. The salubrity of the Irish climate is proverbial. In the county of Antrim, with 270,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, there were 55 persons noted in the papers who had passed their 92nd year, and also the following centenarians, between 1786 and 1840.

1742	John Finlay	103
1786	Elizabeth Gilliland	110
1786	Janet Cowan	101
1788	Frances Morrow	105
1793	James Cunningham	108
1794	John Mullan	105
1795	Mary Campbell	103
1795	Patrick Rice	112
1806	Jane Campbell	106
1808	Samuel Mark	105
1809	Eleanor Guthrie	109
1809	Nancy Allan	112
1809	Sheelah Harrison	108
1811	Elizabeth Seymour	100
1812	John Barrow	106
1813	Mary Hogg	102
1814	Francis Bradley	104
1814	Catherine M'Curdy	109
1814	Mary Gauley	100
1815	Mary Abraham	102
1815	Elizabeth Abbot	102
1816	Daniel M'Gavock	106
1817	James Shiel	101
1817	Dorothea Frazer	100
1818	Edward M'Givan	114
1823	Ellen Mooney	116
1829	Hugh Magill	101
1831	Ann Higgins	109
1832	Archibald M'Cawbridge	122
1833	Jane Moffat	106
1833	John Bankhead	107
1834	Ralph Boyd	114
1834	Hugh Duppin	101
1835	Denis M'Kinlay	117
1835	Mary Johnston	102
1835	Mary Herbesin	100
1835	John Whitley	106
1836	Henry M'Lennan	104
1836	James Simpson	107
1837	Jane Martin	102
1837	Jane Taylor	100
1837	G. Rouet	100
1840	Andrew Lochlin	110

IRELAND, Viceroys, Lords-lieutenant, or Lord Justices, Lords Wardens, Seneschals or Governors:

Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath	1173
Richard de Clare	1173
Raymond le Gros	1177
Earl of Moreton	1177
———	1185
Peter Pipard	1191
Geoffrey de Maris	1215
Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the first called Lord-lieutenant	1308

See Lords-lieutenant.

IRISH Mitred Abbots, among the suppressed religious houses of Ireland, from 1537 to 1541, when Henry VIII. seized their revenues, and distributed them among his favourites; twenty-four of the heads had been till then peers of parliament:—The abbot of the Cistercian

monastery of Mellifont in Louth, the first of that order founded in Ireland, in the twelfth century; the abbot of the Cistercians of Bective in Meath; the abbot of the Cistercians of Baltinglass in Wicklow; the abbot of the Cistercians of Dunbrody in Wexford; the abbots of the Cistercians, Tintern in Wexford; the abbot of the Cistercians of Jerpoint in Kilkenny; the abbot of the Cistercians of Douske in Kilkenny; the abbot of the Cistercians of Tracton in Cork; the abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Nenay in Limerick; the abbot of the Cistercians of Abington or Wotheney in Limerick; the abbot of the Cistercians of Holy Cross in Tipperary; the abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Evin in Kildare; the abbot of the Cistercians of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin; the abbot of the Augustinians of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin; the prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham in Dublin; the prior of the Augustinians of the Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Dublin; the prior of the Augustinians of All Saints in Dublin, now Trinity College; the prior of the Augustinians of SS. Peter and Paul at Newtown, near Trim in Meath; the prior of the Augustinian monastery of the Virgin Mary at Louth; the prior of the Benedictines of Downpatrick in Down; the prior of the Augustinians of Kells in Kilkenny; the prior of the Augustinians of Athassel in Tipperary; the prior of the Augustinians of Rattoo in Kerry.

Irish Committals. — The total number of committals during 1844 was 19,448, being a decrease, in comparison with 1843, of 678, or 3.37 per cent. The gross number of committals in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, were respectively 26,392, 23,831, 20,796, 21,186, and 20,126. The decrease in the number of committals was confined almost entirely to miscellaneous offences; greater crimes increased.—Class 1, Offences against the person, with violence. Under this head 5,482 persons were committed in 1844, being an increase of 40, or 0.73 per cent., compared with 1843. including 28 additional cases of murder. Class 2, Offences against property, with violence; 1,058 persons committed, and 6,377 individuals under Class 3, Offences against property, without violence. The number charged with murder during 1844 amounted to 129, being an increase of 27.72 per cent. over 1843. The number committed for murder in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, were respectively 286, 155, 120, 189, 101, and 129. Under Class 3, Offences against property without violence, the principal increase appears to be in cases of larceny from the person, 118 more than in 1843. Under the head of assembling unlawfully armed, the number committed in 1843 was 74, and in 1844, 121. Of the 19,448 persons committed in 1844, the number convicted amounted to 8,042; 20 were sentenced to death, 45 transportation for life, 16 for 14 years, 526 for 7 years, and 113 for shorter periods; 2 to imprisonment for 3 years, 107 for 2 years, 539 for 1 year, 4,842 for 6 months and under, and 1,738 fined and discharged. Of the capital sentences in 1844, 9 were executed, of which 8 for murder. The information respecting the amount of education amongst those committed was imperfect; 6,131 cases were reported unascertained; of the ascertained cases, 4,848, or 24.92 per cent., could read and write; 2,584, or 13.28 per cent., could read but not write; and 5,885, or 30.25 per cent., could not read or write. The ascertained ages of those committed were, 959 under 16 years of age, 2,851 between 16 and 21, 5,332 between 21 and 30, 2,447 between 30 and 40, 1,141 between 40 and 50, 475 between 50 and 60, and 223 above 60. The steady and continued decrease in the number of persons committed under the age of 16, is "one of the many results which

follow the diffusion of a sound and practical system of national education." The committals under 16 were in 1840, 6.48 per cent.; in 1841, 7.01 per cent.; in 1842, 5.45 per cent.; in 1843, 4.12 per cent.; and in 1844, 4.93 per cent.

IRIS, a lunar one appeared near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, from half-past nine till half-past ten at night, Jan. 17, 1606.

IRISH Working Schools Society, established Oct. 1773.

IRISH Hospitals—Smith's School, incorporated 1669; Blue-coat hospital, incorporated 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto 1683; Dublin workhouse, established 1728; Charitable Infirmary, opened 1728; Stephen's hospital, incorporated 1730; St. Patrick's hospital, founded 1745, incorporated 1746; lying-in hospital, established 1745, incorporated 1757; Mercer's, incorporated 1750; St. Nicholas', opened 1753; Lock hospital instituted 1755; charitable loan, instituted 1757; venereal hospital, opened 1758; Dublin hospital, opened 1762.

IRISH Catholics, 12,000 leave Ireland for France and Flanders, after the loss of the battle of the Boyne by James II., 1690.

IRON first cast in England, at Blackstead, Sussex, by Ralph Page, 1544.

IRON Mills first used for bar iron, 1590; tinning iron first introduced from Bohemia, 1681; 850,000 tons annually produced in England, 1849. In 1840, 17,000 tons from 59 furnaces; 1788, 68,000 from 85; 1796, 125,000 from 121; 1806, 250,000 tons; 1820, 400,000 tons; 1827, 690,000 tons from 284 furnaces, 95 in Staffordshire, 90 in South Wales.

IRON Wire, English—before 1568, all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire and ready-made wool-cards hitherto imported.

IRON Furnaces in blast; these vary in number annually, and were given as follows, by three authorities, a few years ago:

	Clarke.	Mushet.	Johnson.
Scotland	50	54	50
York and Newcastle	32	31	
Derbyshire	12	14	
North Wales	16	13	60
Staffordshire	125	113	
Shropshire	40	29	
Gloucestershire	5	5	5
South Wales	130	122	124
	417	381	239

Estimated Number of Tons manufactured annually, according to

	Clarke.	Mushet.	Johnson.
Scotland	200,000	197,969	208,000
York and Newcastle	86,000	66,216	
Derbyshire	40,000	34,372	
North Wales	48,000	33,800	260,000
Staffordshire	400,000	354,713½	
Shropshire	150,000	80,940	
Gloucestershire	15,000	18,200	15,000
South Wales	575,000	453,880	605,020
Total	1,512,000	1,248,781½	1,088,280

IRON MADE IN WALES, ABOUT ANNUAL AVERAGE, BETWEEN 1832 AND 1842, IN TONS.

Dowlais	53,450	Rails, bars, and nail rods.
Nant-y-Glo	30,263	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Beaufort	17,723	Foundry pigs.
Cyfarthfa	29,800	Rails, bars, and nail rods.
Hirwain	7,983	Ditto, and pigs.
Plymouth	22,863	Rails, bars, and nail rods.
Tredegar	20,280	Bars ditto.
Sirhowy	18,708	Forge pigs.
Ebbw-Vale	14,607	Rails and bars.
Varteg	16,623	Rails, bars, and pigs.
Blaenafon	15,466	Foundry pigs.
Abersychan	15,466	Rails, bars, and pigs.
Pennydarran	14,941	Rails, bars, and pigs.
Aberdare	13,644	Bars and pigs.
Clydach	10,602	Bars and pigs.
Rhymney	9,518	Foundry pigs.
Blaina	9,119	Castings and pigs.
Pentwyn	8,857	Ditto, ditto.
Pontypool	7,112	Bars for tin plates, &c.
Coalbrook Vale	4,014	Castings and pigs.
Cwmavon	3,975	Bars for tin plates.
Masteg	3,626	Foundry pigs.
Neath Abbey	2,269	Castings and pigs.
Pentrych	1,790	Bars for tin plates.
Gadlys	1,549	Foundry pigs.
	364,919	

The greatest quantity of iron ever made in one year, previous to 1836, was in 1828, and out of the whole quantity made that year in Great Britain, 279,512 tons were produced from the iron works of South Wales, increased 75,470 tons in 1836, compared with 1828. Great as has been the increase of the make in South Wales, yet the increase in Scotland has been much more; in the year 1828, Scotland produced 37,000 tons, and in 1836 it increased to 89,000 tons.

IRON, total made in Great Britain, 1848, 2,093,736 tons.

IRON first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.

IRON bullets first used in England, 1550.

IRON Mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartmouth, 1590. New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.

IRON Mask, a state-prisoner in France, so named from an iron mask which he wore for 43 years that he was confined in several places, finally in the Bastile. He was supposed to be a prince, and was always most respectfully treated; a number of individuals were named, but none were ever proved to be the correct party; he died, Nov. 19, 1703.

ISLAMISM invented by Mahomet in a cave at Mecca, where, with the help of a renegade Jew and others, he penned and composed the Koran, which was a pretended revelation from the angel Gabriel, and soon afterwards assumed the prophetical character, A. D. 604.

ISLE of Man, the sovereignty of, surrendered to the crown of Great Britain, by the Duke of Athol, for £70,000, and £3000 reserved to his

descendants from the revenue of the island, 1805; all the duke's interest purchased by the imperial parliament, for £416,000, in 1825.

Isle of France discovered in 1505; Dutch first settled there, 1598; the French colonized it, 1715; taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810.

Isles, Bishopric of the Western, at Iley, in Scotland, or Icolmkill; in 1847, Argyle and the Isles were revived as a post-revolution bishopric.

Islington Church, Middlesex, rebuilt, Aug. 1851.

Ismael, Siege of, taken by the Russians, after an heroic defence, Dec. 22, 1790; Suwarrow, so well known as the "Butcher of Ismael," put 30,000 men, the entire garrison, to the sword; and that not satiating his thirst for vengeance, he gave the place up to pillage to his barbarian soldiers, and ordered 6000 women to be massacred. His royal mistress, Catherine of Russia, ordered Te Deum to be sung for the exploit.

Italian method of book-keeping introduced into England, 1556.

Italy, Kingdom of, begun 476, ended, 964; begun again, 1805, when Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned king, May 26; ended, 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon.

Italy, Southern, Central, and Northern. The Southern comprehends Naples and Sicily, the latter possessed by the Saracens until 1058, from 828; Naples formed from the dukedoms of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily, 1130, Roger, the Norman, being named king. Central Italy comprises the domains of the Church and Tuscany; Bologna was acquired, 1513; Ancona, 1532, Ferrara, 1598, Urbino, 1626; Florence and the duchy of Tuscany, a republic until the time of the Medicis, in the 15th century, the family being extinct, it fell to the Duke of Lorraine, 1737. Northern Italy comprises Piedmont, Milan, Venice, Mantua, Parma and Placentia, and Genoa; Tunis in Piedmont, which is now the kingdom of Piedmont, comprising Genoa and Sardinia, was subject to the house of Savoy, 1097; Milan was founded by the Gauls, 584 A.C.; Venice was founded in the sixth century; Mantua is a small duchy, subject, like most of the other fine states of Italy, to the grievous Austrian yoke; Parma and Placentia were contested by the Lombards, and in 1731 consigned to the Bourbons of Spain; Modena was long the appanage of the Este family, seized by the pope in 1598; Genoa early became subject to the Lombards; in 806, it conquered Corsica, and in the 11th and 12th centuries was distinguished in the crusades. These states include the whole of Italy, and the islands, except Elba and Corsica; *see* Rome, &c.

Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, expelled; but returning, he was tried, condemned, and shot, Oct. 19, 1824.

J

Jack the Painter, alias James Aikin, trial of, for setting fire to the rope-house in Portsmouth dockyard, Dec. 7, 1776.

Jacobins, the name of one of the parties formed during the French revolution, which met as a club in the hall of the Parisian Jacobin Friars; suppressed in Oct. 1794.

Jacobites, the adherents to the Stuart race under James II., 1688, and subsequently. There was a sect in the East, so denominated from one Baradœus, a Syrian, 690.

Jago, St., in Cuba, plundered and demolished by the English, Oct. 2, 1662; island of, bombarded, Sept. 21, 1741.

Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, taken by Bonaparte, 1799.

JAMAICA discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494; occupied by Spain, 1559; ceded to England in 1656; divided into three counties, and justices appointed, Oct. 21, 1758; seat of government removed from Spanish-town to Kingston, Sept. 16, 1756; insurrection of negroes in 1730; suppressed, Feb., 1738; the Maroon revolt in 1795, subdued, March 7, 1796; insurrection in, and martial law declared, Dec. 22, 1831; great fire in, Aug. 26, 1843; cholera visited the island, 1850-1.

JAMAICA, Earthquakes and Hurricanes in—June 7, 1692, a terrible earthquake; violent hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; another, Oct. 22, 1726; again, Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 20, 1744; another, Aug. 10, 1751, doing damage to the extent of £300,000; others, July, 1784, 1790, and April 25, 1793; another, when more than 1000 persons were drowned, and a great number of houses destroyed, Oct. 1815.

JAMES' Fort, on the Gambia, Africa, destroyed by the French, April 23, 1757.

JAMES I. instituted the Court of Session in Scotland, 1425.

JAMES II. landed in Ireland with an army, March 12, 1689; met the parliament there, April 19; besieged Londonderry, April 29; coined brass money there, June 18, 1689; defeated at the Boyne, and embarked for France, July 1, 1690; an attempted descent by him upon England prevented by the destruction of the French fleet, May 19, 1692; a second time prevented, March 2, 1695; died, Sept. 6, 1695.

JAMES, St., order of knighthood, begun, 1030, in Spain; Portugal, 1310; Holland, 1290.

JAMES', St., palace, built 1530; market begun, 1664

JAMES I. of Scotland murdered by his subjects, 1437; James the III. murdered by his nobles, 1488; James IV. killed at Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513.

JAMES Edward, the pretender, proclaimed in France, Sept. 6, 1701.

JANISSARIES, first raised in 1361; abolished June 14, 1829, when 3000 of them were killed.

JANUARY 30, observed as a fast by the high church, so ordered, 1660; the Calves' Head club formed, Jan. 30, 1735, by some noblemen and gentlemen in Suffolk Street, when a riot ensued.

JANSEN, Sir Theodore, one of the South Sea directors, deprived of his estate to the extent of £200,000, but was allowed £50,000, 1721.

JANSENISM, a sect founded by Cornelius Jansen, 1625, a bishop of the church of Rome, of exemplary piety: a controversy arose about his doctrine in 1640, and it was condemned by a bull of Pope Urban VIII.

JANVILLIERS, Battle of, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter, under Blucher, were beaten, Feb. 14, 1814.

JAPAN, Empire of, founded by Jerotimo, 1188; discovered by the Portuguese, 1549; the English visited Japan, 1612; their early history as fabulous as that of the Irish, claiming an origin almost as remote; the Christians in, bitterly persecuted, 1622.

JAPAN, Tea-tree of, found likely to succeed in the south of Europe, 1814.

JAPANESE, Captain Golossnin seized by the, and made a prisoner, July 11, 1811; liberated, Oct. 7, 1813.

JARNAC, Battle of, between Henry III. of France, when Duke of Anjou, who defeated the Huguenots, March 13, 1569.

JARROW Monastery, or Garrow, Durham, founded, 684.

JASMINE, or Jessamine, said to have been brought here from Circassia in the 15th century; the yellow jessamine came over in 1656; but the Catalonian jessamine came here 1629, a native of India.

JAVA, 30,000 Chinese, with their families, massacred by the Dutch, in order to plunder them of their effects, 1740; taken by the English, Aug. 8, 1811; the sultan dethroned

by the English, June, 1813; the island restored to Holland, 1814.

JEDDO, the metropolis of Japan, from whence ambassadors were sent to Pope Paul V., in 1619, to do him honour as the head of the Christian faith, which had been embraced by the king of that country, through the instrumentality of the Jesuit missionaries; but these last, endeavouring to overturn the government, were expelled, 1622, and the king returned in consequence to his former idolatry.

JEFFRIES, the notorious judge, burned in effigy, Nov. 17, 1679; made chief-justice of Chester, April 29, 1680; of the king's bench, Sept. 28, 1683; sent to the west, where he was guilty of the most atrocious acts towards the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth, Aug. 1685; made Lord Chancellor, Sept. 28; had a pardon from James II., Nov. 1, 1688; taken disguised, and sent to the tower, Dec. 12, 1688; died, and buried there, April 18, 1689.

JEFFREY, Robert, abandoned on the island of Sombrero, March 7, 1807, by Captain Lake, R.N., who was dismissed the service for it.

JEFFREY, son of King Richard, killed in a tournament in Paris, Aug. 19, 1186.

JEMAPPES, Battle of, in which the raw levies of France defeated the Austrians, well intrenched and covered by forty redoubts; the combat continued for several days, when Dumourier was victor; the Austrians losing 10,000 men, the French above that number, Nov. 5, 1792.

JENA and Saalfield, Battles of, between the French under Napoleon, and the Prussians; the King of Prussia was routed, losing 200 cannon; the victor then marched upon Berlin, and the Prussian monarchy was at his feet, Oct. 14, 1806.

JENKINS, Henry, died in Yorkshire, 1679, aged 169.

JENKINS, Captain, his ears cut off by the Spaniards, April 9, 1731.

JENNERIAN Institution, founded 1803.

JEROME of Prague condemned to be burned, and executed, 1416.

JERSEY, one of the Channel islands, with Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, once portions of Normandy, and subjected to the crown of England by William the Conqueror, 1066; fortified, 1595; Jersey was attacked by the French, 1779 and 1781, Jan. 6, when they were repulsed, but the English commander, Major Pierson, fell.

JERUSALEM, the capital of Palestine, founded in a very remote age; temple in, built by Solomon, 1004 before Christ; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 547 before Christ; razed by Titus, 70 A. D.; another city built on the site by Adrian, 130; the walls rebuilt by Eudoxia, 437; taken by the Persians, 614; by the Saracens, 636; by the Crusaders, 1099, a new kingdom founded, existing 88 years; taken by Saladin from the Christians, 1187; by the Turks, 1217; by Bonaparte, Feb. 1799.

JERUSALEM taken by Godfrey de Boulogne, 1582.

JESTERS, Court of, abolished in France by Louis XIV.; in England, by Charles II.; in Germany, 1719.

JESUITS expelled from Paraguay, 1733.

JESUITS re-established in Austria, 1822.

JESUITS, Society of, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; expelled from England, Nov. 10, 1604; again, 1673; five executed at Tyburn, June 21, 1679; condemned by the Sorbonne 1554, in France; suppressed in France, and their property confiscated, 1764; banished Spain, 1767; suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773; restored by Pius VII., 1814.

JESUITS' Bark, the *Cortex Peruvianus*, discovered by a Jesuit, 1535; introduced into France as a medicine, 1649; in general use, 1680; quinine prepared from, 1825, in Paris the remedy for intermittent fever.

JESUS CHRIST, Order of knighthood, begun in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.

JESUS College, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571.

JESUS College, Cambridge, founded, 1496.

JESUS CHRIST, supposed to have been born on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome, 752, that day commencing the Christian era: some say the date should be four years earlier than the vulgar era.

JEWELS, first worn in France by Agnes Sorel, 1434.

JEWELS; the Crown Jewels of England pawned in Holland by Charles I., were redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance to the Dutch, 1629; those of France, seized by the National Convention, 1794.

JEWELLERY, manufacture of, encouraged first in England very extensively, 1685; used much by the Roman ladies, Lollia Paulina wearing ornaments valued at £322,916 sterling, A.D. 37.

JEWEL Office, Tower of London, repaired, 1844.

JEWRY, the Old, once inhabited by the Jews of London, who were most cruelly treated here, and banished by Edward I., 1272; they had been so before; the first synagogue in London was defaced by the Londoners, who killed 700 of the poor Israelites, and robbed them of all they had; 16,160 were banished; here too stood the palace of Henry VI.

JEWS' Hospital, Mile-End, instituted, 1811, for the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

JEWS' Hospital, for the Dutch and German Jews, Mile-End, Old Town, established, 1795.

JEWS, Polish, a committee formed, to whom all the Jews in the kingdom were to address themselves in whatever regarded their personal interests, 1825.

JEW, named Mr. Isaac Franks, left £300,000 behind him, and had distributed annually £5000 in charities.

JEWISH Era dates from the creation, 3760 years and three months before ours.

JEWISH Naturalization Bill passed, June 7, 1753; repealed, Dec. 4, 1753; the cities petitioned for the repeal; persecuted in Copenhagen for alleged superstition, June, 1753.

JEWS, a people scattered over all parts of the world. Nowhere independent, if we except some villages in Russia and Arabia, where they live in distinct communities. They amounted to about 3,200,000 souls, 1830, who are distributed in the following manner:—

In Bavaria	53,402
Saxony	1,300
Hanover	6,000
Wurtemberg	9,068
Baden	16,930
Electorate of Hesse	5,170
Grand Duchy of Hesse	14,962
Rest of the Allied German States	18,248
Frankfort-sur-le-Main	5,200
Lubeck	400
Hamburgh	8,000
Austrian States	453,545
Prussia	134,980
Russia	426,908
Poland	232,000
Great Britain	12,000
Low Countries	80,000
France	60,000
Sweden	450
Denmark	6,000
Switzerland	1,970
Italy	36,900
Ionian Islands	7,000
Cracow	7,300
Turkey in Europe	321,000
Asia	138,000
Africa (of which 300,000 in the Empire of Morocco)	504,000
America	5,700
West Indies	50
Rather an over-estimate	3,166,603

There are no longer any Jews in Spain and Portugal; there never have been any in Norway; Sweden did not admit them till lately; in the Austrian States they enjoy some rights; in England they par-

ticipate in the rights of Dissenters; in Russia they are tolerated, under strict surveillance. Lastly, in the States of the German Confederacy, in France, in the Netherlands, in Prussia, the Jews enjoy all the rights of citizens, without, however, being eligible to places of public trust; this last disability does not exist in France, since, according to the fundamental law of the state, all Frenchmen are admissible alike to civil and military employments. In the United States of America, they are elected to offices of trust.

JEWS, the first arrival of the, in England, 1079; to invoke the divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, they were falsely accused of sacrificing a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; several were executed, and all the Jews plundered and banished France, 1180. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, on a charge of circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235, and 20,000 marks extorted; cruelly massacred in London at the instigation of the clergy, on the coronation of Richard I., 1089; 500 besieged by the mob in York, cut each others' throats to avoid the cruelties of the people, 1190; many of both sexes massacred by King John, others imprisoned, or had their teeth knocked or eyes torn out, 1204; on a charge of attempting to crucify a child at Lincoln, 1235, for this eighteen were hung; in London, the population rose upon them for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, in 1262; no Jew allowed to enjoy a freehold, 1269; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 280 were hanged and quartered for clipping and coining, 1277; the same year, the Jews accused of crucifying a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at the tails of horses, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,000, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1286; they were restored by Oliver Cromwell; driven out of France, 1394; 500,000 out of Spain; to the number of 150,000 out of Portugal, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the inquisition was there first established. There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624; four executed for the murder of Mrs. Holikins and servant, Dec. 9, 1771; naturalization act passed, 1753; repealed next year; sixty-six were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776; the Jews of Spain, Portugal, and France declared to be citizens, 1790; great Sanhedrim assembled in Paris by Napoleon, Jan. 20, 1807; Alexander of Russia granted land to converted Jews, on the sea of Azoph, Sept. 1, 1820; bill for Jewish emancipation lost in the English House of Commons, by 228 against 165, May 17, 1830; Mr. Moses Montefiore, the first Jew knighted by the queen, Nov. 9, 1837; the Emperor of Russia issued a ukase, that the title of citizen of the first class should be held by any Jew worthy of it, 1839; horrible persecution of the Jews at Damascus, Feb. 1, 1840; act to relieve Jews from taking oaths to municipal offices, 1845; Baron Rothschild returned to parliament for London city, by a majority of 6019 votes, his opponent Lord John Manners only polling 3104, Aug. 3, 1847; the peers on the bill for the purpose being sent to them, obstructing it, though a second time returned to a

seat in the house; Mr. Salomons elected member for Greenwich, but declared ineligible without taking an oath that he was a Christian, Sept. 21, 1847; Baron Rothschild re-elected for London, 1852.

JEWISH History, according to their own chronology: Abraham's covenant with God, 1921 A. C.; the law promulgated, 1491; death of Saul, 1055; death of Solomon, the kingdom divided between Judah and Israel, 975; reign of Jeroboam over the ten tribes, 967; the Assyrian invasion, under Phul, 770; Samaria taken, the ten tribes carried into captivity, 721; Shishak took Jerusalem, 971; Sennacherib invaded Judea, and lost a large part of his army by pestilence, 710; Hilkiah finds the book of the law in repairing the temple, 623; Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem, and took it, 587; the temple razed, 587; Daniel prophesies at Babylon, 603; Cyrus published an edict for the return of the Jews, 536; the walls of Jerusalem built, 445; Alexander the Great sacrificed to the God of the Jews, 332; Ptolemy Philadelphus employed seventy-two Jews to translate the Scriptures, 284; Antiochus took Jerusalem and slew 40,000 of the inhabitants, 170; Jewish treaty with the Romans, 161; Judas Hyrcanus assumes the crown, with the title of King of the Jews, 107; Jerusalem taken by Pompey, 63; Antipater made viceroy of Judea by Julius Cæsar, 49; the Parthian invasion of Judea, 40; Herod rebuilt the temple, 18; Jesus Christ born, according to some, four years before the present era, according to others, on the day of its commencement, 1; Pontius Pilate procurator of Judea, 26; the crucifixion, 33; Titus took Jerusalem, and burned the Temple; 1,100,000 Jews were destroyed during the siege, or by their own hands, 70; 100,000 Greeks and Romans killed by the Jews about Greece, 115; Adrian rebuilt Jerusalem, with a temple to Jupiter; the Romans kill more than 580,000 Jews, 135, 136; the Jews have not since made head as a nation, but have been scattered abroad and persecuted from that time.

JOACHIM Murat, King of Naples, repulsed in an attack upon Sicily, Sept. 18, 1810.

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, who pretended to a divine mission to expel the English from France; she raised the siege of Orleans, April 29, 1429; she took several towns, and defeated the English near Patay, June 10, 1429; she was made prisoner at the siege of Compeigne, May 25, 1431, and burned as a witch in Rouen five days afterwards, in her 22nd year.

JOAN, Pope, story of such an individual having filled the papal chair for ten years, 851.

JOANNA of Naples strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.

JOHN'S, St., Monastery, near Smithfield, burned by Wat Tyler or his followers, 1381.

JOHN'S, St., College, Cambridge, founded 1508.

JOHN'S, St., College, Oxford, founded 1556.

JOHN'S, St., Newfoundland, taken possession of by Sir H. Gilbert, 1583.

JOHN, king of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but ransomed for £500,000, 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.

JOHN Doe and Richard Roe, fictitious names given in as pledges to prosecute, and well known for centuries among the fictions which disgraced that law which should deal only in facts. Since the reign of Edward III., 1340, these names were put into writs, as pretended prosecutors, because prior to that reign, by the regulations of the Magna Charta, witnesses or pledges were required before trial upon every prosecution; these names are now abolished in practice.

JOHNSON, Rev. Mr., convicted of a libel on the Duke of York, and

severely punished, Nov. 20, 1683; again, Nov. 16, 1686; his sentence reversed, and a pension assigned him, June 11, 1689.

JOINT Stock Bubble, South Sea scheme, 1719; the act for the confiscation of their estates was founded upon the following resolution of the Lords and Commons:—"Feb. 2, 1720, resolved by the House of Peers, that the South Sea Directors declaring 30 per cent. dividend for the half year ending at Christmas, and 50 per cent. per annum for twelve years, was a villanous artifice to defraud and delude his Majesty's good subjects."

From the table it appears that the Directors were compelled to disgorge in fines, no less a sum than £1,659,514 : 16 : 6¼ of their ill-gotten booty. The secret committee of the House of Commons made their report, Feb. 16, 1720; the following portions of South Sea stock were taken by distinguished persons:—For the Earl of Sunderland, first Lord of the Treasury, £50,000; for the Duchess of Kendal, £10,000; for the Countess of P., £10,000; for the two nieces of the Duchess of Kendal, £10,000; for Mr. Craggs, sen., £30,000; for Chas. Stanhope, Esq., £10,000; for the "Sword Blade" Company, £20,000.

Directors.	Value of their Estates.			Allowance for subsistence.	The Fines taken from each Director.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Sir J. Fellowes	243,099	0	6	10,000	233,099	0	6
Mr. Joye	40,105	2	0	5000	35,105	2	0¾
Mr. Astell	27,750	19	8¾	10,000	17,750	19	8
Sir L. Blackwell	83,529	17	11	15,000	68,529	17	11
Sir J. Blunt	183,349	10	8¾	5000	178,349	10	8¾
Sir R. Chaplin	45,875	14	5	10,000	35,875	14	5
Mr. Chester	140,372	15	6	10,000	130,372	15	6
Sir W. Chapman	39,161	6	8½	10,000	29,161	6	8½
Mr. Child	52,437	19	1	10,000	42,437	19	1
Mr. Delaparț	17,151	4	6	10,000	7151	4	6
Mr. Edmonson	5365	0	0	3000	2365	0	0
Mr. Eyles	34,326	16	7	20,000	14,326	16	7
Mr. Gibbon	106,543	5	6	10,000	96,543	5	6
Mr. Gore	38,936	15	5	20,000	18,936	15	5
Sir W. Hammond	22,707	4	2	10,000	12,707	4	2
Mr. Hawes	40,031	0	0½	5000	35,031	0	0½
Mr. Houlditch	39,527	10	4	5000	34,527	10	4
Mr. Horsey	19,962	5	3	10,000	9962	5	3
Sir J. Jacobson	11,481	4	0	11,000	481	4	0
Sir T. Janson	243,244	3	11	50,000	193,244	3	11
Mr. Ingram	16,795	0	0	12,000	4795	0	0
Sir J. Lambert	72,508	1	5	5000	67,508	1	5
Sir H. Masters	11,814	12	3½	5000	6814	12	3½
Mr. Morley	1869	10	3	1800	69	10	3
Mr. Page	34,817	12	3¾	10,000	24,817	12	3¾
Mr. Raymond	64,373	6	3	30,000	34,373	6	3
Mr. Read	117,297	16	0	10,000	107,297	16	0
Mr. Sawbridge	77,254	1	8	5000	72,254	1	8
Mr. Reynolds	18,368	12	2½	14,000	4368	12	2½
Mr. Tillard	19,175	14	4	15,000	4175	14	4
Mr. Turner	881	17	6	800	81	17	6
Mr. Surnam	112,321	10	0	5000	107,321	10	0
Mr. Grigsby	31,687	6	0	2000	29,687	6	0

JOHN o'Groat's House, situated on Duncansby Head, the most northernly point in Great Britain, built 1489, belonging to a family of that name.

JOHN of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster, 1362; appointed regent to Richard II., 1377; supported Wickcliffe against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy, destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of king of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died Feb. 1399. His house, near Lincoln, built 1397.

JONES, John Gale, committed by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege, Feb. 21, 1810.

JOSEPHINE, Empress of France, died May 30, 1814.

JOURNALS, all foreign, prohibited in Austria, 1820.

JOURNALS, Censorship on, in Paris, 1820.

JOURNALS of the House of Peers, the first taken 1550; of the House of Commons, first ordered to be printed, and £5000 allowed for the expenses of the work, 1752; the printing the acts of parliament commenced *temp.* Henry VII., and they have been consecutively published since.

JUAN Fernandez, Island of, discovered 1705; Selkirk a native of Scotland, lived there alone five years, whence the history of Robinson Crusoe, by De Foe.

JUBILEE among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII., 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every fifty years by order of Clement VI.; Urban VI. reduced it to every thirty-third year, and Paul II. to every twenty-fifth year, at which period it is now fixed, an imitation of the Jewish custom; at Stratford, the Shakespeare, 1769.

JUDGES appointed, and the kingdom divided into six circuits, three to each, 1176; punished for bribery, Thomas de Weyland, being banished, 1288; William de Thorp, hanged for bribery, 1351; seized and condemned, and the Lord Chief-Justice executed, for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined £20,000 for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the Bench, and committed by the Commons, 1641; three impeached, Nov. 24, 1680; their salaries augmented, and themselves appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1761; enlarged, 1772; of the puisne judges, in 1779; some sent to the East Indies, 1774; three additional appointed, 1784; a vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813; an additional judge to each court, Oct. 1841; two new vice-chancellors, April 2, 1851.

JUDICIAL Privy Council Committee, for appeals from the various courts, constituted Aug. 14, 1833.

JUGGLERS, performers of deceptions, considered to be magicians; a horse that performed certain tricks declared to be possessed by a devil, and burned at Lisbon, 1601, having been first tried; in 1739, a juggler was put to the torture in Poland till he confessed how he did his tricks, and then hung; equestrian tricks caused great wonder at Rome, 1581; Wildman, a conjurer of bees, and their tamer, 1766; John Muller's iron fly, and an eagle that flew to meet the emperor Maximilian, 1470, at Nuremberg; Vaucanson's flute-playing automaton, 1738, and Phillipstahl's in London, 1809, were considered by the vulgar as touching the supernatural.

JUGGERNAUT, proposal to abolish the tax on the pilgrims to, July, 1812.

JULIAN Period produced by the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15, multiplied together, being 7980 years, beginning 4713 years before our own era.

JULY, the seventh month of the

Julian year, from Julius, the surname of Cæsar, who was born in it: the fifth month of the Roman calendar until the year 713 A.C., when January and February were added. June was originally the fourth month, so named from Juno the goddess.

JULIAN Calendar reformed by Pope Gregory, 1582.

JULIAN, Emperor of Rome, abjured Christianity, 361; died on his expedition into Persia, 363.

JUNGFRAU, ascent of the, for the first time, Sept. 10, 1828.

JUNCTION of the Atlantic and Pacific proposed, by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Feb. 1825.

JUNCTION of the Rhine and the Danube, a canal for, first contemplated through the valley of the Salz, 1834.

JUNCTION and Birmingham Canal, New, commenced 1828.

JUNIUS, Letters of, by a celebrated political writer, who published his papers in the *Public Advertiser*, 1769; exceedingly cutting and severe, they were also thought to exaggerate the offences and errors of certain public characters, which has since been found by collateral evidence, in memoirs and biographies, not to have been the case; the secret of his name the writer declared should perish with him.

JUPITER, the planet so called, known to the Chaldeans 2000 years before Christ.

JURIES were common to the Northern nations: they were known in Wales before they were introduced into England; Reginer, a Dane, ordered twelve to be impannelled, 820; first established in England by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant, in those times, used to feed them, whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence, and for fear of bribery; an alien on his trial may have half the jury foreigners, Edward III., 1353; act passed for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland, 1815; to amend the Irish laws of, 1833; a judge may detain a jury during his pleasure if they do not agree in their verdict; the unanimity of the jury was every thing with the founders of this mode of trial; the evidence must be so clear, that all the twelve honest men can give a verdict of *innocent* or *guilty* upon it without reservation.

JURY at Sudbury, Suffolk, not being able to agree, and pressed by hunger, broke open the door, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791.

JURY, Trial by, in Ceylon, had proved successful, 1825.

JURIES, all lodgers liable to serve on, if they pay a rent of £20 a-year.

JUSTICES, three, convicted of discharging, without punishment, three performers of the Royalty Theatre, brought up under the vagrant act, and fined £100 each, July, 1789.

JUSTINIAN II. put to death by Philippicus, who became emperor of the East, 711.

JUSTIN restored the orthodox bishops, 519.

JUSTICES, Itinerant, appointed, 1176.

JUSTICES of the Peace, first named by William I., 1076; they were called Guardians of the Peace, until 1361.

JUSTICIARS of England, the first appointed 1067, the last 1261.

JUSTICIARY court of Scotland, established 1672.

JUSTINIAN, his Code of Laws published 520, four years after his digest; began his reign 527; died 565.

JUSTS, or Jousts. *See* Tournaments.

JUVENILE Offenders, Prison for, act passed to set one apart for them at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Aug. 10, 1838.

JUVENILE Offenders, prison established for the correction of, Aug. 10, 1838, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

K

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, 1817, greatly assistant in the formation of patterns.

KALITSCH, Battle of, between the French and Russians, Feb. 13, 1813, in which the former were worsted.

KALUNGA Fort, in the East Indies, repulse of the English from, and General Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; attacked again with no better success the same year, but ultimately evacuated by the enemy.

KAMTSCHATKA, discovered by the Russians, and taken possession of by them, 1697; visited by Behring, 1728; by Clarke, Captain Cook's companion, who died there, Aug. 22, 1779.

KATHERINE Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1472.

KATHERINE'S, St., Docks, London, opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

KELLY, Miss, fired at, while acting in Drury-lane, by one George Barnett, Feb. 17, 1816; tried, and found insane, 1816.

KENDAL, Westmoreland, incorporated by James I.

KENILWORTH Castle, Warwickshire, built, 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton; priory built, 1106. At the castle the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 19, 1575, at an enormous expense.

KENILWORTH, dictum of, issued on the surrender of Kenilworth Castle, after a six months' siege, to the royal forces of Henry III.; by this dictum all who took up arms against the king were to pay him the value of their lands for five years.

KENSALL Green, general cemetery, consecrated by the Bishop of London, Jan. 24, 1833.

KENSINGTON Palace, once the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, partly taken out of Hyde Park, but only 26 acres in extent, purchased by William III. Queen Anne enclosed 30 acres, 1705, taken out of Hyde Park, and Queen Caroline 300 acres more, in 1730; George II. died there. This palace buries from public view some very curious paintings and Italian works, bearing date, 1367.

KENT, Kingdom of, under Hengist, begun, 455; ended under Egbert, 823.

KENT, Maid of, executed at Tyburn, April 20, 1534, under the tyrant Henry VIII.

KENT East Indiaman, sailed from the Downs, Feb. 1825, and took fire in the Bay of Biscay, Mar. 31, 1825, during a storm, when 340 men, 66 women, and 45 children were saved by the noble conduct of Captain Cook of the Cambria, that fortunately hove in sight at the time; 85 persons perished.

KENTBURY, Berks, numerous houses at destroyed by fire, April 10, 1742.

KETTERING, Northamptonshire, destroyed by fire, 1767.

KET's rebellion, a tanner of Norfolk; he was taken and hanged, Aug. 1549.

KEW Bridge, built of wood, 1759; begun of stone, 1783; opened, Sept. 23, 1789.

KEW House, or palace, principally noted for its fine gardens, and ornamental buildings, erected in the last century; Queen Charlotte died there, 1818; George IV. began a palace here in wretched taste, pulled down, 1827.

KIDDER, Bishop of Bath, and his wife, killed in bed by the falling of a stack of chimneys, 1703.

KIDD, the pirate, executed, May 23, 1701; his effects given to Greenwich Hospital, 1700.

KIDNEY BEANS, called also French Beans, introduced in the 16th cen-

tury; the kidney-bean tree came from South Carolina, United States, about 1724.

KIEL, treaty of, by which Nor way was shamefully handed over to Sweden by the allied powers of Europe; the country being dishonourably blockaded by England, and attacked by the Swedes without the slightest provocation, Jan. 14, 1814.

KILCULLEN, Battle of, between the revolted Irish and the British, under General Dundas, the latter was defeated, May 23, 1798.

KILDARE, Corragh of, Ireland; the insurrections here began the rebellion of 1798, May 23.

KILDARE, Bishopric of, founded, 519; the first Protestant bishop was appointed, 1550.

KILFENORA, Bishopric of, a suffragan to the see of Cashel, 1152; on the return of Charles II. it was annexed to Tuam, and subsequently to Killaloe.

KILKENNY Castle, built, 1173; the city was incorporated, 1609; parliament were held here once in 1346; the Kilkenny statutes were passed here, by which it was made high treason for the English to intermarry with the Irish, or nurse the infants of such marriage; and the use of an Irish name, dress, guise, or fashion, by any Englishman, incurred seizure of lands and imprisonment till he renounced them, 40 Edward III., 1364.

KILLALA, landing of the French at, under General Humbert, Aug. 22, 1798; they defeated the royal forces under General Lake, but soon afterwards surrendered to General Cornwallis.

KILLALA, See of, said to have been founded in 434; the see of Achonry was annexed to it in the 17th century.

KILLALOE, See of, said to be founded in the 6th century; the king of Thomond and Desmond died here in pilgrimage, 1142; the see of Roscrea was connected with it in the 12th century; the see of Kilfanora has been held in connection with it.

KILLIECRANKIE, Battle of, in Scotland, between William III. and the adherents of James II., Graham of Claverhouse, the commander for King James, a ruthless barbarian, fell at the moment when victory declared in his favour, at Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689.

KILMADUAGH, Bishopric of, held *in commendam* of Clonfert from 1602; St. Coleman, its first bishop, lived in the 7th century.

KILMAINHAM Hospital, for disabled Irish soldiers, founded in the town of that name, 1675.

KILMALLOCK Abbey, founded, 645; charter granted by Edward VI.; by Elizabeth, 1584; invested by the Irish forces, 1598.

KILWARDEN, Lord, murdered by the rebels in Dublin, July 23, 1803.

KILMARNOCK and Balmerino, Lords, beheaded, Aug. 18, 1746

KING of England, title first used, 829; of Ireland added, 1542; of Great Britain, 1603.

KING of France, once assumed by the kings of England, was given up, Jan. 1801. This title was first assumed, Feb. 21, 1340, by Edward III., who claimed it in right of his mother; "King of the French," was first taken by Louis XVI., Oct. 1789; Louis Philippe, the late sovereign, was invested with this title, Aug. 9, 1830.

KING of the Romans, the title of the eldest sons of the emperors of Germany; the first was Henry VI., 1055.

KING of Rome, the title of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1811, given at his birth.

KING, Mr. Edward, a student of Cambridge, upon whom Milton wrote his "Lycidas," he was drowned, 1637.

KING'S College, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.

KINGS' Evil, first touched for, by Edward the Confessor, 1058; this degrading and superstitious practice discontinued by George I. Charles

II. touched 92,107, who were all cured, according to the King's physician.

King's Speech, the first delivered by Henry I., 1107.

King's College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI., 1441.

King's Bench, court of, so called because the King once sat there. The chief justices, from the restoration, 1660 to 1853, have been as follows:—

Sir Robert Foster	1660
Sir Robert Hyde	1663
Sir John Kelyng	1665
Sir Mathew Hale	1671
Sir Richard Raynsford	1676
Sir William Scroggs	1678
Sir Francis Pemberton	1681
Sir Edmund Saunders	1683
Sir George Jeffries, the infamous Lord Jeffries	1683
Sir Edward Herbert	1685
Sir Robert Wright	1687
Sir John Holt	1689
Sir Thomas Parker	1709
Sir John Pratt	1718
Sir Robert Raymond	1725
Sir Phillip Yorke	1733
Sir William Lee	1737
Sir Dudley Ryder	1754
Lord Mansfield	1756
Lord Kenyon	1788
Lord Ellenborough	1802
Lord Tenterden	1818
Lord Denman	1832
Lord Campbell	1850

When there is a Queen regnant the name has been changed, not very defensibly to Queen's Bench. There is also a King's or Queen's Bench in Ireland. There since or from the Union have been chief justices:—

Arthur Wolfe	1798
William Downs	1803
Charles Kindal Bushe	1822
Edward Pennefather	1841
Francis Blackburne	1846

King's Bench prison, the chief prison for the confinement of debtors and persons in contempt of court; it contains about 240 rooms: built, 1751; burned down by the rioters, June 3, 1780, and immediately rebuilt.

King's College, Halifax, chartered, 1802.

King's College, London, opened, Oct. 8, 1831.

King's Counsel, the first under the degree of King's sergeant, so made, was Sir Francis Bacon, 1604.

King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, killed, Nov. 6, 1632.

Kings, four of them entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir H. Picard, at one table, 1364. Edward III. of England, John of France, Peter of Cyprus, and David of Scotland.

King's County, Ireland, reported to be so named after Philip of Spain, who married Mary Queen of England.

Kingston, Duchess of, convicted and degraded for bigamy, April 22, 1776; allowed the title of Countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779; she had first married Captain Hervey, and next the Duke of Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, damaged by a fire to the extent of £500,000, Feb. 3, 1782.

Kingston-upon-Thames Bridge, the first stone laid by Lord Liverpool, Nov. 7, 1825; a national council held at Kingston, 838; some of the Saxon monarchs crowned at.

Kingston, New, a rising town lately begun near the former; many of the buildings being finished, 1839.

Kingstown, Dublin, a fine harbour begun at, 1817; a harbour at Howth, on the opposite side, was also begun in Sept. 1807; railway from, to Dublin, opened, Dec. 17, 1834.

Kinsale Fort, Ireland, erected *temp.* Charles II.

Kirby and Wade, two captains in the navy, shot at Plymouth for cowardice, 1703, having been sentenced in Jamaica previously.

Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire, built, 1122.

Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.

Kirkstead Abbey, built 1139.

KEITH, the celebrated field-marshal of Frederick the Great of Prussia, killed, Oct. 14, 1758.

KILDARE, six of that family executed in Ireland, 1537.

KINEBIKE became king of the West Saxons, 534.

KING and Queen of Denmark entertained in England, 1523.

KING of Portugal came to England, and was presented with 100,000 gold crowns by Queen Elizabeth, 1581.

KING of Spain seized the crown of Portugal, 1580.

KING of Scotland (Darnley), murdered by Bothwell and Murray, Feb. 9, 1566.

KING of Scotland (James VI.), took the part of his mother against Queen Elizabeth, 1577; taken prisoner by some of the Scotch nobility, 1582; escaped, 1583; entered into a treaty of reciprocal support with England, 1586; married a daughter of the King of Denmark, 1590; was attempted to be seized by Bothwell, but he escaped, 1592; drove the Catholic lords out of his kingdom, 1594; insisted on being declared the successor of Queen Elizabeth, 1598; sent Elizabeth word of the intended invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards, 1599; excluded from the throne of England by the pope, and marked for assassination by the Gowries, 1600; became possessor of the throne of England as James I., by the death of Elizabeth, 1603.

KISSING the Pope's toe first practiced, 709.

KITCAT Club, a society of about 30 in number, men of rank and others, who met in 1703, at the house of one Kat, a pastrycook, to promote the success of the house of Hanover; Steele, Garth, and Addison were members.

KITCHEN Vegetables: — Cauliflower, brought from Egypt 1588; turnip cabbage, 16th century; turnips, well known in 1597; small turnips grown at Hackney, celebrated in 1597; the edible roots, carrots, turnips, and the like, were imported from Flanders down to the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.; the potatoe brought by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists, 1584; in 1619, the potatoe was sold at one shilling per pound.

KITTS, St., Island of, greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; by a storm and fire, Sept. 5, 1776.

KNEELING ordered to be performed at the name of Jesus, by the Popes, about 1275; also when the Host passes through the streets; and some places also at the vesper bell.

KNIGHT, a mounted soldier in the time of the Romans. After the battle of Cannæ, three bushels of gold rings were said to have been gathered from the fingers of those Roman knights who had fallen; they were known in Rome 500 years A.C. The honour was conferred in England by the priest during the heptarchy; Athelstan was the first knight made with the sword of state, by Alfred, 900; by 38 Henry III., 1254, all persons who had forty pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted or pay a fine. Knighthood by the king was forbidden by the parliament, 1640; all orders of, abolished in France, July 30, 1791; knights and citizens were obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413; knights-baronet an hereditary knighthood; chivalry instituted for money by James I., and, in the source of chivalry, the least honourable of all knighthood from its being bought; poor knights of Windsor, and others, form a numerous body. There were also female knights, witness the title conferred on the brave women who prevented the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors, 1149; the knights of Glyn and Kerry, in Ireland, the heads of the two Fitzgerald families; of the Round Table of King Arthur, 528; the same revived by Edward III., 1344; knights of the shire, the individuals who were entitled to sit in Parliament for a county, chosen by

the lesser barons, 1307; knights-templars instituted 1118, being military and religious, who were incited to carry on the crusades; they settled in the Temple in England, as one of their establishments, 1154; they acquired great wealth in the lapse of time, and their property became the object of desire to the sovereigns under whom they lived. In France the monarchs, to attain this end, accused them of great crimes, burned many, and seized their property in 1307; those in England became victims to a similar rapacity in the same year, 1307; Philip the Fair of France abolished the order at the council of Vienna, 1312; thousands were butchered, and their property given to the Knights of Malta.

KNIGHT-Banneret, was the title first given by Conan, who commanded the Roman legions in England, 383; the orders of knighthood are various in the several nations, and in the aggregate numerous; the following are the more noted:—

Alcantara, instituted ..... A. D.	1160
Alexander Nevskoi, Russia...	1700
Amaranta, Sweden	1645
Angelic Knights, Greece	456
Annunciada, Mantua	1618
Annunciation, Savoy	1355
Argonauts, Naples	1382
Avis, Portugal	1147
Band, Spain	1232
Bannerets, England, 1360.....	1485
Bath, England, 1399.....	1725
Bear, Switzerland	1213
Black Eagle, Prussia	1701
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608
Brotherly Love, instituted ...	1708
Burgundian Cross.....	1535
Calatrava, Castile	1156
Carpet, England	1553
Catharine, Russia	1698
Chase	1719
Christ, Livonia	1203
Christ, Portugal	1319
Christian Charity, France ...	1590
Cincinnatus, America	1780
Conception of the Virgin ...	1619
Concord, Prussia	1660
Crescent, Naples	1448
Crown Royal, France	802
Daneburgh, Denmark	1671
Death's Head, Female Order, by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Mersburgh ...	1709
Dove of Castile	1379
Dragon, Hungary	1439
Ear of Corn, Brittany	1050
Elephant, Denmark, by Christian I.	1478
Ermine, France.....	1450
Garter, England	1350
Generosity, Brandenburgh ...	1685
Golden Fleece	1429
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel ...	1785
Golden Shield and Thistle ...	1370
Golden Spur, by Pius IV. ...	1559
Guelphic, Hanover	1816
Holy Ghost, France, 1468; rev.	1559
Holy Ghost, Rome	1198
Holy Trinity	1211
Hospitallers	1092
Januarius, Naples	1738
Jerusalem	1048
Jesus, France	1206
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1415; reformed by Paul V.	1610
Knot, Naples	1351
La Calza, Venice	1400
Legion of Honour, France ...	1802
Lily of Arragon	1403
Lily of Navarre.....	1048
Loretto, Lady of	1587
Malta	1531
Martyrs, Palestine.....	1319
Maria-Theresa, Order of Ladies, Spain	1792
Mauritians, Savoy.....	1430
Merit, Cassel.....	1785
Merit, Prussia	1740
Noble Passion, Germany.....	1704
Oak of Navarre, Spain...	722
Passion of Jesus Christ, France	1382
Pius, founded by Pius IV. ...	1559
Porcupine, France.....	1393
Red Eagle, Prussia	1792
Redemption, instituted.....	1212
Rosary, Spain	1172
Round Table, England	528
St. Andrew, Russia	1698
St. Andrew, Scotland, 809; renewed 1452.....	1605
St. Anthony, Ethiopia.....	357
St. Anthony, Hainault.....	1382

St. Blaize, Acre 1250
St. Catharine, Palestine 1163
St. Catharine, Russia 1698
St. Denis, France 1267
St. George, Austria 1470
St. George, Carinthia 1279
St. George, Bavaria 1729
St. George, England..... 1349
St. George (tutelary), Genoa.. 1460
St. George, Rome 1496
St. George, Russia 1782
St. George, Spain 1318
St. George, Venice 1200
St. Hubert, Germany 1447
St. James, Holland 1290
St. James, Portugal 1310
St. James, Spain 1030
St. Jerome, Germany 1154
St. John of Acre 1370
St. John of Jerusalem 1048
St. John of Malta 1522
St. John of Rhodes 1300
St. Julien of Alcantara 1176
St. Lazarus and St. Maurice, Savoy 1572
St. Louis, France 1693
St. Mark, Venice, 830; renwd. 1562
St. Mary the Glorious 1233
St. Mary de Merced, Spain... 1218
St. Michael, France 1469
St. Michael, Germany 1618
St. Patrick, Ireland 1783
St. Paul, Rome 1540
St. Peter, Rome..... 1520
St. Rupert, Germany 1701
St. Sepulchre, Palestine 1092
St. Stephen, Tuscany 1561
St. Thomas of Acre..... 1370
Saviour, Greece.....June 1, 1833
Seraphims, Sweden 1334
Ship and Crescent, France ... 1269
Sincerity, Saxony 1690
Slaves of Virtue, Germany .. 1662
Swan, Cleves 960
Sword, Cyprus 1195
Sword, Sweden, 1523; revived 1772
Templars 1118
Tente Morte, Wurtemberg ... 1652
Teutonic, 1190; ren. in Prussia 1522
Thistle of Bourbon 1370
Thistle of Scotland, 812; rev. 1540
Trinitarians, Spain 1594
Truxillo, Spain 1227
United Ladies for the honour of the Cross, Germany 1668
Virgin Mary 1233
Virgin of Mt. Carmel, France 1607
Warfare of Christ, Poland ... 1705
Warfare of Christ, Russia ... 1325
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal 1165
Wladimir, Russia 1682

KNIGHT, Mr., cashier of the South Sea Company, absconded with £100,000, 1720, and compounded with government for £10,000, and returned to England, 1743.

KNITTING Stockings, invented in Spain, 1550.

KNIVES first made in England, 1563.

KNIVES, Clasped, such as are used by sailors; eighteen found in the stomach of William Cummins, a seaman, who died in Guy's Hospital, 1809.

KNOWLES, Admiral, took Cuba, May 1748.

KNOX, JOHN, the Scotch reformer, born in Scotland in 1505; came to England from Geneva, 1559.

KONIAH, Battle of, fought between the army of the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, in which the Turkish army was beaten, and the Grand Vizier made prisoner, Dec. 21, 1833.

KONIGSTEIN Tun, made for the King of Poland, 1725, holding 233,667 gallons of wine.

KONIGSBERG, Prussia, nearly destroyed by the electric fluid, 1764; and by fire, 1769; a second time by fire, June 14, 1811.

KORAN, or the Alcoran of Mahomet, written about 610; the prophet aimed in it to unite Jews, Christians, and heathens, in the worship of one God, under particular laws and ceremonials, which demanded obedience to himself. It was beautifully written in the purest Arabic. The contents of the volume were said to be a revelation from heaven made to him, Mahomet, during a space of twenty-three years. The style is fluent, concise, and elegant, and often rises to the magnificent and sublime where the attributes of God are described. The divine mission of Moses and of Jesus is

fully admitted. The doctrine inculcated by this successful impostor is, that there is but one God and that Mahomet is his prophet. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; and has appeared in most European languages. It contains 3000 verses.

Kotzebue, the dramatist, assassinated at Wurtzburg by a young student named Sands, April 2, 1819.

Kouli Khan, a usurper of the Persian throne, assassinated, June 8, 1747, by his nephew; he usurped the Persian throne, 1732; invaded India, 1739; defeated the Turks before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733; May 29, 1735, defeated the Turks again, and killed 60,000, their general, and six bashaws; defeated the Great Mogul, and took Delhi, Oct. 1, 1739; invaded Turkey, and advanced to Erzeroum, Sept. 29, 1741; defeated, and lost 30,000 men, Jan. 1742; again defeated by the Turks, and lost 19,000 men, Sept. 1744; defeated the Turks totally, and took Ezeroum, May 31, 1745; defeated the Turks again, their army consisting of 150,000 men, of whom 30,000 fell, Sept. 28, 1745.

Kowno, Battle of, between the French and Russians, during the dreadful retreat from Moscow, in which the French suffered considerable loss, as well as their opponents, losing 6000 prisoners and twenty cannon.

Krasnoi, Battle of, between the French and Russians, in the retreat from Moscow, in which Davoust was defeated with considerable loss, Nov. 16, 1812.

Kunnersdorf, Battle of, fought between the King of Prussia and the Russians, in which the great Frederick was defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men, Aug. 12, 1759.

Kyrie Eleison, introduced in the Roman Catholic liturgy, 590.

L

Labour, price of, A.D. 1352, 25 Edward III., wages paid to haymakers were but one penny a day; a mower of meadows 5d. per day, or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2d., in the second, 3d. per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; for thrashing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½d. a quarter; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats, 1½d.; a master carpenter, 3d. per day; other carpenters, 2d. per day; a master mason, 4d. per day; other masons, 3d. per day; and their servants, 1½d. per day; tilers, 3d. and their knaves, 1½d.; thatchers, 3d. a day, their knaves, 1½d.; plasterers and other workers of mud walls, and their knaves, in the like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices.—By the 34th of Edward III., 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons, 4d. a-day, and the others 3d. or 2d., as they were worth.—13th Richard II. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry, 13s. 4d. a-year, and his clothing once a-year at most; the master hind, 10s.; the carter, 10s.; shepherd, 10s.; oxherd, 6s. 8d.; cow-herd, 6s. 8d.; swine-herd, 6s.; a woman labourer, 6s.; a day ditto, 6s.; a driver of the plough, 7s. From this time up to the time of 23 Henry VI., the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation.—1445. 23 Henry VI., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s., with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman servant, 10s.,

clothing 4s.; infant under fourteen years 6s., clothing 3s.; freemason or master carpenter, 4d. per day, without meat and drink, 5½d.; master tiler or slater, mason or mean carpenter, and other artificers concerned in building, 3d. per day, without meat and drink, 4½d.; every other labourer, 2d. per day, without meat and drink, 3½d. per day; after Michaelmas to abate in proportion. In the time of harvest, a mower, 4d. a-day, without meat and drink, 6d.; reaper or carter 3d. a-day, without meat and drink, 5d.; woman labourer and other labourers 2d. a-day, without meat and drink, 4½d. per day.—By the 11th Henry VII., 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter to abate 1d. A master having under him six men, was allowed 1d. a-day extra. By the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship carpenter taking the charge of the work, having men under him, 5d. a day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship carpenter, called an hewer, 4d.; an able clincher, 3d.; holder, 2d.; master calker, 4d.; mean calker, 3d.; day labourer by the tide, 4d.

Labour of Husbandmen at different periods from 1568 to the year 1840, in England:—

1568	0 4	per diem.
1620	0 4½	
1632	0 6	
1647	0 10	
1662	0 6	
1688	0 8	
1698	0 8	
1716	0 9	
1740	0 10	
1760	1 0	
1788	1 4	
1805	1 9	
1810	1 11	
1815	2 2½	
1820	1 11	
1825	1 8	
1830	1 9	
1835	1 8	
1840	1 9½	

Labour cost of, per acre, in periods of five years, from 1790 to 1840:—

		s.	d.	
1790	five years average	7	2	per acre
1795	Ditto	8	2	
1800	Ditto	11	0	
1805	Ditto	15	6	
1810	Ditto	19	6	
1815	Ditto	22	4	
1820	Ditto	23	9	
1825	Ditto	21	0	
1830	Ditto	24	0	
1835	Ditto	23	2	
1840	Ditto	26	7	

Weekly husbandry wages from 1804 to 1843, averaged 10s. 0¾d. in Norfolk, the lowest being 8s., in 1804; the highest 15s., in 1812.

Labourer.—Annual expense of the family of an agricultural labourer, of 5,4·5 persons; calculated chiefly from a table of the expenses of 66 families of labourers, in different parts of England:—

	1792.		1813.		1823.	
	£	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Bread, butcher's meat, beer, and other provisions of home growth	16	0	32	0	17	0
Tea, sugar, and foreign articles	2	0	3	0	3	0
Rent	1	13	2	0	2	0
Fuel and candles	2	10	3	10	3	0
Clothes and washing	4	7	6	10	6	0
Contingencies	0	10	1	0	1	0
	27	0	48	0	32	0

In Essex, in 1853, the following were given as the earnings of a labourer's family:—

	s.	d.
Father, with small beer	8	0
One son	1	6
A second son	1	0
	10	6

In harvest:	£	s.	d.
One month	4	4	0
in all about £30 per annum, or			
Rent	4	0	0
Fifty-two bushels of flour 8s.	18	4	0
Yeast and fagots	1	19	0
Shoes	3	0	0
Clothes for man and two boys	1	17	0
	29	0	0

leaving £2 for other necessaries.

Lacalza, Order of Knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.

Laburnum, brought into England from Hungary, 1576.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold, mentioned, 1320; one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for £4; such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for £40, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacock Nunnery, Wilts, built 1133.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c., by Mr. Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.

Ladrone Isles discovered, eleven in number, by Magellan, 1520.

Ladies, first introduced at court by the Queen of Louis VII., about 1500, being much later than in England.

Ladybirds, extraordinary flight of, near Southampton, two miles long, observed, Aug. 1826.

Lady-day, the 25th of March, said to have been instituted in 350, but much more probably not until about 700; before the alteration of the style, the new year in England began on that day; in Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered to be the new year's day there, instead of March 25, Nov. 27, 1599.

La Hogue, Battle of, between the English and Dutch, under Admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French, under Admiral Tourville, when the French lost twenty-one sail of ships, May 19, 1692.

Lakenheath, Norfolk, great injury sustained at, by a sand-flood, 1667.

Lakes, American, sounded, 1826, Erie, 35 fathoms deep to 25; Lake St. Claire, 4; lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, in some places 900 feet deep, the latter being 300 feet beneath the ocean level.

Lakes of America, the Americans defeated by the English on those of the United States, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776, and July 5, 1777; the English defeated by the Americans, Sept. 11, 1813.

Lally, Count, beheaded, 1766.

Lamarque, General, a brave French officer, distinguished under Napoleon, born, 1772; died, May 31, 1832; several thousand persons killed in Paris, in the riots that took place at his funeral.

Lamb, Dr., murdered in London, 1628.

Lambert, the impostor, appeared, 1487.

Lambert, General, discarded by Cromwell, received a pension of £2000 per annum, 1658; usurped authority on the parliament, Oct. 13, 1659; tried and imprisoned for life, June 6, 1662.

Lambert executed by Henry VIII., for denying the corporal presence, 1538; being burned slowly, in Smithfield, for the doctrine which Henry soon afterwards supported himself.

Lambert, Daniel, died, June 21, 1829, weighing 52 stone 11 lbs.

Lambeth made into a borough, 1832.

Lambeth Palace built, 1188; chapel founded by Hubert, archbi-

shop, 1196; tower of the church erected, 1375; furniture and books burned here by the followers of Wat Tyler, June 1381; the Lollards' tower here the place of imprisonment and torture of the followers of Wickliffe, many of whom were burned at the instigation of the clergy; Lord Cobham was burned alive, suspended on a gibbet by a chain round his body, 1417; this episcopal palace recently adorned and beautified, at an expense of £52,000.

Lameratto, Isle of, depopulated by a volcano, July 29, 1731.

Lamps used in London streets, 1681; gas lamps introduced, 1814; Davy's wire gauze lamp for coal mines, 1817, rendered perfect.

Lanark Castle, in Scotland, founded, 1314.

Lancashire, since 1745, increased above a million in population; the whole revenue of the customs in that year, not a third of what it was in the port of Liverpool in that county, in 1852.

Lancashire, disturbances in, and destruction of power-looms, May, 1826.

Lancaster Castle built, 124; county of, made palatine by Edward III., in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, 1356; court of the duchy instituted, 1356; taken by the Pretender, Nov. 24, 1745.

Lancasterian Family, the first king of the, Henry IV., 1399.

Lancasterian Schools first established by Joseph Lancaster, and at first much opposed, because he was a dissenter, and education would make the people too wise. Dr. Bell, from India, nearly about the same time, introduced the principle, and was supported by some of the orthodox, 1808, whence resulted the ultimate establishment of the system, at which Lancaster had laboured from 1798; but the schools were not so general as to overcome all opposition until 1817. The plan was introduced into Russia, 1819.

Landaff, Cathedral of, erected 1120, with pointed arches; in ruins, 270 feet long, 70 broad.

Landaff, Bishopric of, founded, 180.

Landau taken by the French, Nov. 19, 1703; retaken by the imperialists, Nov. 1704.

Landen, Battle of, gained by the French over the English and Dutch under William III., July 19, 1693, owing to Dutch cowardice; arsenal of, blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.

Land Tax, the first in England established, 990; in 1018 this tax returned £82,000; every hide of land paid 3s. in 1109, which was equal to 6s. 6d. in modern money, besides the difference in the price of commodities. This tax nearly always existed. The tax was established in its present form, 1689-90, under William III., since which it yielded £227,000,000, up to 1800; it was modified, or placed as it now stands, 1760; the equalization of the duties under this tax has long been a subject of interest. The cause of the disproportion of its operation proceeds from its having been a kind of voluntary contribution, levied for the service of the state, in the reign of King William. The sum agreed to be raised by it (viz. £2,000,000) was divided into 513 parts, being the number of the members for England and Wales; and it was left to the option of the several counties to pay as many of those parts as they thought proper, or could afford. The consequence was, that some of them, celebrated for their loyalty, took upon them the payment of immense sums, while others, although equally capable of bearing the burden, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts, Essex and York twenty-four each, and Norfolk and Kent twenty-two each, whereas Westmoreland and Cumberland would subscribe only one each, Rutland two, and Durham three. In this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year down to the present time.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS RETURNED BY EACH, AND THE PARTS PAID, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Acres.	Mem.	Parts	Produce.
Yorkshire	3,770,000	41	24	£92,631 4 8
Devonshire	1,920,000	26	25	81,052 6 0
Lincoln	1,440,000	12	19	73,333 0 8
Northumberland	1,870,000	10	4	15,438 10 8
Hants	1,312,000	16	8	30,877 1 4
Kent	1,248,000	19	22	84,911 18 8
Essex	1,240,000	8	24	92,631 4 0
Lancashire	1,150,000	24	14	54,034 17 8
Norfolk	1,148,000	12	22	84,911 18 4
Sussex	1,140,000	19	16	61,754 2 8
Cumberland	1,040,090	9	1	3,859 12 8
Suffolk	995,000	13	20	77,192 13 4
Cornwall	960,000	27	8	30,877 1 4
Salop	890,000	13	7	17,010 8 8
Wilts	876,000	18	13	50,175 4 8
Gloucester	800,000	11	12	46,315 12 8
Dorset	772,000	13	9	34,736 14 0
Cheshire	720,000	10	7	27,017 8 8
Derby	680,000	4	6	23,157 16 0
Warwick	670,000	10	10	38,586 6 8
Herefordshire	660,000	7	5	19,296 3 4
Nottinghamshire	632,000	10	7	27,017 8 8
Durham	610,000	10	3	11,578 18 0
Surrey	592,000	11	18	69,473 8 0
Cambridge	570,000	7	6	23,157 16 0
Leicester	560,000	6	9	34,736 14 0
Northampton	550,000	9	12	46,315 12 0
Worcester	540,000	12	9	34,736 14 0
Oxford	534,000	9	10	38,596 6 8
Berks	527,000	8	10	38,596 6 8
Westmoreland	510,000	3	1	3,859 12 8
Herts	451,000	7	11	42,455 19 4
Bucks	441,000	11	12	46,315 12 0
Bedford	247,000	4	7	27,017 8 8
Middlesex	241,000	14	80	398,770 13 4
Huntingdon	240,000	4	4	15,438 10 8
Stafford	180,000	17	7	27,017 8 8
Somerset	175,000	15	19	73,333 0 8
Monmouth	160,000	4	3	11,578 18 0
Rutland	110,000	2	2	7,719 4 4
South Wales	3,210,000	29	11	42,455 19 0
North Wales	2,160,000			
Total		500	513	2,000,000 0 0

Before the union with Scotland, England sent 513 representatives to parliament, and by the act of union 45 Scotch were added to them, which, if they had gone by the land-tax, ought not to have been so many; but it seemed the intention of the then legislature, that but 45 Scotch should sit in the house, for at that time few or no Scotchmen had estates in England, nor had any of them, till some years afterwards, qualifications to be chosen for any English borough. The whole kingdom of Scotland pays but £45,954 : 1 : 2 towards the land-tax. The total amount of the tax, in 1832, was reduced to £1,184,340. The power to redeem it was one of Mr. Pitt's arbitrary measures, and whether future generations will be bound by it, crippling, as it does, the means of the country, is very doubtful. It does not extend to Ireland. When the excise was made more onerous and stringent, under Walpole, the country gentlemen more openly declared, that one of the objects was to lighten their payments on land, by throwing them on the rest of the community. The unequal pressure of the tax in the vicinity of the metropolis may be seen as follows:—The land-tax being nominally 4s. in the pound, London, Westminster, and Middlesex, do not pay 3s. Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hampshire, and the inland counties, pay 20d. to 22d. The great counties of York, Devon, and Somerset, pay 1s. 6d. Cornwall pays less. Wales, Lancashire, and the northern counties, pay under 1s. Scotland pays about the forty-first part of the land-tax, though the value of their lands is about one-sixth part that of England. Several parishes in London and Westminster pay full 4s. in the pound, while others scarce pay a third part. Marylebone parish, consisting of 2500 acres, of which one-third is occupied by buildings, pays the enormous sum of *one penny farthing*, said afterwards to pay *a farthing* only; when they make it a halfpenny there is an overplus. Sergeants-Inn, Chancery-lane, containing about 15 apartments, formerly for the judges and sergeants, worth about £50 per annum, one with another, the whole about £900 per annum, a tax of 4s. in the pound would be £180, pays no more than £31, which is about 9d. The three Temples pay about 10d. The county of Middlesex, the real property of which is stated at £5,595,537. per annum, pays £236,246, or about 10d. in the pound; while in Lancaster it is £3,087,774, and the land-tax only £19,509, or about 1½d. in the pound; the great county of York pays about 4½d., while Bedford is near 1s. 8d. in the pound; the little county of Rutland pays about 10d., Buckingham 1s. 5½d., while Cumberland is let off for 1½d.; Stafford pays 5½d., and Hampshire, about the same value, is mulcted in 11d., or just double; the large county of Northumberland is let off for 2½d., and Sussex is charged 1s. 3½d., Hertford, 1s. 6d., Westmoreland, 2½d.; similar discrepancies run through them all, and the average rate per pound in the English counties is 9d., and in the Welsh counties 5d.; but glaringly disproportionate as are these rates in the counties, those levied upon towns and parishes are still more unequal and unjust; for example, St. Paul, Covent Garden, paying 2s. 4d. in the pound, and Marylebone only *a farthing*; Westminster, in the aggregate, at about 10d.; the city of London near 1s. 6d.; the town of Liverpool does not pay *one-tenth of a penny*; Manchester contributes not exceeding 2d.; the city of Norwich the enormous rate of 2s. 1d.; Brighton not more than 1¾d.; Exeter city, 1s. 3¾d.; Leicester, 2¾d.; Cambridge, 1s. 9d.; Lancaster, ½d.; Oxford, 2s. 3d.; Berwick, ½d.; Gloucester, 1s 7d.; Dover, 7d.; Bury, 3s. 0½d.; Harwich, 7d.; Winchester, 1s. 5d.; Southampton, 3½d.; Kidderminster, 1s. 9½d.; Tewkesbury, 4d.; Winchelsea, 3s. 1d.; Bath,

1½d.; Leeds, 5½d.; Southwark, 11d. All the towns varying, and not one of them assessed with reference to their actual wealth or importance.

Land generally let in England for 1s. per acre, in 1544; the rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was £6,000,000 in 1600; twelve years' purchase was the value; about 1690, the rental amounted to £14,000,000, and 18 years' purchase; it rose to 35 years' purchase in 1778, but fell to 24 in 1779; in 1798, land, and the rent of houses, were together computed at £60,000,000; in 1814 and 1815, lands, houses, mines, &c., were assessed at £53,495,375 in England, and £6,642,955 in Scotland; in 1842, at £85,802,734, England, and £9,481,763, Scotland; in 1845, £88,724,252 in England, and £9,734,546, Scotland; in 1848, at £94,538,472, England, and £10,714,423, in Scotland. Total, £115,252,895, for England and Scotland.

Land increased in value, between 1815 and 1848, 5 per cent., or £8,500,000; the houses, manufacturing buildings, and warehouses, 30 per cent., or £26,000,000.

Land sunk in Finland, to the extent of 4000 ells square, but the inhabitants escaped, Feb. 1793; a tract of 120 acres, and 60 feet in depth, slid with a tremendous noise into the river Nid, near Drontheim, Norway, March 7, 1816.

Land Carriage of Fish to London supported by an act of parliament, 1764.

Lander, Richard, of Truro, one of the African brother-travellers, died of the wounds he received from the Africans at Fernando Po, Feb. 6, 1834; born, 1804. John, his brother, died in London, Nov. 16, 1839; born, 1806. To them was due the discovery of the course of the mysterious Niger.

Landing of the Saxons in England, 449.

Land, prices of; in 1792 a farm let for £170 per annum, let in 1803 for £240; in 1813 for £320; a house at £50 in 1793, let in 1806 for £65, and about the end of the war at £70; following which, provisions, clothing, labour, professional charges, were £30 per cent. higher in 1806, than in 1792, and from 1806 to 1813 rose so rapidly, that in 1814 they were 67 per cent. above what they were in 1792.

Lands waste in Great Britain by examination, in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000 acres, which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9s. per acre, the rent would amount to £10,057,950, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be £1, 7s. per acre on three rents, it would be worth £30,173,850 per annum to the community; before 1801, 2,837,476 acres were enclosed, and since that time a vast deal more, which shows its fruit in the increased corn production of the country.

Landshut surrendered to the Austrians, June 23, 1760.

Land-Tax of all the Parishes within twelve miles of the metropolis:—

MIDDLESEX.

Acton	2	3
Barnet-Friern	3	6
Bethnal-Green	1	4
Brentford	2	4½
Bromley (by Bow)	1	9
Chelsea	1	6
Chiswick	1	6
Ealing	1	2
Edgeware	2	3
Edmonton	2	0
Enfield	2	11
Finchley	3	0
Islington	1	6
Kensington	1	0
Kingsbury	2	6
Limehouse	3	4
Marybone	One Farthing.	
Newington (Stoke)	1	10
Northall	2	6
Norwood	2	4
Paddington	0	10
Fulham	1	7
St. George's in the East	1	10
Greenford	2	6

Hackney	1	3
Hadley	2	4
Hampstead	0	10
Hanwell	2	6
Harrow on the Hill	3	0
Hayes	2	7
Hendon	1	11
Heston	2	8
Hornsey	2	4
Isleworth	1	4
Pancras	0	3
Shadwell	3	0
Stanmore Magna	2	0
Stanmore Parva	2	9
Stratford Bow	1	6
Teddington	0	8½
Tottenham	1	10
Wilsdon & West Twyford	2	0
HERTFORDSHIRE		
Chipping-Barnet	3	2
East-Barnet	2	3
Elstree	1	9
Totteridge	2	9
ESSEX.		
Barking	2	6
Chigwell	2	0
Chingford	2	6
East Ham	2	3
Ilford	1	2
Leyton	2	0
Romford	2	6
Walthamstow	2	0
Wanstead	3	6
West Ham	2	0
Woodford	1	0
KENT.		
Beckenham	2	2
Bromley	0	9
Charlton	2	8
Chislehurst	1	2
Deptford	2	0
Eltham	1	9
Greenwich	1	2
Hayes	1	3
Lee	2	0
Lewisham	1	6
Plumpstead	1	9
East Wickham	2	0
West ditto	0	9
Woolwich	1	2
SURREY.		
Addington	2	0
Barnes	2	0
Battersea	1	9
Beddington	1	6
Camberwell	1	9
Dulwich	4	0
Carshalton	1	7
Cheam	2	0
Clapham	1	9
Croydon	2	0
Merton	2	5
Mitcham	1	6
Mordon	2	1
Mutlake	2	6
Newington Butts	1	2
Peckham	2	0
Petersham	4	0
Putney	1	3
Kew	0	9
Kingston	2	7
Lambeth, viz.:—		
Bishop's Liberty	1	4
Prince's Liberty	1	1
Vauxhall	2	2
Marsh and Wall	1	6
Lambeth Dean	2	0
Stockwell	1	6
Maldon	3	10
Roehampton	2	3
Richmond	1	0
Rotherhithe	3	0
Streatham	2	3
Sutton	2	0
Tooting	1	0
Wandsworth	2	0
Wimbledon	4	0

LANERCOST Priory, Cumberland, founded for monks of the Augustine order, 1169.

LANGUAGES, 3664 known; there are 937 in Asia, 587 European, 276 African, and 1624 American, or dialects. Professors of languages were not appointed in the English universities until the reign of George I., 1724, and George II., 1736.

LANGUARD Fort, Essex, built 1618.

LANGUEDOC, Parliament of, erected by Charles VII., 1441.

LANGSIDE, Battle of, between the regent of Scotland and the army of Mary Queen of Scots, the latter being defeated, May 13, 1568, the queen flying to England.

LANTERNS, invented by King Alfred, 890; London lighted with them, 1415.

Lantphy Court, Pembrokeshire, built 1335.

Laon, Battle of, between the Prussians and French, under the walls of the town, March 9, 1814.

Lapis Calaminaris, discovered in England, 1561.

Laplanders, several arrived in London with game in fine preservation, after travelling a vast distance, Feb. 8, 1816.

Lasiama, a Spanish order of knighthood, began 1420.

Lateran Council, held in the Basilica of the Lateran at Rome; there were five noted councils, four were held in 1122, 1139, 1179, and 1512; the last but one was attended by 400 bishops and 1000 abbots.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581; in France in the ninth century; it was abolished in England in law processes, 1731. The Latin nation was reduced to Roman subjection, 339 years before Christ; the Latin and Greek churches were united, 1004.

Latimer, Bishop of, burned by the Oxford priests, Oct. 16, 1555.

Latton Priory, built 1270.

Latitat, a writ calling individuals to the Court of King's Bench; it was of old usage, but abolished in actions where the defendant was not to be held to special bail by an act 2 William IV., c. 39, May 23, 1832.

Latitude, the extent of the arc described by the earth's surface, or by the heavens over it, reckoning north or south of the equator to either pole; a degree of the latitude was first measured accurately in 1737, in lat. 66° 20 N., and found 69.493; at the equator, in 1744, in lat. 12° it was reported, 68.743; in England by Mudge, 69.148. The degree of latitude from the equator to the pole numbering 90°, is of the same length in all parts of the globe. Hipparchus of Nice is said to be the first among the ancients who measured a degree of latitude, 170 years before Christ

Laud, the notorious zealot, archbishop of Canterbury, who claimed the visitation of both the universities, 1637; and designed to bring the nation back to Rome, or as near its ante-reformation creed as possible; he supported the Star Chamber in its lawlessness, and the efforts of the king to force his own creed upon Scotland; he was imprisoned and executed, Jan. 10, 1645.

Lauenberg, Duchy of, ceded to Denmark by Russia, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, June 4, 1815.

Launceston Castle, built by the Romans; the town about 900; incorporated, 1555.

Laureate, a sort of versifier and jester, attached to the servile train of our English kings from 1251; the laureate was paid wages to the amount of 100 shillings, in the reign of Edward IV., he was called "poet;" Gibbon recommended the abolition of an office so meanly dependent and servile to a man of genius, when he chances to hold it. Nahum Tate held the office after Shadwell dying, 1715; Nicholas Rowe, 1718; Lawrence Eusden, 1730; Colley Cibber, 1757; William Whitehead, 1785; Thomas Warton, 1790; Henry James Pye, 1813; Robert Southey, 1843; William Wordsworth, 1850; Alfred Tennyson, 1850.

Laurel Frigate, lost in Quiberon Bay, the crew being made prisoners, Jan. 31, 1812.

Laurel brought to England from the Levant, prior to 1529; the Portugal laurel brought here in the sixteenth century; the Laurus indica from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, 1713; the glaucous laurel brought from China, 1806.

Laurestina, Man-of-war, lost off the Bahamas, the crew saved, 1813.

Laurestinus, brought to England from the south of Europe, 1596.

Lavalette, condemned at Paris for high treason, escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes, Dec. 21, 1815. Major-general Sir

Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, and Captain Hely Hutchinson, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for aiding his escape from France, April 24, 1816.

Lavender, brought from the south of Europe in the fifteenth century.

Laws, British, translated into Saxon, 590; the Saxon laws of Ina published, 709; Alfred's code of laws made, 890; those of Edward the Confessor, 1065; Stephen's charter of liberties, 1136; Henry II., his confirmation of, 1154, 1175; Oleron, or maritime laws of Richard I., 1194; Granville's digest, 1181; Magna Charta, 1215. *See* Statutes at Large.

Law's Bubble, the most ruinous of financial schemes; by schemes, and plausible statements to aid his own purposes, he had raised himself to be comptroller-general of the French finances; he was to pay off the French debt by establishing an East India and Mississippi Company; the French minister accepted his project, 1710; in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, and the rich and poor alike became sharers in the scheme; in 1718, Law's was made a royal bank, and the shares rose to twenty times their original value; and in 1719, were worth more than all the current coin of France; in the next year the whole scheme failed, nearly overthrew the French government, and ruined thousands of families, 1720; in England he was emulated by the South Sea Directory, 1716.

Lawyers excluded from parliament, *temp.* Henry IV.; called barristers, and said to have been first appointed by Edward I.; they number about 1200 in England; including barristers and attorneys, there are said to be 14,000 in England and Wales, 1845.

Lawyers in Scotland; between 1830 and 1840, with a population little exceeding two millions and a half, there were three hundred and fifty-four courts; nine hundred and forty-four judges, and probably not less than ten thousand seven hundred and forty persons living by and connected with the law. The expense of the judiciary establishment proper was not less than £177,000, while the maintenance of the whole judiciary corps cost the country probably about £2,367,000.

Law Association Charity, founded 1817.

Law Institution, founded 1825; gained a charter, Feb. 16, 1827.

Law cheap counsel fees, in the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the year 1476, is the following entry:—"Alsoe paid to Roger Fylpott, lerned in ye lawe, for his Counsel giveing, IIIs. VIIId., with fourpence for his dinner."

Lawns and Thread Gauze, manufactured in Paisley in 1784 to the value of £164,385: 16: 6½.

Laybach, Congress of, attended by several of the greater European sovereigns, who banded themselves together to violate the neutrality of Naples with their troops, and put down every attempt at popular freedom, May 6, 1821.

Layer's Conspiracy to seize George I., the Prince of Wales, Lord Cadogan, and the principal ministers of state, to take the bank and tower, and bring in the pretender; he was tried, convicted, and hung, March 17, 1722.

Lazarus, St., Order of, instituted, 366.

Lead, Roman, pig of, found at Cromford Moor, 1777.

Lead, a metal found in many countries, but in England principally in Cumberland, Derby, Devon, and Cornwall, in some places rich with combined silver; Cumberland and Derby alone yield 15,000 tons per annum. The substance called blacklead, really plumbago, is found of fine quality, at Borrowdale, in Cumberland only; the Clydesdale mines were opened, 1513; 13,900 tons are exported annually.

Leaden Pipes for conveying water, invented, 1236, or rather re-

invented, for they were known to the Romans, as the ruined villas of their baths exhibit.

Leadenhall, London, built as a storehouse for the poor, 1446; farmed for £1000 per annum, and £1000 fine, July 2, 1750.

Lead Hills, Scotland, shock of an earthquake felt in, Feb. 14, 1749.

League of Cambray, 1508.

League of Smalcald, 1529.

Leagues, viz. :—

League of Public Good	1464
Cambray	1508
Holy League	1510
Smalcald	1529
League of the Beggars	1560
„ of France & Henry IV.	1576
„ Wurtzburg	1610
„ against the Emperor	1626
Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland	1638
League of Augsburgh	1686

Leake, Admiral, destroyed and took fifty-one sail of vessels at Newfoundland, 1702; defeated the French fleet off Gibraltar, Nov. 5, 1704; took Alicant by storm, Aug. 3, 1706; took sixty vessels laden with provisions for the French army, May 22, 1708.

Leap Year, the Bissextile, originated with Julius Cæsar, who fixed the year at 365 days six hours from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years formed a day, to consist of 366 days, which day was added to the month of February; this was the Julian style, which existed until the time of Pope Gregory in 1582, when the calendar was altered to its present form.

Lease, a species of legal conveyance, invented by Sergeant Moore, 1535.

Leather, a duty first laid upon it, 1339; tax on, abolished May 29, 1830; the duty in England and Ireland produced half a million sterling.

Lectures, Medical, founded by Dr. Linacre, the founder of the college of Physicians, 1502, or near that time.

Ledbury Hospital, Herefordshire, founded, 1232; revived by Queen Elizabeth, 1580.

Lee, the Rev. Mr., inventor of the stocking frame, 1589, a resident at Cambridge.

Lee Boo, Prince, the son of the King of the Pellew Islands, who was brought over on a visit to this country by Captain Wilson of the Antelope, wrecked there, 1782; he was interred in Rotherhithe churchyard, Dec. 27, 1784.

Leeds Castle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.

Leeds, town of, made a borough, 1832.

Lees Priory, Essex, built, 1306.

Leeks, the emblem of the Welsh saint and champion, St. David, worn upon his day, 519.

Legacies taxed, 1780; the tax increased, while land went free, 1796, 1805, and 1808; land taxed to, 1853.

Legion of Honour, instituted by Napoleon July 15, 1804, and conferred upon merit until Louis XVIII. was placed by the allies on the throne of France, 1815, when it became, as with all orders elsewhere, a matter of interest with the crown.

Leghorn, properly Livorno, earthquake at, 1741; occupied by the French, July, 1796; evacuated, 1799; attacked unsuccessfully by the English, 1813; taken by the Austrians, May 12 and 13, 1849.

Leiburn Castle, Kent, built, 1190.

Leicester built, and Abbey, 1143; incorporated by King John, 1200; hospital rebuilt, 1776; taken by Charles I., and many of the inhabitants killed under his own eyes in the streets, May 31, 1645; surrendered to the parliament, June 17, walls demolished, 1662.

Leicester House, Leicester Square, the Prince of Wales died at, Mar. 20, 1751; born at Hanover, Jan. 20, 1706-7.

Leipsic, noted for its fair; the King of Sweden, Gustavus, defeated the Imperialists before, Sept. 7, 1631; besieged, 1637; taken by the

King of Prussia, Nov. 18, 1745; surrendered to the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1759; abandoned, and again taken possession of by the Austrians, Oct. 4, 1760; battle of, between the French and allied armies of Austria, Prussia, and Russia; lost by the French, owing to the treachery of seventeen battalions of Germans in their service turning upon them in the heat of the action; 80,000 men were killed and wounded; the French lost sixty-five guns and several standards; Leipsic was taken the next day by the allies, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813.

Leith, Hessians landed at, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, Feb. 8, 1746.

Leith Bridge, near Edinburgh, the first stone laid, Sept. 23, 1788; wet docks at, constructed, 1801.

Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered, 1571.

Lent, a Romish fast, instituted about the second or third century, and declared to be of apostolic institution by the papal church; it was first observed in England by a King of Kent, 640.

Leo I. ordered 200,000 MS. books to be burned, 416, an irreparable loss to literature and to religion.

Leo IX., the first pope that kept up a standing military force, 1054; Leo X., the patron of literature, he conferred the title of defender of the faith on Henry VIII.; he is generally considered an unbeliever in the doctrine of which he was the professed head, died, 1521.

Leominster, Herefordshire, chartered by Queen Mary, 1555.

Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected King of Belgium, June 4, 1831; crowned at Brussels, July 21, 1831; married Louise, daughter of the King of the French, Aug. 9, 1832.

Lepanto, great battle of, between the Turks and the naval forces of Spain, Venice, and Pius V.; the Turks lost 100 galleys and 30,000 men, out of 250 galleys with their crews, Oct. 7, 1571.

Le Roch, Island, near the Falkland Isles, discovered, 1657.

Lestwithiel, Stannary parliament at, Sept. 1, 1750.

Lestwithiel, Cornwall, incorporated, 33 Edward I.

Lesbos, Isle of, peopled 1000 years before the birth of Christ.

Liskeard, Cornwall, incorporated 1580.

Lestock, Admiral, tried and acquitted, June 17, 1746.

Letters, said to have been invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 years before Christ; they were brought by Cadmus to Greece, and thence into Europe, 1500 A.C.; they were carried by the emperor to America, about 1480 A.D., prior to which the Peruvians and Mexicans had used hieroglyphical characters.

Letters of Slanes, the discharge given by the relatives of a person murdered to the murderer, who had compounded for his deed of blood by a fine, about 900.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal issued in England by Edward I., 1295, to seize an enemy's vessels; granted by the American government against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

Lestrange, Sir Robert, condemned by the parliament, and imprisoned, Dec. 25, 1644; burnt in effigy by the mob, Nov. 17, 1679; died Dec. 11, 1704.

Letters de Cachet, the tyrannical instruments by which the French kings, before the destruction of the Bastile, immured individuals in that secluded dungeon; these letters were abolished Nov. 1, 1789.

Lettuce came to England from Flanders, 1520.

Levant Trade commenced 1511; fell, but revived 1579.

Levellers: any individuals who advocate a state of political or social equality; two leaders of this doctrine in Germany, demolished the effigies and images in churches, and taught that all rank was superfluous; Muncer, one of those persons, swelled his followers to 40,000,

but was defeated by the Prince of Hesse, to whom he gave battle, which he lost; he was beheaded in 1525; the charge of "Levelling" was directed against some persons in London, 1648; and the name was also applied to advocates of parliamentary reform, under the ministry of Pitt and Perceval, not long after the former minister had moved for the same reform in the House of Commons. Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, were so styled by the opponent party, 1794.

Levers, Dr. hanged for treason, July 13, 1750.

Lever, Sir Ashton, collected the Leverian Museum, which was left to the public to receive by a guinea lottery, 1785; only 8000 tickets out of 36,000 could be disposed of, science having no hold on the public mind; it was afterwards sold by auction and scattered, to the irreparable loss of inquiring minds, Sept. 20, 1806.

Levy, Lyon, a Jewish diamond merchant, threw himself from the top of the monument in London, Jan. 18, 1810.

Lewes Priory and Castle, Sussex, built 1078; the battle of Lewes, between Henry III. and Montfort, with the barons, May 14, 1264; the royal army defeated, and the king with his relations made prisoners; a pit with bodies discovered near, 1846; a miracle is recorded of this priory:—

"1230. — The chapel of the Blessed Mary was built anew, and on the vigil of St. Nicholas the first mass was celebrated in it.

"1243.—On the day of the anniversary of Earl William, the foundation was laid of the new work of our church.

"1245.—Guichard, the prior of Lewes, came to England, and on the eve of St. Pancras entered the church with a great attendance, and was admitted with honour by the Convent.

"1250.—In this year, on the day of the Saints Proccssus and Martinianus, a certain sick man, whose arm and both knees were as if contracted, was cured at the Holy Cross of St. Pancras, at Lewes."

Lexington, battle of, the first fought between the English and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated, April 19, 1775.

Lewis Dauphin of France, invited to the throne of England by the barons, 1216.

Lewis XV., of France, crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14, 1722; sent home the Infanta of Spain as too young for a wife, April 5, 1725; married a daughter of the king of Poland, July 22, 1725; presented Humphry Parsons, lord mayor of London, with his picture set in diamonds, Feb. 1730; his bed took fire, and he narrowly escaped burning to death, July 1, 1747.

Leyden, Siege of, sustained against the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, 1574; its celebrated university founded 1575; jubilee at, instituted 1675; university nearly destroyed, with much of the town, by a vessel with 10,000lbs weight of gunpowder blowing up, Jan. 1807.

Libel, *ex officio* informations for, from Jan. 1801 to 1807, only fourteen filed under the administrations of Pitt, Addington, and Fox; from 1807 to 1811, under Perceval's ministry, forty-two were filed, sixteen being tried, and twenty-six kept *in terrorem* as a means of oppression, 1811; Colonel Lilburne fined £5000 for writing one, 1637; imprisoned for another, 1645; tried again and acquitted, 1649; Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the French queen, condemned to five years' imprisonment. and fined £500, Jan. 28, 1788; Dr. Withers for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789; the *Times* for a libel on George, Prince of Wales, Feb. 1790; the *Morning Post* for one on Lady E. Lambert, damages £4000, July 9, 1792; Peltier for a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, Feb. 21, 1803; Wm. Cobbett found

guilty of a libel against the King's Hanoverian Legion, June 15, 1811, fined £1000, with two years' imprisonment.

Libel, three *ex-officio* informations filed against Hone for, who pleaded not guilty, being political parodies in the manner of creeds, &c., June 16, 1817; tried, Dec. 18, and acquitted after a manly defence of seven hours' duration; tried for the second libel, Dec. 19, another judge being sent down by the ministry for the purpose; after defending himself for eight hours, again acquitted; Dec. 30, tried for a third parody, and acquitted, after a defence of nine hours; three thousand pounds subscribed for him in approbation of his conduct, Jan. 1818.

Libels, blasphemous and seditious writings, prosecutions for, under the Castlereagh administration, from Dec. 31, 1812, to Dec. 1822, when that nobleman committed suicide, were 270 in number.

Libels dispersed by gunpowder, in Westminster Hall, July 14, 1736; the papers were laid near the Chancery Court, and powder within the bundle suddenly exploding, threw out bills containing five libels on the Gin act, Mortmain act, and others, which the court declared, without the "law's delay," to be wicked and audacious, and offered £200 for the discovery of the author or authors: act against blasphemous and seditious libels, introducing banishment for them on the second offence, 60 George III., 1820; act for better regulating the law of, 1 William IV., July 1830; law giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in reporting its proceedings and in their publication, April 14, 1840.

Libertines, a religious sect which maintained that all that was done was done in the spirit of God, 1525; that sin was only sin to those whose consciences told them so; that the soul died with the body, and men should live without scruples about heaven or hell,—hence arose the bad sense and use of the term libertine.

Liberty of the Press allowed in Denmark, 1770; of conscience, published under Queen Mary, 1553; under Charles II., 1672, but soon revoked; again published under James II., April 4, 1687.

Library, the first private one the property of Aristotle, 534 B.C. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens by Hipparchus, 526 B.C. The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284; it was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. The first library at Rome was established, A.D. 167. At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335; destroyed, 477; a second library, formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, 640, containing 600,000 volumes, all precious literature of antiquity; the library of Richard de Bury, chancellor of England, 1341, was the first private collection in this country, or perhaps in Europe; he gave fifty pounds weight of silver, for thirty or forty volumes, to the Abbot of St. Albans; the Vatican at Rome by Pope Nicholas V., 1446; rebuilt, and the library considerably improved by Sixtus V., 1588; the Imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I., about 1500; the Royal, of Paris, by Francis I., about 1520; the Escurial at Madrid, by Philip II., 1557; of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560; the Bodleian, at Oxford, founded 40 Elizabeth, 1598, has 400,000 volumes, and 30,000 MSS.; the Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III., 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753, where there is a fine library collected by George III.,

at the expense of £130,000, consisting of 63,000 volumes; this library was clandestinely sold by George IV. to Russia, and the fact only discovered just in time to prevent its embarkation: the nation paid the money for it 1823, and kept it in the country; the Museum library contains about 600,000 volumes, being inferior to that of Paris, which numbers above a million; there are between 60,000 and 70,000 visits to the Museum, and 8781 to the print room, in the year; the Cotton MSS. in the catalogue, fill a folio volume; the Harleian four vols.; the Lansdowne two; the oldest MS. is a copy of the Gospels, of the 7th century; 317 vols. of Syriac MSS.; 10,221 maps; 29,626 vols. of MSS.; 2946 rolls; 23,772 charters and instruments, 208 MSS. and 55 on papyrus. There are libraries at the British Institution, Sion College, Red Lion street, London, and those of the University of Dublin, and the Advocates at Edinburgh; in France, besides the Royal Library of Paris, and numerous others, every large town and city contains a public library, some of great value. The private libraries of England are more numerous and valuable in the aggregate than those of other countries, although (except the Oxford and British Museum libraries) the public ones are inferior; the Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000 to the University for that purpose, 1714; at Cambridge, 1720, to which George I. gave £5000, to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

Licences, a mode of raising money, introduced by Richard I., 1190; for public houses, 1551; brewers, excisable articles, &c., 1784; gaming houses, 1620; lottery office keepers' licences; pedlars and hawkers', 1697.

Lichfield Cathedral, built 656; rebuilt 1148, by Roger de Clinton; 400 feet long, 66 broad, spire 258 feet; once styled the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry; see founded 656, after which it was made archiepiscopal; in 1075 the see removed to Chester; then back again to Lichfield, in 1102; the first bishop of Lichfield alone was Samuel Butler, 1840.

Lichfield, city of, a charter granted to, as a city by Edward VI. 1549; Richard II., kept his Christmas at Lichfield castle, 1397, when 200 tuns of wine, and 2000 oxen were consumed.

Liege, taken by the Duke of Marlborough, Oct. 14, 1702; by the French, June 15, 1705; palace at, destroyed by fire, Feb. 1734.

Life Boat, the Hoylake, upset, and ten of twelve in it were drowned, Dec. 29, 1810; at Rhyl, and six lives lost, 1853; at Carnarvon, men saved, 1852; at Lytham, 1852; the invention of Mr. Greathead, who was rewarded by a sum of money from parliament, May, 1802.

Life Preserver, a new safety jacket to prevent drowning, invented by a Bath mechanic, 1823.

Life Preserver from shipwreck, Manby's mortar and apparatus for, first used, Feb. 1808, and in the first twenty years saved fifty-eight vessels, and 410 lives.

Light, the Zodiacal, discovered, 1659.

Light first used in churches in the day, 409; lights were used at night in imitation of the lamps lit in the Jewish and Pagan temples, which were generally kept burning.

Light, Refraction of, discovered by Snellius, 1624; moves at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second of time, 1667; the light of the sun takes eight minutes and the same number of seconds to reach the earth, or travel 95,000,000 of miles; light and colour, theory of, given by Sir Isaac Newton, 1666.

Lighthouses, erected by commercial nations upon capes, rocks, promontories, or on board vessels moored near shoals, to direct the course of shipping; that called the Pharos, at Alexandria, was the most cele-

brated and the oldest, visible 42 miles; the Eddystone, off the coast of Cornwall, is the most skilful and daring edifice in an engineering point of view, in 50 degrees, 10 minutes, 54 seconds, north latitude, and 4 degrees, 15 minutes, 43 seconds, west longitude. There were 270 on the coasts of England, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, in 1848; in South Africa, the East Indies, and in Tasmania, 44, 1848; west coast of Africa, 5, 1848; British North America and the West Indies, 89; South America, 23; north and west coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, 137.

Lightning, a flash penetrated the theatre at Venice, during a representation, Aug. 17, 1796; of 600 people in the house, several were killed, the candles put out, a lady's gold watch-case melted, the jewels and diamonds in the ear-rings of others split; lightning, with thunder, so terrible as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222—it thundered fifteen consecutive days; the rain flooded and destroyed the produce of the earth, 1233; many men and beasts perished by it, and houses were demolished, 1360; St. Paul's steeple set fire to, and that of Waltham Cross, Candlemas-day, 1443.

Ligny, Battle of, between Napoleon and the Prussian Blucher, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss, June 16, 1815.

Ligurian Republic founded, June, 1802, at Genoa; incorporated with France at its own request, May 25, 1805; it was afterwards made a part of the kingdom of Italy.

Lilac Tree, the common, known in England, 1590; the Persian first cultivated about 1597.

Lilburne, Colonel John, fined £5000 for a libel, 1637; tried before the infamous Star-chamber of Charles I., he was sentenced to stand in the pillory and receive 500 lashes, 1638, which he bore, though cruelly inflicted, with great fortitude.; he entered the parliament service afterwards, and fought with great bravery against the cavaliers at Edgehill; was made a prisoner at Brentford, and showed distinguished gallantry at Marston Moor; he next attacked Fairfax and Cromwell, and was committed for libel by the parliament, 1645; again in 1649, but he was acquitted; defeated the Earl of Derby at Wigan, and avenged on his troops the cruelties of the king's army in the west; tried for another libel and acquitted, Aug. 20, 1653; daring and not brooking restraint, settled finally at Eltham, died there, 1657, aged 39, having become a quaker.

Lilio, Aloys, inventor of the Gregorian Calendar, 1570.

Lilleshall Priory, Salop, built 1104.

Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, 1048; of Arragon, 1403.

Lily, flower so called, a native of Syria, Italy, and of Persia, brought to England about the 14th century; the Guernsey lily, or Amaryllis, a native of Japan; that of a red colour from South America; the gigantic lily from New South Wales, in 1800.

Lima and Callao, founded by Pizarro, 1534; dreadful earthquakes at, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 1746, Oct. 28, when it was almost wholly destroyed with Callao.

Limerick, Siege of, Oct. 3, 1691; capitulated under civil and military articles duly signed and attested, the violation of which was bitterly complained of by the Irish people, not without just reason; Limerick, once called Lanreach, bishopric founded, 550; obtained a charter, 1195; explosion of gunpowder at, Feb. 1, 1694, killing 100 persons; a second explosion of gunpowder killed numerous other persons, Jan. 2, 1837.

Limitation of the Crown, act passed, 1701; respecting estates, 1769.

Lincelles, Battle of, between the English and Dutch armies and the French, in which the latter were repulsed, with the loss of 11 pieces of cannon, Aug. 18, 1793.

Lincluden Abbey, Scotland, founded by Malcolm, the king, who died, 1165.

Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by the bishop of that see, 1427.

Lincoln's Inn, London, built 1229; converted from the Bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310; chapel erected, 1626; theatre built, 1695; square railed round, 1737; new buildings erected, 1782; new buildings, or hall and library, opened, Oct. 30, 1845; named from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who had a house on the same spot, *temp.* Edward I.; Lord Russell behcaded there, July 21, 1683.

Lincoln, Battle of, between the party of the Empress Maud and that of King Stephen, in which the latter was routed and taken, Feb. 2, 1121; again, a contest between the Dauphin of France and the forces of Henry III. of England, in which the former was defeated, and withdrew his claims to the English crown, May 19, 1217.

Lincoln, City of, once a colony of the Romans, who built the first castle, of which Newport Gate remains; a second erected by William the Conqueror, taken by Matilda, 1140; John besieged here by the barons; parliaments held here, Edward I., II., and III.; cathedral built, 1060; the bishopric formed by uniting Sidchester and Dorchester, 1086; deanery, archdeaconry, chancellorship, and precentorship erected, 1092; subdeanery, 1140; the city burned, 1235; the great bell of the cathedral, here called the Great Tom of Lincoln, weighs 9894 lbs; the cathedral itself, 524 feet long, and 80 wide; the towers, one 300, the other 281 feet high, built between 1088 and 1324.

Lindisfarne, Monastery of, Northumberland, founded, 651; rebuilt, 1014.

Linen first manufactured in England by Flemings, under the protection of Henry III., 1253; begun in London, 1368; a company established for; staining of, first known in England, 1579; a colony of Scotch, in the reign of James I., who fled from religious persecution to the north-east of Ireland, established the manufacture there, about 1630; the products of the flax labour were permitted to be exported, 1696; Irish linen board established, 1711; Linen Hall, Dublin, opened, 1728; abolished, 1828; before linen was used, woollen sheets were worn; from 1772 to 1784, Scotland manufactured a great quantity. The rapid increase of which may be judged from the following returns of the linens stamped for sale:—

Years.	Yards.	Value.
1773,	10,748,110½	£462,721 0 11½
1774,	11,422,115	492,055 13 8½
1775,	12,134,683¾	561,527 10 2¾
1776,	13,571,948½	638,873 9 6
1777.	14,793,888½	710,633 18 7½
1778,	13,264,410¾	592,023 5 4½
1779,	12,867,238	551,148 3 3½
1780,	13,410,934½	622,187 16 4½
1781,	15,177,800½	738,482 13 11½
1782,	15,348,744½	776,098 7 5½
1783,	17,074,777¾	868,883 10 6
1784,	19,138,593	932,617 1 11

Barnsley is now the principal place for the manufacture; exported 1849, 111,259,183 yards, value £3,209,539.

Linlithgow Bridge, battle of, between the Earls of Angus and Lenox, who fought for the possession of the person of James V., then in his minority; the Earl of Lenox, after promise of quarter, was killed by Sir James Hamilton, 1525; Mary, Queen of Scots, was born in the parish of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart the same year, 1542.

Linnean System, or that of Linnæus, a Swede, was begun about 1725-30; he first compiled a dictionary of 7300 plants, which he classed and accurately arranged according to the sexual parts, their number and situation. The society called after him, the Linnean Society of London, was incorporated, March 26, 1802; instituted, 1788.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Bohemia, had seventy houses and its palace burned, Aug. 12, 1800.

Lipstadt, Battle of, between the Swedes and Austrians, in which the King of Sweden was killed at the moment of victory; the Austrian commander fell at the same moment, Nov. 6, 1632.

Lisbon conquered by the Moors, 716; made the capital of Portugal, 1506; destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; custom-house burned, May 31, 1766; the royal palace, Nov. 1794; the court fled to the Brazils, Nov. 1807; the French entered and took possession, until defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808; insurrection at, Aug. 21, 1831; massacre, June 9, 1834.

Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept 2, 1685.

Lisle, siege of the city of, by the Duke of Marlborough and allies, and, though deemed impregnable, taken after a siege of 3 months, 1708; restored by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, on condition of the demolitions of the fortifications of Dunkirk, bombarded by the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1782.

Lismore, Castle of, burned in 1645, but rebuilt by the Duke of Devonshire more splendidly than before; bishopric of, founded, 636; the cathedral repaired, 1130; bishopric united to Waterford, 1363.

Lissa, in Silesia, battle of, won by the King of Prussia over the Austrians, 6000 of whom fell, Dec. 5, 1757.

Litanies first used in churches, 443; to the Virgin Mary, introduced about 595, by Pope Gregory I; English litany ordered to be used by Henry VIII., 1543.

Literary Fund established, 1790, to assist literary men who have published works of merit; incorporated, 1818.

Literary Property. *See* Copyright and Press.

Literary Property in France, scheme of, to form a law to secure their writings to authors and their families, extended so as to form a species of patrimony, June, 1826.

Literary Institution of Bath, founded under the patronage of the late Duke of York, 1823. Statute in favour of works, passed 1710; made perpetual, 1774.

Literary and Scientific Societies, viz.:—

Literary Institution . .	1800
London Institution . .	1805
Russell Institution . .	1808
Royal Society of Literature .	1822
London Mechanics Institution	1823
Royal Asiatic Society . .	1823
Athenæum	1824
Western Literary Institution .	1825
Eastern Literary Institution .	1825
Geographical Society . .	1830
United Service Institution .	1831
Marylebonne Literary do. .	1832
Statistical Society . .	1834
Westminster Literary Society	1837
Camden Society . . .	1838
Shakspeare Society . .	1840
Alfric Society . . .	1842
Archæological Institute, Haymarket	1843

Literature, so little known from 900 nearly to 1400, that few men of rank or eminence could read or write.

Lithofrage, the art of breaking the stone in the bladder; first performed in England by Mr. Casteloe, 1833.

Lithographic Printing, art of, first introduced into England, 1801.

Lithotomy, the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder, first practised, 17 A.D.; the high mode of operating considered the oldest.

Little Theatre, Haymarket, London, fifteen persons crushed to death there endeavouring to obtain admission, to see the performance when the king attended; several were severely wounded, and some died of their bruises, Feb. 3, 1794.

Liturgy, first read in Scotland, July 23, 1637, not without tumult; the present approved in the Eng-

lish parliament, 1547; reviewed and altered, 1551; read in Ireland in English, 1550; altered in 1661.

Liverpool originated in the buildings around a castle erected by Roger de Poitiers, 1076; not mentioned in Doomsday Book, but received its first charter, 1129; Henry II. granted another charter, 1173; Henry III. made the town a free corporation for ever for a fine of 10 marks, and granted it another charter, 1227; tower in Water Street built, 1252; Henry IV. granted a charter to the town, 1309; the charter of Edward III. given, 1326; castle and borough estimated as worth £30, 10s. per annum, 1327; St. Nicholas's church rebuilt, 1360; King Richard II. granted the town a charter, 1290; Sir Richard Molyneux, constable of the castle of Liverpool, 1420; the shipping of the town, 12 vessels, 177 tonnage and 75 men, 1540; in 1555 the tonnage of the 12 vessels increased to 223 tons; Manchester cotton bartered with some Liverpool merchants for wine, 1558; the old tower destroyed by a storm, 1560; six streets only inhabited, containing 38 cottages, 1561; the number of householders 138, 1565; the first lottery in England proclaimed here, 1566; two shillings per day allowed to the members of parliament while in London, the money collected, 1584; twenty-four vessels of 362 tonnage, belonged to the town, 1618; Charles I. granted a charter to the town, which was made a body politic and corporate, July 4, 1626; King Charles illegally levied ship money, Liverpool £25, Chester £26, Bristol £2000, 1636; the town besieged by Prince Rupert, and taken by storm, June 26, 1644; the town again declared for the parliament, 1645; fifteen vessels belong to the town, from 15 to 35 tons each, 1650; the castle demolished, 1659; town hall built, 1674; Liverpool made a distinct parish from Walton, 1699; the old dock made, 1699; the population, 5000; the castle granted to the corporation, 1704; 84 ships in all, 5789 tons, belonged to the port, and the first ship sailed for Africa, 1709; ships increased to 113, and 8326 tons, 1716; inhabitants, 10,446 in 1720; dock dues, £810 : 11 : 8, 1734; inhabitants, 12,000 in 1730; the port entered by 300 vessels, 1730; ships increased to 220, making 19,176 tons, 1751; 53 sail for Africa, 1751; inhabitants, 27,787 in 1760; Williamson's first newspaper published, 30 advertisements; four inns in the town, and a stage coach to London once a week, being 4 days on the road, 1760; in 1764 no less than 74 vessels sailed to Africa; the first newspaper of Gore, Dec. 27, 1764, with 15 advertisements; first stone of St. George's dock laid, 1767; theatre-royal opened, 1775; population, 34,407; 412 houses unlet, 1773; alarming riots of seamen, 1775; Liverpool custom dues, £648,684; mail to London established, 1785; 465 vessels, of 49,541 tonnage, belonged to the town, 1786; interior of the town hall destroyed by fire, 1795; new town hall opened, 1797; athenæum built, 1799; botanic garden planted, 1800; number of ships that year, 5647, tonnage, 450,000; dock dues, £23,379; population, 77,653; lyceum opened, 1802; theatre, Williamson Square, opened, 1803; first stone of corn exchange laid, 1807; the spire of St. Nicholas church fell, 24 children killed, 1810; dock dues, £65,782; ships, 6729, tonnage, 734,391, 1810; population, 94,376; royal institution begun, 1814; opened, 1817; imports, £8,000,000 value; exports, £12,000,000; Prince's dock begun, 1816; the steam ship Savannah arrived from the port of that name in 26 days, June 20, 1819; in 1820, 7276 vessels, with a tonnage of 805,033 entered the port; population, 1821, 118,972; musical festival receipts, £6000, Oct. 1823; Alert packet, from Dublin, wrecked, and 100 persons drowned, Mar. 25, 1823; post

packets with Ireland commenced, 1826; Liverpool and Manchester railroad begun, 1826; first stone of the Rock Perch lighthouse laid, June 8, 1827; first stone of the new custom house laid, 1828; 23,500 dwellings in the town, 1826; number of vessels entering the port, 1829, 11,383, tonnage, 1,387,957; dock dues, £147,327; Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened, Mr. Huskisson killed, Sept. 15, 1830; W. Roscoe died, June 30, 1831, aged 79; wreck of the Rothsay Castle, 1831, and 100 passengers, Aug. 17; the cholera visited the town, 1832; zoological gardens opened, May 27, 1833; Waterloo dock opened, Aug. 18, 1834; assizes to be held at Liverpool on the 15th of Aug., ordered, 1835; Trafalgar and Victoria docks named, 1836; in 1837 the corporation had an estate of £3,000,000 value, it having doubled in 45 years; Statistical Society founded, 1838; St. George's Hall and courts begun, 1841; a fire, which destroyed property to the amount of £500,000, 1842; a statue erected to Mr. Huskisson, 1847; ships entered Liverpool, 1843, English, 2615, with 691,707 tonnage, foreign, 1014, with a tonnage of 417,621; the duties paid at the custom house, ending Jan. 1844, were £5,121,522; in 1848 the number of vessels inwards, was 3561, tonnage, 1,396,107; vessels outwards, 4318, and the tonnage, 1,535,067 tons. The increase of houses between 1838 and 1845 was very singular, in

1838	1052
1839	987
1840	1577
1841	1761
1842	2027
1843	1390
1844	2450
1845	3728
	14,982 in 8 yrs.

Value of exports from Liverpool, 1850, the returns gave £34,891,827, equal to half of all the United Kingdom. The shipping amounted to 3,262,253 tons; the sum expended on the port of Liverpool and the Mersey, said to amonnt to £12,000,000 sterling, 1850. The modern adaptation of iron railways for rapid conveyance, was first brought into practical operation by the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The traffic upon this line to midsummer, 1836, since which such particulars have not been made public, was as follows:—

	Merchandise. Tons.	Coal. Tons.	Passengers. Number.
From Sept. 16, to Dec. 31, 1830. ...	1433	2630	71,951
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1831. ...	43,070	2889	188,726
... July 1, to Dec. 31. ...	65,488	8396	256,321
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1832. ...	72,601	29,456	174,122
... July 1, to Dec. 31. ...	86,842	39,940	182,823
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1833. ...	96,457	41,375	171,421
... July 1, to Dec. 31. ...	98,247	40,134	215,071
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1834. ...	104,356	46,039	200,676
... July 1, to Dec. 31. ...	106,380	53,298	235,961
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1835. ...	113,647	55,444	205,741
... July 1, to Dec. 31. ...	116,982	60,802	268.106
... Jan. 1, to June 30, 1836. ...	117,617	68,893	222,848
	1,023,120	449,296	2,393,767

These figures do not include great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine conveyed from Liverpool towards the interior of the country. In less than six years there were conveyed upon this railway nearly two millions and a half of passengers, and little short of a million and a half tons of merchandise and coals. Exactly one century before the opening of this line, the town of Liverpool contained only one carriage, and no stage-coach came nearer to the town than Warrington, the traffic being then principally carried on by means of pack-horses. The inland trade of Liverpool is assisted by canals, the most important is the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 128 miles long. The Mersey and Irwell navigation served until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal connects the Mersey with Birmingham and Staffordshire, and, joining the Grand Trunk canal, perfects the communication with London. The trade with North Wales, through the western part of Cheshire, is carried on by means of the Ellesmere canal; and the river Weaver navigation connects Liverpool with the salt district and the heart of Cheshire. The number of baptisms in the town and vicinity during the year 1838, was 10,145, the number of marriages 3017, and of burials 9979.

Liverpool and Ireland, trade between, in produce in the years 1831, 1832, and 1837, compiled by the managers of the steam-vessels engaged in that trade:—

	1831.		1832.		1837.	
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
		£		£		£
Cows ..... number	90,715	907,150	69,624	765,864	84,710	1,365,360
Calves .....do.	4196	2990	1694	10,164	316	711
Horses .....do.	296	5920	679	13,580	3414	68,280
Mules .....do.	243	3645	29	290	319	2552
Sheep .....do.	134,762	235,834	74,260	129,955	225,050	450,100
Lambs .....do.	25,725	25,725	24,077	24,077	24,669	22,202
Pigs .....do.	156,001	585,004	149,090	484,543	595,422	1,488,555
Eggs .....crates	2506	50,120	4097	81,940		
Wheat .....quarters	277,060	831,180	338,649	948,217		
Oats .....do.	380,679	532,951	325,720	309,434		
Barley .....do.	21,328	37,324	14,486	24,626		
Rye.....do.	613	920	213	320		
Beans.....do.	8452	16,904	7927	12,683		
Peas .....do.	1724	3448	1233	1973		
Malt .....do.	6850	17,125	6009	15,023		
Meal .....loads	149,816	187,270	169,817	203,780		
Flour .....sacks	93,154	209,596	177,252	407,680		
Bacon .....bales	13,099	65,495	10,771	64,626		
Pork barl. & ½ barl.	15,480	45,300	13,595	41,430		
Beef ...tiers & barls.	7580	30,728	9044	41,142		
Hams.....hhds.	590	11,800	817	19,608		
Butter.....cwts.	5754	11,508	10,348	21,731		
Do. .....firkins	258,087	645,217	992,830	775,999		
Do. .....half do.	19,217	24,021	15,861	21,412		
Lard .....tierces	465	3720	693	6583		
Do. .....firkins	4542	6813	10,800	17,820		
		4,497,708		4,444,500		3,397,760

The returns for 1837 include only seven of the twenty-six articles enumerated in the previous years, but some of those seven exhibit a very important increase.

Liverpool Administration, succeeded that of Perceval, shot May 1812; it terminated April, 1827, by the death of Lord Liverpool, during which there were many changes in the rest of the cabinet, and the Marquis of Londonderry committed suicide.

Liverpool Railway to Manchester, thirty-one miles long, begun Oct. 1826; opened July 30, 1829; to Birmingham, July 4, 1837, as the Grand Junction to London, the whole length, Sept. 17, 1838.

Living Skeleton, Calvin Elson, died at New York of tape-worm, 1833; he had been exhibited in London several years before.

Lizard Point, Cornwall, patent passed to erect the new lighthouses upon, June 29, 1751.

Llandilo Vawr, Carmarthen, remarkable for a battle fought in 1281, between Edward I. and Llewellyn the Great.

Llandovery Castle, Carmarthenshire, besieged 1113, by Gruffyd ab Rhys; taken 1214; taken from Rhys Frechan by a united force of Welsh and Normans.

Llandrindod, Mineral Waters of, discovered 1670; visiters flocked to, 1726.

Llanelian, Anglesey, the church founded 540, by St. Elian.

Llangollen Bridge, built by John Trevor, bishop of St. Asaph, 1357; repaired 1656.

Llanstephan Castle, Carmarthenshire, built 1138.

Llantony Abbey, Monmouthshire, built 1110.

Llandegar Church, said to have been founded in the sixth century, by St. Tagai, the son of a French nobleman; the present erected 1348.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, Royal Exchange, established, 1772, as a place of insurance for shipping; the patriotic fund fixed at, 1803.

Loans, Loss on Foreign, 1835, arising from sums subscribed having no connection with the British government, and wholly upon the responsibility of the foreigner to the contractors. This amoun thad greatly increased in 1850, to the dishonour of the borrowers.

	Capital.	Cost price.	Amount.	Price 1835.	Amount.	Loss.
	£		£		£	£
Brazilian.....	3,200,000	80	2,560,000	50	1,600,000	960,000
Buenos Ayres	1,000,000	85	850,000	49	490,000	360,000
Chilian	1,200,000	70	840,000	33	396,000	444,000
Colombian ...	2,000,000	84	1,630,000	26	520,000	1,160,000
Ditto, 1824...	4,750,000	88½	4,203,750	28	1,330,000	2,873,750
Danish	3,500,000	75	2,625,000	54	1,900,000	735,000
Greek	800,000	59	472,000	10	80,000	392,000
Ditto, 1824...	2,000,000	56½	1,130,000	11	220,000	910,000
Mexican	3,200,000	58	1,856,000	33	1,216,000	640,000
Ditto, 1825...	3,200,000	90	2,880,000	45	1,440,000	1,440,000
Neapolitan ...	2,500,000	92½	2,312,500	70	1,750,000	562,500
Peruvian.....	450,000	88	396,000	23	103,500	292,500
Ditto, 1824...	750,000	82	615,000	22	165,000	450,000
Spanish	10,000,000	56	5,600,000	7	700,000	4,900,000
Ditto, 1826...	12,000,000	80	3,600,000	4	480,000	3,120,000
	50,550,000		31,620,250		12,380,500	19,239,750*

* Thus the total loss amounted to the enormous sum of £19,239,750, averaging about $1 on the amount lent.

Loans after the peace, to 1825; money raised in England during the ten years, 1816 to 1825, on account of loans to foreign governments, specifying the amount to each respective country; annual payment on account of the same; rate per cent. of contract.

Years.	Countries for which raised.	Amount of Capitals Created.	Rate per Ct. per annum.	Annual Obligations	Rate per Ct. of Contract.	Amount of Money raised by England.
		£				£
1818	1 Prussia	5,000,000	5	250,000	72	3,600,000
1822	2 Ditto	3,500,000	5	175,000	84	2,940,000
1820	3 Spain	3,000,000	...			
1	4 Ditto	3,000,000	...		47	3,820,000
2	5 Ditto	3,000,000	...	700,000		
...	6 Ditto	4,000,000	...		5	3,240,000
3	7 Ditto	1,000,000	...			
1821	8 Naples	2,744,640	...		26	260,000
2	9 Ditto	3,430,800	...	308,772	65	4,114,036
...	10 Russia	3,500,000	...	175,000	70	2,250,000
...	11 Denmark	3,000,000	...	150,000	77⅓	Cancelled.
...	12 Colombia	2,000,000	6	120,000	84	1,640,000
...	13 Chili	1,000,000	...	60,000	70	700,000
...	14 Poyais	200,000	...	12,000	80	160,000
...	15 Peru	450,000	...	72,000	88	396,000
1824	16 Ditto	750,000	...		82	615,000
1823	17 Portugal	1,500,000	5	75,000	87	1,305,000
...	18 Austria	3,500,000	...	175,000	82	2,870,600
1824	19 Greece	800,000	...	40,000	59	472,000
...	20 Buenos Ayres	1,000,000	6	60,000	85	850,000
...	21 Columbia	4,750,000	...	285,000	88½	4,203,750
...	22 Brazil	1,200,000	5	60,000	75	800,000
	23 Mexico	3,200,000	...	160,000	58	1,856,000
...	24 Naples	2,500,000	...	125,000	92½	2,312,500
1825	25 Brazil	2,000,000	...	100,000	85	1,700,000
...	26 Mexico	3,200,000	6	192,000	89¾	2,872,000
...	27 Greece	2,000,000	5	100,000	56½	1,130,000
...	28 Denmark	5,625,000	3	168,750	75	4,218,750
...	29 Peru	616,000	6	36,960	78	480,480
...	30 Guatimala	1,428,750	...	85,714	73	1,042,897
...	31 Guadalaxara	600,000	...	36,000	60	360,000
	Total	73,495,190		3,702,196		49,038,500

Total amount advanced by England as per above statement	£49,038,500	3,702,196
In addition to the above since the peace of 1815, there have been Rentes (Annuities) created in France, equal to about 175,000,000 of 5 per cent. Stock, of which there is supposed to be held in England, about	36,000,000	1,800,000
And since the same period there is supposed to have been imported into England from the United States of North America, various Federal, Bank, Canal, and State Securities, in return for capital, equal to	9,000,000	545,010

In 1820 and 1822, there was also raised in Russia from 60 to 85,000,000 of rubles effective = to 3s. 1d. each. a considerable portion of which stock is supposed to be held in England	£10,500,000	525,570
Making a total amount of money raised in England in the ten years, 1816—1825, on account of loans to foreign nations	104,538,500	
The annual payments on which are		6,577,096
But as about 15 per cent. on an average has been reserved out of the 31 loans specially specified to form a Sinking Fund, and to pay the four or five first half yearly dividends, there must be deducted out of the money raised about	11,538,500	577,096
Leaving in the aggregate of the ten years the sum of	£93,000,000	6,000,000

LOANS.—*See* Expenses of English wars; generally borrowed at Antwerp, in 1559; Sir T. Gresham, and the city of London, became security for £200,000, borrowed by Queen Elizabeth; a loan of £18,000,000, in 1796, was filled up in London in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, Dec. 5.; a loan to the Emperor refused, 1730.

LOADSTONE, Polar Attractions of, known in France, according to some authorities, 1180; Roger Bacon generally reputed to have known them, 1267.

LOCHLEVEN Castle, built in Lochleven lake, 1257; besieged by the English, 1301 and 1335; the first archbishop of St. Andrews imprisoned there, where he died, 1447; Earl of Northumberland confined there, 1569; Mary Queen of Scots, 1567; escaped, May 2, 1568.

LOCKS, Bramah's patent for, registered, 1784; in 1578, Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith of London, made a lock of iron, steel, and brass, of eleven several pieces, and a pipe key, all which weighed but one grain of gold; he also made a chain of gold, of forty-three links, which chain being fastened to the lock and key, and put upon a flea's neck, weighed but one grain and a half.

LOCUSTS in St. James' Park and country about London, 1748, Aug. 4; in Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750; Warsaw, 1816; seen in Palestine, where they devoured the fruits of the earth, and caused a fever from their stench, 406; in France the same, 873.

LODI, Battle of, one of the most brilliant of the many great achievements of Bonaparte: opposed to the Austrians under Beaulieu, he passed the bridge of Lodi in front of the enemy, May 10, 1796, and after a sanguinary battle, all Lombardy became the spoil of the victor in a very few days.

LOGARITHMS invented by Sir John Napier, 1614.

LOGLINE used in navigation, adopted about 1570.

LOGTOWN, North America, destroyed by the French, May 10, 1754.

LOGWOOD cultivated in Carolina, 1732, first cut by the English in the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, 1662.

LOLLARDS, a term for those who dissented from the church of England before it became reformed; in fact, to the followers of Wickcliffe; the first of these honest reformers was Walter Lollard, 1315, whom the Roman Catholics burned at Cologne for his opinions, 1322; they were proscribed by parliament, 1406; Sawtree, the incumbent of St. Osith, London, was the first burned in

England for these opinions, 1401; in 1414, numbers were thus executed and one of the towers at Lambeth palace, in which the iron rings yet remain to which they were chained, became a place of their incarceration, and probably of torture; Sir John Oldcastle, was one of those whom the clergy thus persecuted and burned, 1417.

Lombards, considered usurers, had their articles seized by the king, 1337; they were first sent to England by Pope Gregory IX., to assist individuals in paying their tithes to the church, by lending money to them, 1229; they were also charged with demanding usurious interest; in time they became eminent dealers in money, being generally natives of Genoa, Venice, or Florence; they had their offices in Lombard street; accused of usury, as all foreign money lenders were in those times, Queen Elizabeth expelled them from the kingdom about 1580.

Lombards, in one of the northern states of Italy; they settled there about 570, being originally German: their chief proclaimed king at Milan, 570; the Lombards extended their empire by conquests until 772, when Charlemagne annexed the territory to the German empire; annexed to Austria, 1814.

Lombardy in Austria: the number of Germans employed by Austria to the exclusion of the native population, compared with the other provinces of the empire, was as follows, 1850. [The lesser provinces need not be quoted.]

	Population.	Revenue.	Employés.	Emoluments.
Austria, below the Enns (with Vienna)	1,369,000	19,490,000	9545	7,326.893 Florins
Hungary	11,973,000	19,990,000	7984	4,053,712 ...
Lombardy	2,532,000	19,200,000	9481	4,320,569 ...
Venice	2,148,000	15,040,000	8383	3,942,214 ...
Bohemia	4,133,000	16,050,000	7431	2,646,392 ...
Gallicia	4,714,000	12,647,000	9169	2,677,816 ...

Lombe, Sir Thomas, invented the silk mills, for which he received £14,000, April 3, 1732.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; reported to have been the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 A.C.; in 61 A.D., called Colonia Augusta, or Londinium; taken and burned by Boadicea, and 70,000 of the inhabitants and of the Romans massacred, 61; she was defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons massacred; she took poison, 61; London walled in, a palace built, 306; 800 vessels employed in the port of London for the export of corn alone, 359; London made a bishop's see, and Restitutus first bishop, 514; Theonius, second bishop, 553; St. Melitus (afterwards translated to Canterbury), third bishop, 604; Westminster abbey built, by Sebert, 604; St. Paul's built, 604; plague ravaged London, 664; great fire, which nearly consumed the city, 798; London destroyed by the Danes, 839; Alfred repaired and strengthened London, 884; great fires, 982, 1027, and 1130; tower built by William I., 1078; first charter granted to the city by William I., 1079; another fire, 1086; 600 houses thrown down by a tempest, 1090; London still unpaved, thatched with straw, covered with tiles, 1192; charter granted by Henry I., 1100; old London bridge erected, 1176; Henry Fitz Alwyn, the first mayor, serving twenty-four years, 1189; charter relating to weirs, 1196; charter of king John, mayor and common council elected annually, 1209; common hunt first appointed, 1226; charter of Henry III., 1233; aldermen appointed in the city, with important privileges, 1242; Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; watch in London, 38 Henry III., 1253; tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair,

1279; city divided into wards, 1285; the houses still built of wood, 1300; charter granted by Edward III., 1328; terrible pestilence, 50,000 citizens perished, 1348; privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; William of Walworth, lord mayor, 1380; Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1381; aldermen elected for life, 1394; city first lighted at night by lanterns, 1415; Guildhall finished, 1416; Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz., 1397, 1406, and 1419; entertained Henry V. at Guildhall, and threw into a fire of spices, bonds of that monarch for moneys lent him to the value of £60,000, 1419; Jack Cade's rebellion, 1450; first civic procession on the water; Sir John Norman lord mayor, 1453; Falconbridge attempted the city, 1471; sweating sickness raged, 1485; sheriff fined £50 for kneeling too near "the sovereign lord mayor," at prayers in St. Paul's, 1486; the fatal sweat, 1517; memorable evil May-day, 1517; the Londoners amused by a battle between a Dutch and French vessel, fought close to London bridge, to which the former had actually pursued the latter. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, boarded and seized both the combatants, Feb. 1528; streets first paved, 1533; forty taverns and public-houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edward VI., 1553; Royal Exchange built, 1666; Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes, 1580; new buildings in London forbidden in any places where none had previously been erected, to prevent the increasing size of the city, 1580; nearly all London built of wood, 1600; 30,578 persons perished by the plague, 1602; gunpowder plot, 1605; New River water brought to London, 1613; hackney coaches first plied, 1625; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, 1652; 68,596 persons perished by the great plague, 1665; great fire of London, 1666; act for a new model of building of the city, 1666; monument erected, began 1671, finished 1677; London streets lighted by lamps, 1681; charter declared forfeited, 1682; taken away 1688, but restored 1689; city sheriff sent to the tower for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682; devastating storm, called "the high wind," 1703; act for the erection of fifty new churches in and near London, 1711; South Sea bubble commenced 1716, exploded, 1720; Chelsea waterworks formed, 1722; the lord mayor's banqueting house at Tyburn, pulled down, 1737; great frost, Dec. 25, 1739, to Feb. 8, 1740; new mansion house completed, furnished, and inhabited, 1753; London bridge repaired, 1758; the crown grants the city £15,000 to pull down the gates, 1760; Blackfriars bridge opened, 1770; common council to wear blue gowns, 1761; cause lost against the dissenting sheriffs, 1762; remonstrance to the king for paying no attention to their grievances, 1770; regulations of admitting the livery at Guildhall by Stone's scheme, 1774; the council discontinue their blue gowns, 1775; from 1768 to 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which show the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, £200,000; £200,000 for the new bridge at Blackfriars; several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies; £200,000 for repairing the Royal Exchange; the jail of Newgate cost £100,000. London at large, supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7000 streets, to cover 3000 acres, and to be in circumference 25 to 30 miles, and its population 1,000,000; the lord mayor committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege, 1771; Lord George Gordon's no-popery mob, 1780;

memorable storm of rain and thunder over London, June 26, 1788; thanksgiving of George III., at St. Paul's cathedral, April 23, 1789; horse patrol in London, 1805; Lord Nelson's funeral, Jan. 9, 1806; gas lights used in London, Aug. 1807; riots on the committal of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810; civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall, June 18, 1814; Queen Caroline's funeral passed through London, Aug. 14, 1821; metropolitan police commenced duty, Sept. 29, 1829; memorable political panic, Nov. 5, and no lord mayor's show, Nov. 9; 1830; general fast on account of the cholera in England, Feb. 6, 1832; the cholera officially announced to exist in London, Feb. 14, 1832; Queen's feast at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1837; Thames Tunnel opened, March 25, 1843; Royal Exchange opened, Oct. 28, 1844; great Chartist demonstration in London, April 10, 1848; re-appearance of the Asiatic cholera in the city, Oct. 3, 1848; lord mayor's great civic banquet, March 21, 1850.

London Bridge, built about 1016; burnt, 1136; built new with timber, 1165; rebuilt with stone, 1212; houses took fire at both ends, the people, thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1212; its water-works invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another, Sept. 8, 1725; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; water-works burnt, 1774; toll ceased, May 27, 1782.

London Bridge (new,) first stone laid by the lord mayor, accompanied by the Duke of York, aldermen, and common council of London, July 5, 1825; first coffer dam for the new bridge, commenced April, 1824; opened in presence of King William IV., Aug. 1, 1831; Southwark bridge completed, 1829;

London, Lord Mayors of, from 1767 to 1853.

1767 Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley.
1768 Samuel Turner.
1769 William Beckford. Bar Trecothick.
1770 Brass Crosby.
1771 William Nash.
1772 James Townsend.
1773 Frederick Bull.
1774 John Wilkes.
1775 John Sawbridge.
1776 Sir Thomas Halifax.
1777 Sir James Esdaile.
1778 Samuel Plumbe.
1779 Brackley Kennet.
1780 Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt.
1781 Sir William Plomer, Knt.
1782 Nath. Newnham.
1783 Robert Peckham.
1784 Richard Clark.
1785 Thomas Wright.
1786 Thomas Sainsbury.
1787 John Burnell.
1788 William Gill.
1789 William Pickett.
1790 John Boydell.
1791 John Hopkins.
1792 Sir James Sanderson, Knt.
1793 Paul le Mesurier.
1794 Thomas Skinner.
1795 William Curtis.
1796 Brook Watson.
1797 John William Anderson.
1798 Sir R. Carr Glyn, Knt.
1799 Harvey Christopher Coombe.
1800 Sir William Staines, Knt.
1801 Sir John Eamer, Knt.
1802 Charles Price.
1803 John Perring.
1804 Peter Perchard.
1805 James Shaw.
1806 Sir William Leighton.
1807 John Ansley.
1808 Charles Flower.
1809 Thomas Smith.
1810 Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811 Claudius S. Hunter.
1812 George Scholey.
1813 William Domville.
1814 Samuel Birch.
1815 Matthew Wood.
1816 Matthew Wood.
1817 Christopher Smith.
1818 John Atkins.
1819 George Bridges.

1820 John J. Thorp.
1821 Christopher Magnay.
1822 William Heygate.
1823 Robert Waithman.
1824 John Garratt.
1825 William Venables.
1826 Anthony Brown.
1827 Matthias Prime Lucas.
1828 William Thompson.
1829 John Crowder.
1830 John Key.
1831 Sir John Key, Bart.
1832 Sir Peter Laurie, Knt.
1833 Charles Farebrother.
1834 Henry Winchester.
1835 W. T. Copeland.
1836 Thomas Kelly.
1837 Sir John Cowan.
1838 Samuel Wilson.
1839 Sir C. Marshall.
1840 Thomas Johnson.
1841 John Pirie.
1842 J. Humphrey.
1843 Sir W. Magnay.
1844 Michael Gibbs.
1845 John Johnson.
1846 Sir G. Carrol.
1847 John K. Hooper.
1848 Sir J. Duke.
1849 J. Farncombe.
1850 John Musgrave.
1851 William Hunter.
1852 Thomas Challis.

LONDON, Mortality of, the deaths per cent. are, males, 2·7; females, 2·24. The mortality is 66 per cent. higher in the unhealthy than in the healthy sub-districts of the metropolis, and the births are 51 per cent. higher, too, than in the healthy. The average annual mortality is about one in 41 or 42. The first bill of mortality was made in 1562. Diseases of the respiratory organs are the most fatal class. The diseases and mortality are much ruled by the districts in which those attack ed reside, and the nature of the locality as to elevation of surface, cleanliness, and the purity of the air. Of 100,000 born in London, 31,671 will die under five years old; five to ten, 3408; ten to fifteen, 1381; fifteen to twenty, 1856; twenty to thirty, 5016; thirty to forty, 6816; forty to fifty, 8543; fifty to sixty, 11,470; sixty to seventy, 13,495; seventy to eighty, 11,842; eighty to ninety, 4142; above ninety, 360. The marriages to a hundred persons living in the metropolis are, for males, about 2·1; females, 1·8. The births, males to a hundred living, 6·4; females, 5·6. Measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, hydrocephalus, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and teething, destroy the larger number, except old age, which takes away a tenth part, or 11,521 out of each hundred thousand.

Total born 1852	80,484
„ died	54,213
Excess of births	26,271
do. 1851	22,517
Died, aged 0 to 15	25,638
„ 15 to 60	17,784
„ 60 upwards	10,496

In 1790, about the time the population seemed to make a first movement, the following statement, out of 20,749 deaths, was given as the rate of London life under the ages expressed in comparison with the years 1830 to 1839. Of all born there lived—

In 1790 to 40	one in	3½	
„ 50	„	4½	
„ 60	„	7	
„ 70	„	13 1-10	
„ 80	„	42¼	
„ 90	„	273	
From 1830—9, to 40,	one in	2·05	
„ 50	„	2·4	
„ 60	„	3·3	
„ 70	„	6·1	
„ 80	„	22	
„ 90	„	277	

While one in ten born in the country lives to be eighty, the returns for London do not reach that average, although they are the highest in any existing metropolis.

LONDON fortified against Charles I., in 1643; the fortifications around London were supplied by the voluntary enthusiasm of the people. An

esprit de corps animated the separate guilds of citizens. The trades marched out to the work in separate parties, bearing mattocks, shovels, and other tools, with drums beating, colours flying, and swords girded. Mixed with most of these companies were to be seen women and girls, some of them ladies of rank, carrying baskets filled with earth; many of them wrought in the trenches. From Limehouse, where they commenced, the lines stretched on to Whitechapel, to Shoreditch, to Hoxton; then along, by Holborn, to St. Giles's and Marylebone, to Tyburn and Hyde Park; whence leading round by Tothill fields, the river was again commanded by two forts, the one erected at that station, and the other at Nine Elms, on the opposite side; from which point they stretched across the angle of Surrey, through Newington, to Redriff, where they again terminated on the stream. At each of these, and at many intervening angles, a fort commanded the adjoining approaches. There were, in all, twenty-four forts, besides redoubts, counterscarps, and half-moons, along the trenches between; the whole planted with 212 pieces of ordnance, on a circuit of 12 miles, finished 1644.

LONDON, Population of—

	Parishes.	Churches.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Rental according to Property-Tax, 1815.
Within the Walls.....	97	67	8,158	55,484	£737,895
Westmr. and Liberties	9	9	17,555	162,018	1241,903
Southwark.....	6	6	11,802	72,119	284,368
Out Parishes.....	12	12	64,279	452,451	2183,070

SCALE OF INCREASED AND DECREASED POPULATION.

	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1841.
Within the Walls..	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700	58,400	54,626
Without the Walls	69,000	57,000	56,300	68,000	72,000	70,382
Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,600	189,400	98,098
Out Parishes within the Bills.....	326,900	357,600	477,700	593,700	730,700	222,721
Parishes not within the Bills,.....	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000	224,300	520,689
Total.....	674,350	676,250	900,000	1,050,000	1,274,800	966,516

LONDON, Punishment of Loose Women; in 1383, the seventh of Richard II:, the citizens of London first imprisoned such women in the Tunn, (a prison at Cornhill,) and afterwards caused them to be brought forth in sight of the world. They caused their heads to be shaved after the manner of thieves, whom they named appellators, and so to be led about the city, in sight of all the inhabitants, with trumpets and pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be more largely known, neither did they spare the men.

LONDON University, charter of, dated Feb. 11, 1826; building commenced, April 30, 1827; college opened, Oct. 1, 1828.

LONDON Cries.—In the time of Henry VI., an antiquary writes, that London cries consisted of fine felt hats and spectacles; peas, strawberries, cherries, pepper, saffron, hot sheep's feet, mackerel,

green-peas, ribs of beef, pie, &c. In the Pepysian Library are two very ancient sets of cries, cut in wood, with inscriptions; among others are, "Buy my rope of onions;" "white Sir Thomas's onions;" rosemary and bays; bread and meat for poor prisoners; ends of gold or silver; marking-stones; a mat for a bed; maids hang out your lights; glasses, fine glasses; a tanker-bearer; maribones, maids' maribones; ells or yards; band-strings, or hand-kercher buttons; a brush or a table-hook; small coal, a penny a peck; I have screens at your desire, to keep your butey from the fire; buy a cocke or a gelding (capon), about 1470.

Londonderry, existed 546; abbey of, burned 783; charter regarding, granted to the London Companies, 1615; town surprised and garrison put to the sword, 1606; besieged, 1641; Londonderry and 210,000 acres of land granted to the London Companies, 1689; besieged, and successful resistance under Walker, April 20, 1689.

Longbeard, William Fitzosborn, a notorious impostor, who pretended to a divine mission, to banish poverty and evil from the world, being the saviour of the poor; he resisted the laws, and was hanged 1197; after his death, the people came flocking from all parts of Kent to gather particles of the ground on which he had last trod, as holy relics; numbers of women waited for days, expecting that he would come to life again, and blind and lame came from far and near to touch his corpse, in the hope that they would thereby recover their sight, and the use of their limbs.

Longest Days.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has 16½ hours; at Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has 18½ hours, and the shortest 5½; at Hamburgh, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has 19, and the shortest 7; at St. Petersburgh and Tobolsk, the longest has 19, the shortest 5 hours; at Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has 21½ hours, and shortest 2½; at Wardhous, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21, to July 22, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest lasts three months and a half.

Long Island, America, battle of, lost by the Americans, Aug 27, 1776.

Longevity, remarkable instances of, in the British empire, from 1806 to 1823;

1807.

Mr. J. Tucker, Itchen Ferry,	131
Mrs. Creek, of Thurlow	125
Catherine Lopez, Jamaica	134
Sarah Anderson, free black	140
John Mirehouse, Ireland	102
Thomas Haggarty, Do.	107
Michael M'Namara, Limerick	110
A woman of Belfast	123
John Lance, Truro	102
Mr. Peed, Norwich,	102
Mr. Graham, Newcastle	104
Mr. Porter, Liverpool	104
Mr. Duke, Cork	105
Mr. A. Leach, Tewkesbury	107
Valentine Walsh, Ireland	109
Mr. A. Pickup, Blackburn	111
Martha Hannah, Ireland	126
Mrs. Perry, Warwickshire	102
Thomas Clee, Mitcham	104
J. Watson, Northumberland	106
Mrs. M. Leatherbarrow, Hulme.	106
M. Wilson, Lydbury, Salop	107
Mary Airton, Hasforth, York	105
Mary Owthorp, Hessle, York	106
Mary Walker, Newcastle	102
Ann Robins, Newnham	108
E. Burnet, widow, Edgworth, Ireland	116
Hannah Wood, Derby	105
Mary Leith, Ireland	102
Mr. S. Perks, Staffordshire	105

1810.

Mrs. Joan Perkins, near Tenbury	105
W. Harkness, Corr Hill, county of Cavan	102
Mary Stratten, Copeland Island, Donaghewar	105
Mrs. Cath. Rutherford, Cork	102

Sarah Malcomson, Drumgorlin, Rathfryland - - - 121
James Gibson, Dartford workhouse - - - - - 105
Robert Osborn, Tinsbury, Wilts 103
Lieut.-Col. William Steil, Belhaven - - - - - 104
Dor. Richards, Haverfordwest 109
Mr. Andrew Bowmaker, Newcastle - - - - 103
Mr. John Campbell, Grimsby 103
Mary Davis, Sevenhampton - 103
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Mrs. Starr Barrett, Charleston, N. America - - - 120
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Janet M'Knaught, Dumfries - 104
Christopher Cobb, Ringwood 102
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John Rogers, Maismore, Gloucestershire - - - 107
Alexander M'Farquhar, Gargustown, N. Britain - - 103
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Alexander Urquhart, Brora - 111
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Elizabeth Martin, Alston - 103

1827.

Mrs. Margaret Rule, Battle-Bridge - - - - - 100

1833.

Joseph Ram, a black at Jamaica - - - - - 146
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On the 13th Nov., 1833, Mr. William Mortimer, Straffan, in the county of Kildare, at the advanced age of 125 years. He fought at the battle of Bunker's hill, in America, where he was taken prisoner, and conveyed from thence to Spithead, where he remained in confinement on board a prison ship, until peace was concluded between Great Britain and America; he retained all his faculties to the last.

1840.

Mrs. M. Rooke, Dromore, Ireland - - - - - 133

The following, anterior to the former dates, which are all of the present century, may be added among many others:

Roger Brook, of Halifax, Yorkshire, died October 8, 1568 - 138
John Brookey, of Broad Rush-Common, Devon, *living there* in July, in 1778 - - 135
Mrs. Clum, near Lichfield, who lived 103 years in one house, died January 23, 1772 - 138
Thomas Damm, of Leighton, near Minshall, Cheshire, died 1648 - - - - - 154
William Edwards, Caeru, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, died 1668 - - - - - 168
Mr. W. Ellis, at Liverpool, died 1780 - - - - - 130
M. Fairbrother, Wigan, Lancashire, died May, 1770 - 138
James Forthern, Grenada, W. Indies, died Feb. 10, 1773 - 127
Peter Garden, Aucherness, Scotland, died January, 1775 131
Vychan Gaener, Aber-cowarch, near Dinas, Mowddwy, 1686 - - - - - 140
Frederick Harpe, Fish Hill, Cumberland, died, Feb. 1792 120

Sier de la Haye, died Feb. 2, 1774 - - - - 120
Henry Jenkins, Yorkshire, died 1670 - - - - 169
William Leland, of Ireland, died January, 1732 - - - 139
—Mackfindlay, Esq.. of Tipperary, died June, 1773 - 143
Mr. Movat, a surgeon, at Dumfries, died Feb., 1776 - 136
Mr. John Mount, of Langholm, Dumfries, died, March 1776 136
Thomas Newman, of Brislington, near Bristol, died 1542 152
Robert Parr, Kinver, Salop, died, Sept. 21, 1757 - - 124
Thomas Parr, lived in ten reigns, died 1635 - - 152
Saint Patrick, First Bishop of Ireland, died 491 - - 122
Margaret Patten, near Paisley, in Scotland, died 1737 - 136
—— Robertson, of Hopetoun Hall, near Edinburgh, died 1793 - - - - 137
Mrs. Jane Scrimshaw died in the workhouse, near Tower Hill, December 6, 1711 - 127
George Stanley, Homington, near Salisbury, died 1719 - 151
Mr. Tice, Hagley, Worcestershire, died February 26, 1774 - - - - 125
William Wakely, of Shiffnal, Salop, died 1714 - 124
Mrs. Mary Yates, Shiffnal, Salop, died August, 1776 - 127

Longevity, Comparative, the mean of life in Surrey in 1848, was 45, in Liverpool 26; in London double the number live to 70 that attain that age in Liverpool, or as 16,344 to 8373.

Longevity of Fish; some few instances show that fishes seldom die of old age; and that generally, *while they live, they increase in size*, which is not the case with most other animals. In the year 1775, a codfish was taken at Scarborough, which weighed 78lb. The conger-eel has been known to measure more than ten feet in length, and to exceed one hundred-weight. A common perch (the *Perca fluviatilis*) was taken in the Serpentine river, Hyde Park, which weighed 9lb.—this fish grows slowly. A pond in the garden of Emanuel College, Cambridge, contained a carp that had been an inhabitant of it more than seventy years. A few years ago, a pike was caught in Windermere lake, which weiged 35lb. and another more recently, 33lb. There was a pike got out of the lake Zernictz, in Carniola, that was known to be nearly 300 years old, and weighed 3 cwt. This fish was put into the lake by an Emperor of Germany, who fastened a ring to its fin, with a date on it.

Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the best means of ascertaining, 1714; very accurately determined by Harrison's time-piece, 1764, for which he received the promised reward. Le Roi, in Paris, invented a watch that kept better time, 1776.

Looking Glasses only made at Venice, 1300; in England, at Lambeth 1673; in 1851 at Ravenhead, where they are made larger than any where else in the world.

Loom, the Dutch, brought to London from Holland, 1677; and since much altered and varied; There are said to be 260,000 hand-looms in England, and 75,000 power looms; steam looms introduced, 1807.

Lopes, Sir M. M., fined £10,000 and imprisoned in Exeter gaol for bribing the electors of Grampound, born 1755, died 1831.

Lorca, a city of Murcia in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir that inundated more than 20 leagues, and carried away 1000 persons besides cattle, &c., April 30, 1802.

Lord Auckland's Island discovered by Captain Bristow, 1809.

Lord Danes, a title used in London under the Danes, 1000.

Lord High Constable, an officer of the crown, hereditary until 1521, when it became forfeited to the king

by the treason of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; the same title is of ancient standing in Scotland, and was reserved in the articles of the union, 1707, to the family of Errol.

Lord High Steward of England, an officer of ancient origin, now only revived at a coronation or on the trial of a peer; the office was abolished, except as thus stated, in 1265, out of the salutary jealousy of the crown at the power of such an officer.

Lord Steward of the Household, an officer appointed 1540, in place of one entitled Grand Master of the Household.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England, a great state officer, whose duties attach to public ceremonies; the office was for centuries in the family of De Vere, from 1101; whence in 1779 it came to the Lady Willoughby de Eresby and her sister, with power to appoint a deputy.

Lord Keeper of England, differing only from the Lord Chancellor's having letters-patent, the powers are the same in both; the first Lord Keeper appointed 1116.

Lord High Admiral first appointed, 1512.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the chief governor and viceroy of that island; an old appointment, first given by Henry II., 1173, to Hugh de-Lacy, lord of Meath; other governors were styled successively Lord Warden, Protector, Lord of Ireland, Lord Justice, Seneschal, Governor, Lord Deputy, Custos, and Lord-lieutenant; the first with the title of lord-lieutenant appears to have been Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of the unfortunate Edward II., his appointment bearing date 1308; the next and succeeding viceroys were:—James, Earl of Ormond, 1329; Sir Anthony Lucy, 1331; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 1361; Sir William de Windsor, 1369; Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, 1380; Philip Courtney, Lord Birmingham, genl., 1382; Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1384; King Richard II., 1394; Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, 1395; King Richard II., in person, 1399; Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 1401; John, Duke of Bedford, 1410; Edward, Earl of March, 1413; Sir John Talbot, 1414; Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 1416; Sir John de Grey, 1427; Sir J. Sutton, Lord Dudley, 1428; Sir Thomas Stanley, 1432; Lion, Lord Wells, 1438; James, Earl of Ormond, 1440; John, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1446; Richard, Duke of York, 1449; George, Duke of Clarence, for life, 1461; Richard, Duke of York, 1479; Gerald, Earl of Kildare, 1483; John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, 1485; Jasper, Duke of Bedford, 1490; Gerald, Earl of Kildare (and in 1504), 1496; Henry, Duke of York, 1501; Gerald, Earl of Kildare, 1504; Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1520; Henry, Duke of Richmond, 1530; Thomas, Earl of Sussex, 1558; Robert, Earl of Essex, 1598; Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, 1599; Thomas, Earl of Strafford, 1639; James, Marquess of Ormond, 1643; Oliver Cromwell, 1649; James Butler, Duke of Ormond, 1660; John Robarts, Lord Robarts, 1669; J. Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, 1670; Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, 1672, James Butler, Duke of Ormond, 1677; Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, 1685; Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, 1686; Henry Sydney, Lord Sydney, 1690; Henry Capel, Lord Capel, 1695; Lau. Hyde, Earl of Rochester, 1701; James Butler, Duke of Ormond, 1703; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, 1707; Thomas, Earl of Wharton, 1709; James, Duke of Ormond, again, 1711; Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, 1713; Charles, Duke of Bolton, 1717; Charles, Duke of Grafton, 1721; John, Lord Carteret, 1724; Lionel, Duke of Dorset, 1731; William, Duke of Devonshire, 1737; Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, 1745; William,

Earl of Harrington, 1747; Lionel, Duke of Dorset, again, 1751; William, Marquis of Hartington, 1755; John, Duke of Bedford, 1757; George, Earl of Halifax, 1761; Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, 1763; Francis, Earl of Hertford, 1765; George, Viscount Townshend, 1767; Simon, Earl of Harcourt, 1772; John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1777; Fred., Earl of Carlisle, 1780; William Henry, Duke of Portland, 1782; George, Earl Temple, 1782; Robert, Earl of Northington, 1783; Charles, Duke of Rutland, 1784; George, Marquis of Buckingham, again, 1787; John, Earl of Westmoreland, 1790; William, Earl Fitzwilliam, 1795; John, Earl Camden, 1795; Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, 1798; Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, May 25, 1801; John, Duke of Bedford, March 18, 1806; Charles, Duke of Richmond, April 19, 1807; Charles, Earl Whitworth, Aug. 26, 1813; Charles, Earl Talbot, Oct. 9, 1817; Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Dec. 29, 1821; Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, March 1, 1828; Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, March 6, 1829; Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23, 1830; Marquis Wellesley, again, Sept. 26, 1833; Thomas, Earl of Haddington, Dec. 29, 1834; Marquis of Normanby, April 23, 1835; Hugh, Lord Fortescue, April 3, 1839; Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey, Sept. 15, 1841; William, Lord Heytesbury, July 12, 1844; Earl of Besborough, July 9, 1846; Earl of Clarendon, 1847; Eglinton, 1852; Earl of St. Germains, Dec. 19, 1853;

Lords; these appear to date their title from the Conqueror, William Fitzosborne, 1096, being the first as Earl of Hereford; 22 peers were made in this reign, being free from arrest for debt as king's counsellors; the House of Peers was a house for royal consultation, summoned by writ, *temp.* John, 1205; the spiritual peers sit in the House of Lords as temporal barons, and do not derive their right from any spiritual character. In the present House of Lords some sit by their old rights as nobles, others by creation as peers, others by representation, as the Scotch and Irish peers; the House of Lords consists of Scotch peers, elected under the union, 16

Irish spiritual peers, by rotation of sessions	4
26 English	26
Irish peers	28
Princes, dukes, marquises, earls, &c.	382
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Lords Lieutenant of counties instituted by Edward VI., 1549.

Lord Mayor's Show, commenced 1453; in a curious description of the show in 1575, it is related that, "to make way in the streetes, certayne men were employed, appareled like devells and wylde men, with skybbs and certayne beadells." The number of persons who dined at Guildhall was one thousand, all at the charge of the mayor and the two sheriffs. This feast "costeth £400, whereof the mayor payeth £200, and each of the sheriffs £100. Immediately after dyner they go to the churche of St. Paule, the men bearynge staff torches and targetts, which torches are lighted when it is late before they come from evenynge prayer." In 1585 there were children in the procession, who personified the City, Magnanimity, Loyalty, Science, the Country, and the river Thames; they also represented a soldier, a sailor, and nymphs, with appropriate speeches. The show opened with a Moor on the back of a lynx. On Sir Thomas Middleton's mayoralty, in 1613, the solemnity is described as unparalleled for the cost, art, and magnificence of the shows, pageants, chariots, morning, noon, and night triumphs. In 1656, the City Pageants, after a discontinuance of about 14 years, were revived. Edmund Gayton, the author of the description for that year, says, "our metropolis for these planetary pa-

geants is as famous and renowned in foreign nations, as for its faith, wealth, and valour." In the show of 1659, an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian were personated. On Lord Mayor's day, 1671, the King, Queen, and Duke of York, and most of the nobility, being present, there were "sundry shows, shapes, scenes, speeches, and songs, in parts;" and the like in 1672 and 1673, when the King again "graced the triumphs." At the alteration of the style, 1752, the Lord Mayor's show, which had been on the 29th of October, was changed to the 9th of November. The speeches in the pageants were usually composed by the city poet, an officer of the corporation, with an annual salary, who provided a printed description for the members of the corporation before the day. Settle, the last city poet, wrote the last pamphlet intended to describe a Lord Mayor's show; it was for Sir Charles Duncombe's, in 1708, but the Prince of Denmark's death, the day before, prevented the exhibition. The last lord mayor who rode on horseback at his mayoralty was Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Lord Mayor of York, title given by Richard II., 1377.

Lord Mayor of Dublin, so named by Charles II., 1665.

Lords, seven of these impeached, Jan. 9, 1715-16; others May 15, 1746.

Loretto, order of knighthood in honour of the miraculous image, begun at Rome, 1587.

Loretto, the site of the imposture of a holy house in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, carried by angels into Dalmatia, from Galilee, and placed here, with an image of Mary and a little child, dressed in embroidery and jewels; the town was taken by the French, 1796, and the idol carried off to France; it was afterwards restored, under a salute of cannon and bells, eight bishops carrying it to its house, with great pomp, Jan. 5, 1803.

Lorraine, an independent duchy, 851, given to Lotharius, son of the Emperor Lotharius; divided, 956; part ruled by the Dukes of Brabant until 1429; Duke of, invited by the Irish to be their ruler, but refused, 1653; expelled his dominions by the French, Sept., 1670; annexed to the French dominions, 1766; Duke of, visited England, 1731; Cambridge, Oct. 25; returned to Germany, Dec. 9; became Grand Duke of Tuscany, July 9, 1737; declared associate with his consort in the throne of Hungary and Bohemia, Nov. 12, 1740.

Lottery, the first in England, drawn at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, continuing day and night until May 6; *temp.* 11 Elizabeth, 40,000 ten shilling lots; lottery to raise money for the public service, 1630; established 5 Will. and Mary, 1693, and for 130 years yielded a large revenue to the crown; for the British museum, 1752; Irish state lottery in Dublin, 1780; Adelphi buildings, 1773; Cox's do.; Lever's museum disposed of by lottery, 1786; Pigot diamond, 1802; Boydell's pictures, 1805; suppressed in France by the republic, Nov. 15, 1793; first there, 1657; abolished in England, Oct., 1826; a penalty of £50 for advertising prizes or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 6 and 7 Will. IV., 1836; the last, the Glasgow lotteries, July 25, 1834.

Louis, St., order of knighthood, began 10th May, 1698; abolished, 1791.

Louis IV. ascended the French throne, 1226.

Louis XI. in scorn wore a greasy hat and a coarse cloth. These items of his expenses appear in the chamber of accounts:—Two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.

Louis XIV. mounted the French throne, 1643.

Louis XV. of France escaped being burnt, 1st July, 1747; stabbed

by Damien, 5th Jan., 1757; died, 10th May, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.

Louis XVI., accession to the throne of France, 1774.

Louis XVI. deposed 10th Aug., 1792; beheaded 21st June, 1793, and his queen beheaded 16th Oct. following.

Louis XVIII. of France, death of, 1824.

Louis XVIII. retired to Petersburgh, allowed a pension by the emperor of Russia, 3rd April, 1798; landed at Yarmouth under title of Count de Lille, 6th Oct., 1807; replaced on his throne, made a public entry into London, 21st April, 1814; sailed from Dover, 23rd April, reached Compeigne, 29th April, Paris, 3rd May, 1814; fled from Napoleon, 21st March, 1815; resumed government, July, 1815; died, 16th Sept., 1824.

Louis of Bavaria declared Emperor of Germany, 1313.

Louisa, Queen of Denmark, youngest daughter of George II.; died, Dec. 8, 1751.

Louis d'Or, a French coin, of gold, value, 24 francs, struck by Louis XIII., 1640; the Napoleon superseded it, of the same value.

Louisburgh, taken by the English, June, 1745; restored to France, 1749; taken and retained, July 22, 1758.

Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; settled by Louis XIV. in 1718; ceded to Spain, 1763; restored to France, 1802; sold to the United States, 1802, by France.

Louth Park Abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.

Louvre at Paris, a palace here, 628; Francis I. built one here, 1552; front completed, 1688; first exhibition of painting and sculpture opened there, 22nd Aug., 1740; stripped of the treasures of art with which Napoleon's conquests had adorned it, 1815.

Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Towerhill, 1746.

Love, Rev. Christ., beheaded, 22nd Aug., 1658, aged 33.

Love, Mr. John, of Weymouth, died, Oct., 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 lbs., or 26 stone of 14 lbs. each.

Low Countries, or the Netherlands, the ancient Belgæ, conquered by Cæsar, 47 B. C.; subject to France, 412; ruled by earls from 864 to 1369; came, by marriage, to Austria, and then to Spain, 1559; threw off the Spanish yoke, 1572; annexed to Germany, 1725; part annexed to France, 1748; all, 1795; united to Holland under the Prince of Orange, 1815; threw off the Dutch yoke, 1830; separated, and Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, declared king of Belgium, July 12, 1831; France marched an army to secure him against the hostilities of the Dutch, Nov. 15, 1831; an armistice ensued; and the interference of the allied powers placed Leopold securely upon his throne by treaty, April 19, 1839.

Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits, born, 1491, died, 1556.

Lubec, in Prussia, founded, 1140; two synagogues and a great number of houses at, were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town were broken, and above 60 persons killed or dangerouslywounded, by the axletrees of 10 carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, 23rd June, 1792.

Lubin, City of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.

Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, 11th Nov., 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, 30th April, 65.

Lucas, Sir Charles, shot by order of Oliver Cromwell, Aug. 28, 1648.

Lucca, Republic of, founded, 1450.

Lucia, St., 900 persons destroyed at, by an earthquake, 12th Oct., 1788.

Lucius, said to have been the first christian king of Britain, 180, and to have reigned 77 years; the statement is doubtful, as the Saxons ruled subsequently; and the mission of

St. Augustine comprises the only consistent account of British conversions to Christianity, about 590.

Lucern brought into England, about 1575.

Luddites, Outrage of, breaking frames and machinery; resisted the military, Jan. 29, 1812; riots of, 1814, 1816.

Ludgate, London, taken down and sold for £140, 1760.

Ludlow Castle, Salop, built, 1097.

Luggershall Castle, Wilts, built, 1199.

Luke's Hospital, St., established at Windmill Hill, Moorfields, 1732; the present built, July 31, 1751, in the city road; completed, 1785; cost £55,000; exempted from parish rates, 1760.

Lulworth Castle, Dorset, built, 1610; became the residence of Charles X. of France, 1830, until he left this country for Germany.

Lunacy and Lunatics, first statutes regarding, Edward II., 1323; George II., 1731 and 1741; George III., 1770 and 1773; regarding care and treatment, 1828 and 1829. The lunatics in England and Wales, in 1849, were 14,560, 6852 being males, and 7708 females, and 10,801 paupers. Great differences occurred in different years; total number of insane persons, of all classes, recently amounted to 20,893, of whom 9862 were men, and 11,031 women; being a proportion to the amount of population (which is estimated by the census for England and Wales at 16,480,082 souls), of about .125 per cent., or 1 in 800. Of the above 20,893 lunatics, 4072, of whom 2161 were men, and 1911 women private patients, and 16,821, of whom 7701 were men, and 9120 women pauper patients. The proportion of the pauper lunatics to the population was, in England, .100 per cent., or 1 in 1000; whilst in Wales the proportion was .129 per cent., or 1 in 775, a difference of between 1-34th or 1-35th per cent. In both countries the number of insane pauper females was greater than that of the insane pauper males; the reverse being the case as regards the "private patients." Of the 4072 private patients, there were 245 confined in county asylums, 168 in military and naval hospitals, 442 in Bethlehem and St. Luke's hospitals, 536 in other public asylums, 973 in metropolitan licensed houses, and 1426 in provincial licensed houses; whilst there were 282 single patients "under commission." Of the 16,821 paupers, 4155 were immured in county asylums, 89 in county asylums under local acts, 121 in Bethlehem and St. Luke's, 343 in other public asylums, 854 and 1920 in metropolitan and provincial licensed houses, and no less than 9339 in workhouses, &c. The private patients were maintained, either wholly or partially, at their own cost, but the pauper lunatics, of course, at the expense of the public. Independently of these, there is a large number of persons who are shut up as single patients, of whom no account is rendered in any public documents, the cures during five years have been, in four county asylums, 30; in four others 40, in four others 50, and in three 60 per cent. At St. Luke's the permanent cures, during the year 1842, were stated to have been 70, and in 1843, 65 per cent; thus this disorder is curable, in many cases, during the first year of the attack; recoveries after that period are rare. There were some time since 535 wealthy lunatics under the care of the Lord Chancellor; the value of their property was £1,000,000; the income reported to parliament to be £356,711 : 17 : 11, and the annual sum allowed for their support and maintenance, £161,151 12s. There are upwards of 4000 lunatics confined in England as private patients, not under the care of the Court of Chancery.

Luneville, Treaty of, 1801, France and Austria.

Lurgan in Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1619, contained 42 houses,

all inhabited by English Protestant settlers. In the year 1814 that elegant little town contained 379 houses, inhabited by 2,207 persons, of whom 996 were males, and 1211 females, and the majority catholics.

LUTHER, Martin, born, 1483; began the Reformation, 1518; died, 1546.

LUTTRELL, Colonel, shot by an assassin in his chair, Dublin, 22nd Oct., 1717.

LUTZEN, Battle of, between the French and the combined Russians and Prussians, May 2, 1813, in which both sides claimed the victory, and General Duroc was mortally wounded; in the battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen which followed, the allies were routed by Napoleon, May 20, and 26; but an armistice after them did not bring peace. The King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632, in the moment of victory; the battle is sometimes called that of Lutzengen.

LUXEMBURG and Lienburg taken by the French, 1543; by the Spaniards, 1544; by the French, 1684, and given up to Spain, 1697; taken again by the French, 1701; ceded to the emperor, 1713; taken by the imperialists, Jan. 18, 1714-15; taken by the French, June 7, 1795; ceded to the King of the Netherlands, 1815.

LUXURY restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of £100, per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

LUXURIES of the olden time; there were few chimneys in capital towns. The fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the roof, door, or window. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay; the furniture and utensils were of wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. Lord Kaimes says that Henry the Second of France, at the marriage of the Duchess of Savoy, wore the first silk stockings that were made in France. Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, received in a present a pair of black silk knit stockings, and she never wore cloth hose any more. Before the conquest there was a timber bridge upon the Thames between London and Southwark, burnt by accident in the reign of Henry the Second. At that time (A.D. 1176,) the late old London Bridge was projected, though not finished until 1212. In the former part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root; Queen Catherine herself could not command a salad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the apricot, and damask rose, made their appearance. Turkeys, carps, and hops, were first known in 1524. The currant shrub was brought from Zante in the year 1533; in 1540, cherry-trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. In 1563, knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought from Germany, 1577. About 1580, coaches were introduced, before which Queen Elizabeth rode behind her chamberlain. A sawmill was erected near London in the year 1633; afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the poor of employment.

LYING-in-Hospitals first began in Ireland, at Dublin, the first opened, Mar. 1745; the modern, 1757; the British Old Street, 1749; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, 1752; the general in 1765; and

there were numerous other establishments of the same nature in the city of London, 1750; the Queen's, 1652; the Lying in Charity, Doctors' Commons, in Little Knight Ryder Street, 1757; the Westminster, 1765; the General, Rathbone Place, 1778; the Benevolent, Castle Court, Strand, 1780; the Eastern Great Alie Street, 1782; the Endeavour, 1794; the Central Great Queen Street, 1816: the Royal West London, Villiers Street, 1818; the United, Warwick Street, 1822, &c.

Lyme Castle, Kent, built before 791.

Lyme Regis, Dorset, chartered by Edward I., 1279.

Lyon's Inn Society, established 1420.

Lymphatic Vessels discovered by Asellius, 1622; published, 1627.

Lyons, France, founded 43 A.C. by Plaucus, called then Ludunum; the councils at, in the 13th and 14th centuries; silk manufactures begun at, 1515; library of 120,000 volumes and 800 MS. at, 27,000 houses and 171,000 inhabitants, 1831; besieged in 1793, by the convention, and surrendered, Oct. 7, when dreadful massacres followed; the convention ordered the city to be demolished, Oct. 12; surrendered to the Austrians, Mar. 14, and July 15, 1814 and 1815; revolt among the mechanics of, and popular excesses, Nov. 21, 1831; great riots at, April 15, 1834; inundations at, Nov. 4, 1840; visited by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, 1852.

Lyon's Inn, London, begun, 1420.

Lyttleton, governor of South Carolina, taken prisoner by the French, Sept. 29, 1755.

M

Macarthy, Sir Charles, killed in action against the Ashantees, Jan. 21, 1824.

Macclesfield, Earl of, his marriage dissolved, April, 1698, when his notorious lady married Colonel Brett, and disowned the unfortunate Richard Savage; Earl of, fined and committed, May 6, 1725.

Macbeth, King of Scotland, deposed by the English, 1054.

Macdonald, the Pretender's banker, examined before the privy council, Jan. 12, 1747.

Mace, a symbol of authority borne before officers of state and the heads of municipalities; the right to carry one before the lord mayor of London was conceded by Edward III., 1354; the Speaker's mace in the House of Commons was ordered to be taken away, and the doors locked, by Oliver Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

Machiavel and his Principles, as laid down in his "Prince," which is rather a satire than a recommendation, being a picture of the practices of most rulers but too faithfully drawn; he was a native of Florence, and his work appeared, 1517.

M'Kenzie, Earl of Seaforth, attainted for the Preston rebellion, 1715; pardoned, Sept. 13, 1726.

M'Lean, Sir Hector, and his servant, seized for treasonable practices, June 5, 1745.

M'Leod, the eldest son of the Earl of Cromarty, pardoned, Jan. 26, 1747.

M'Mahone, one of the conspirators in the Irish massacre, convicted and executed in London, Nov. 16, 1644.

Macguire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1645.

Macmahon, Lord, hanged for high treason, Nov. 1, 1644.

Machine for beating books invented, doing as much in one day as two men could do in a week, 1823; another for mowing grass

invented in Pennsylvania, by which one man and a horse can mow eight acres per day.

MACKEREL permitted, together with milk, to be cried in the streets of London on Sundays, 1698.

MADAGASCAR discovered by the Portuguese, 1506; a very large island, respecting the interior of which very little is known.

MADEIRA Islands, so named from being covered with wood when first discovered; an account of its being first explored by an Englishman named A'Macham, in 1345, seems to be fabulous, and that the Portuguese, who first visited the island in 1419, were its real discoverers; they colonized it in 1431; it was occupied by the English in 1801; and again, in trust for the royal family of Portugal, Dec. 24, 1807, being restored at the peace of 1814.

MADRAS, Fort St. George erected, and colonized by the English, under the King of Golconda, 1620; taken by the French, 1746; restored to England, 1749; Fort St. George made a presidency, 1654; Bengal placed under Madras, 1658; Calcutta made a presidency, 1701; Mayor's court founded, 1726; besieged by the French, Dec. 12, 1758, Hyder marches to Madras, April, 1769; Sir John Lindsay arrived, July, 1770; succeeded there by Sir R. Hartland, Sept. 1771; Sir Eyre Coote arrived, Nov. 5, 1780; Hyder Ali defeated, July 1, 1781; Lord Macartney governor of Madras, June 22, 1781; the Madras government arrested General Stuart, who was sent to England, 1783; Lord Cornwallis visited, Dec. 12, 1790; Sir Charles Oakley succeeded General Meadowes as governor of this presidency, Aug. 1, 1792; assizes ordered twice yearly, 1793; Lord Mornington visited here, Dec. 1798; General Harris with the Madras army entered Mysore, March 5, 1799; the British forces at Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; Seringapatam stormed by the British under Major-gen. Baird, and Tippoo Saib killed, May 4, 1799; appointment of Sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras, Dec. 26, 1800; a fire consumed upwards of 1000 houses in Madras, Feb. 1803; the Madras army under Gen. Arthur Wellesley marched for Poonah, March, 1803; General Wellesley's victories followed soon after; mutiny among the British forces at Vellore, near 800 sepoys mercilessly exterminated, Jan. 31, 1807; mutiny of the troops at Madras, 1809; arrival of Lord Minto at Madras; he published a general amnesty, Sept. 29, 1809; hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and seventy sail sunk, many of them with their crews, May, 1811; Madras attacked by the Pindarees, 1817; appointment of the first Bishop of Madras, under act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85, Feb. 14, 1835.

MADRID, once a station of the Moors; ravaged, 1108; became the residence of the Spanish court, 1516; taken possession of by Charles III., June 24, 1706; retaken the same year, after being abandoned, 1710; abandoned and retaken by Philip, Dec. 2, 1710; old palace at, burned, 1734; taken by the French, 1808; a fearful conflict between the citizens and the French, May 2, 1808; Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king, July 20; he soon afterwards quitted the city, which was held by the French until Aug. 12, 1812; Madrid entered by the British army, and "Ferdinand the Beloved" restored by Wellington, May 14, 1814.

MAESTRICHT taken by the Prince of Parma, after having revolted from Spain, 1579; taken by the Prince of Orange, 1648; by the French, 1673; besieged by the Prince of Orange unsuccessfully, 1676; restored to the Dutch, 1678; besieged by the French, 1748; attacked by the French unsuccessfully, 1793; soon afterwards it fell into their possession, but was restored at the peace of 1814.

MAGDALEN College, Oxford, founded, 1479.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1519.

Magdalen House, Goodman's Fields, opened, Aug. 10, 1758.

Magdalen Hospital, London, removed to St. George's Fields, 1772. This charity took its name from the nunneries called the Magdalens, on the Continent, which were inhabited by penitent courtezans; one at Naples was established, 1424; another at Metz, 1452; at Paris, 1492; an institution of the same kind at Rome, by Leo X., 1515.

Magellan, Strait of,, discovered, 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, who died, 1521.

Magic Lantern invented by Friar Bacon, 1252.

Magna Charta, the body of laws and charter of English liberty, extorted from King John by the barons, and signed at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, a charter continually violated in subsequent reigns; several copies of this charter remain, perhaps the most perfect in Lincoln cathedral; it is remarkable that in the statutes at large, beginning with the charter of Edward I., the following most important passage to the liberty of the subject is omitted, being the parliamentary right of taxation. It stands thus in English: "No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom but by the common council of our kingdom, except to redeem our body, and to make our eldest son a knight, and to marry our eldest daughter once; and for these purposes there shall be made none but a reasonable aid. In like manner shall be done as to the aids of the city of London. And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties, and its free customs, both by land and water. Moreover we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs. And in order to have a common council of the kingdom for assessing an aid, otherwise than in the three cases, aforesaid, or for assessing a scutage, we will cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, counts, and greater barons, singly by our letters: and, moreover, we will cause to be summoned in general, by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all those who hold of us in chief, for a day certain, to wit, at a term of forty days at least, and to a place certain: and in all the letters of summons we will express the cause of summons, and the summons being thus made the business shall proceed on the appointed day, according to the counsel of those who may be present, although not all those summoned should come."

Magnanime, French ship of war, taken by Admiral Hawke, Feb. 24, 1748.

Magnetic Power first applied to the needle, 1302; the magnet said to be known to Roger Bacon, 1294; the compass improved by Gioja of Naples, 1302; the dip discovered by Robert Norman of London, 1576; artificial magnets improved, 1751; found to be identical with electric action, and light elicited from, since the commencement of the 19th century.

Magnifying Glasses, convex, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Magnesia, a white earth prepared from the purging mineral waters and their salts, and from the residuum of sea water after the salt has been crystallized; with vitriolic acid it forms Epsom salts: Dr. Black explained its properties fully, 1755.

Magnolia Glauca brought to England from North America, 1688; the dwarf "pumila" came from China, 1789; the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790, and the slender, 1804; the grandiflora from North America, 1731; this, the large magnolia, the *Laurier tulipier* of the French, is first seen in North Carolina, near the river Nuse, in the latitude of 35 degrees, 31; and proceeding from this point is found in the maritime parts of the southern States, as far up the Mississippi as

Natches, above New Orleans. It claims a place amongst the largest trees of the United States, ninety feet in height, three in diameter; its ordinary stature from sixty to seventy feet; trunk commonly straight, summit nearly in the shape of a regular pyramid. In its native soil, blooming with large white fragrant flowers disposed amidst the rich foliage of the tree, one of the most beautiful productions of the vegetable kingdom: blossoming in May, the seeds ripen in October; in its native climate it grows only in cool shady places, in brown mould, loose, deep and fertile. The most northern point in which this tree passes the winter in the open air is about Nantes, in latitude 47 degrees, 13 seconds; it begins to bear ripe fruit about Grenoble, in latitude 45 degrees; in England, more injured by being planted in an ungenial soil than the severity of the climate.

MAHOMETANISM: the great prophet of this imposture began to promulgate his opinions in 604; he wrote the Koran in a cave, not without the assistance of others; in it he endeavoured to inculcate a faith that should reconcile Jew, Christian, and Pagan; he stated it to consist of revelations made to him from above, in visions, during which he had mentally ascended there; he instructed a few friends in his scheme, the doctrine of which was a pure theism—"there is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet;" he spurned at images and pictures of the deity, and some of his allusions to the Supreme in the Koran are truly noble and even sublime, the whole being excellent as a composition; his rewards were sensual, fine women and a voluptuous paradise for his disciples. In the twelfth year of his mission he converted the inhabitants of Medina, which caused his enemies at Mecca to seek his assassination, and he fled to the former place, hence the date of the Hegira, or "Flight," June 16, 622; he soon after married his most favourite wife, Ayesha, for he advocated polygamy; he made war upon all idolaters, and the Jews, whom he sought to convert, pretending himself a descendant of Ismael, became his enemies, on which he attacked and defeated one of their tribes; he put down idolatry in Arabia, all of which he conquered, tolerating the Christians, but making them pay a certain tribute; he died, June, 632, of poison, displaying a real faith in his mission, on the ground of the good that must follow it. After his death his followers extended his doctrines to the Danube in Europe, the strait of Gibraltar in Africa, into the heart of that country, and about to the limits of China eastwards, very nearly 200,000,000 of men still professing Islamism.

MAIDA, Battle of, between the French, under General Regnier, and the English, under Sir John Stuart; the French were much more numerous than the British, and their loss was severe, July 1, 1806.

MAIDEN, an instrument of decapitation, once used at Halifax, and transplanted into Scotland by the Regent Morton, who suffered by it himself, 1581.

MAIDSTONE, Kent, a Charter granted to, 1682; greatly injured by a fire, 1756.

MAIMING and Wounding made capital crimes, 1670; modified in the digest of the statutes, made 1829.

MAIL Coaches to Bristol, established 1784; to other parts of England, 1785; freed of tolls, 1785; introduced into Ireland by Mr. Anderson, 1790; the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bath, to whom the public were indebted for the rapid increase in the prosperity of the post-office; Mr. Palmer was to be paid, under agreement, by a fixed per centage for a given time on any surplus produced by his improvement; the increase was so considerable that the government violated its faith, and after a long delay put him off with a fixed sum, vastly inferior to

that which honour and honesty bound it to bestow.

Maison Dieu Hospital, Dover, built 1229.

Majesty, a title first bestowed upon Henry VIII. of England, 1520.

Malacca Gold Mines discovered, 1731.

Majorca submitted to Charles III., 1706.

Maldon, Essex, once had a palace of the Roman governors of England; burned by Boadicea; rebuilt by the Romans; burned by the Danes; fortified 920.

Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet Street, for murder, March 7, 1738.

Malesherbes, C. W., counsel for Louis XVI., guillotined 1794, aged 73.

Malmesbury Abbey, built 642; castle built, 1134; museum of antiquities formed at, by Sir R. C. Hoare, 1823.

Malos, St., France, bombarded by the English, Sept. 19, 1693; again, 1695; attacked again, June 8, 1758.

Malplaquet, Battle of, between the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French under Marshal Villars; the hostile armies numbered on each side nearly 120,000 men; the French were defeated, but the loss was great, the allies losing 18,000 men, Sept. 11, 1709.

Malt. *See* Beer.

Malt-Tax established, 1697; increased, 1760; newly remodelled, 1766.

Malta, Knights of, a religious military order, called the Knights Hospitallers, the Knights of Rhodes, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; they became a military order in 1118; on losing Jerusalem, the knights retired to Acre, which they nobly defended, in 1290; the king of Cyprus gave them Limasol in his dominions, where they remained until 1310; they next took Rhodes, and defended it until Soliman conquered it in 1522; they finally obtained Malta from Charles V., and they there fortified themselves so strongly, that famine alone could reduce them; in 1799, Paul of Russia declared himself their grand master; the knights belonging to the different Catholic countries were styled languages, as the French language, the Italian language, the German language, &c.; the Turks besieged Malta in 1566, but were compelled to retire, with the loss of 30,000 men; Malta was taken by Bonaparte on his way to Egypt in 1798; he found there an immense booty, and numerous Turkish prisoners, whom he set free; the island was blockaded until the inhabitants and French troops could no longer resist the attacks of famine, and it surrendered, Sept. 5, 1800; by the treaty of Amiens, England was to give the island up to the knights of Malta, but the condition was not fulfilled, and in 1814 the island was confirmed to the English crown; the observatory instruments, and notes of the observations, were all destroyed by fire here, April 6, 1789.

Mamelukes, an Egyptian dynasty, consisting originally of a mixture of Christian and Turkish slaves, established by Saladin as his guard, 1246; they afterwards selected one of their number to rule the country, until Egypt became subject to the Turks, 1517, when they were taken into Turkish pay and recruited from all lands, with other men at arms; on the French invasion of Egypt they retreated into Nubia, 1798; they were routed by Bonaparte, and kept afterwards in the desert until the French evacuated Egypt; they then returned, endeavouring to reinstate themselves in the government, but were treacherously decoyed into the castle at Cairo, by Mehemet Ali, on the specious pretext of an entertainment, and put to death in cold blood.

Man, Isle of, conquered by Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, from the Scotch, 1340, who received the title

of King of Man from Edward III.; given to the Earl of Northumberland, 1399; to Lord Stanley, 1405; to the Earl of Derby, 1608, by Queen Elizabeth; from him it came by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1735; the duke received £70,000 for the sovereignty in 1765; the nation was next charged £132,944 for the purchase of the duke's interest in the island revenues, 1829. The bishopric of Man was founded by Gregory III., and it included the western isles of Scotland, which had a bishop of their own when Man became subject to England; the Duke of Athol names the bishop to the king, who sends him to the Archbishop of York for consecration; he is not a baron of parliament; he is called the bishop of Sodor and Man, because his bishopric is joined to a little place caller Sodor, in the island of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides.

Manchester, mentioned early in history as Mancunium, and said to have been occupied by Agricola, taken by the Saxons, 488; subdued by Ella, 620; St. Mary's church built, 627; Edward the Elder rebuilt the town and erected a castle, 920; erected into a manor, 1070; annual fair granted, Henry III., 1215; Salford made a free borough, 1215; land at, let for 3s. 6d. per acre, 1290; made a free borough, 1301; Flanders manufactures introduced at, by Edward III., 1330; visited by the plague, 1352; the college of the Blessed Virgin established, and rectory appointed, May 12, 1422; sweating sickness at, 1490; grammar school founded, 1524; college of the Virgin restored by Queen Mary, 1535; made a place of sanctuary, 1540; college dissolved by parliament, 1546; Manchester cottons, rugs, and friezes, mentioned for the first time, 1552; John Bradford martyred at, 1555; Ellys calling himself a prophet, appeared, 1562; the clergy of the reformed church beaten by the people, and one stabbed, 1674; renewed college charter, under Queen Elizabeth, as Christ's College, 1575; the manor of Manchester sold to one John Lacey for £3000, May 15, 1579; Cheetham, founder of the hospital and library, baptised, July 10, 1580; Sir J. Smithwick imprisoned for being a Roman Catholic, and Campion, accused of being a Jesuit, executed, 1581; Manchester furnished, against the Spanish Armada, 38 arquebusiers, 38 archers, and 144 men for bills and pikes, 1588; manor sold to Sir N. Mosley for £3500, March 23, 1596; charter of Manchester enrolled, Sept. 16, 1623; Trinity Chapel founded, 1634; Charles I. granted a new charter to the college, Sept. 30, 1635; Edward Barber, of Manchester, executed at Lancaster for being a Catholic priest, April 10, 1641; Charles I. issued his commission of array, 1642; Lord Strange besieged the town for the king, July 4, and was repulsed; again besieged, Sept. 25, by Strange and Derby, who were repulsed; made the head quarters of General Fairfax, 1643; visited with pestilence, 1644; George Fox the Quaker began his ministry at, 1647; Cheetham's hospital and library founded, 1651; Charles II. as king of the Scots passed through the town, 1651; dismantled of its fortifications, 1652; the first representative of the town returned to parliament, 1654; Charles II. incorporated Cheetham's hospital, 1665; a special assize to try the adherents of James II. in the Lancaster plot, 1694; Syddall the barber renewed the rebellion, 1715; Henry with his adherents, Sept. 11, 1716; the post to London with letters there 3 times a week, 8 days being required for an interchange, 1721; the Old Exchange built, 1729; John Wyatt, of Birmingham, commenced the spinning with rollers, 1733; the first newspaper published at, 1737; Wyatt's machine improved, 1741; the pretender entered Manchester Nov. 28, 1745; Deacon and Syddall executed for high treason, and their heads stuck on the Exchange, 1746;

importation of raw cotton, 2,000,000 lbs; value of exports, £30,000, 1745; Queen's Theatre first built, 1753; the Infirmary established, 1752, buildings erected, 1755; cotton goods first exported, 1760; Manchester navigation opened, 1761; Lunatic Asylum founded, 1765; Agricultural Society instituted, 1767; Christian, king of Denmark, visited Manchester, 1768; the Queen's Theatre rebuilt, 1775; Subscription concerts established, 1777; the manufacture of muslin first attempted, 1780; the Literary and Philosophical Society established, 1781; New Bailey Bridge completed, 1785; Sir Richard Arkwright's patent annulled by the King's Bench, his invention thrown open, 1785; Queen's Theatre burnt down, 1789; and re-erected, 1790; New Bailey built, 1790; Assembly-rooms, Mosley street, built, 1792; Philological Society instituted, 1803; the Archdukes John and Lewis of Austria visit Manchester, 1805; Fever Hospital erected, 1805; Theatre-Royal erected, 1806; Exchange and Commercial buildings erected and opened, Jan. 1809; the Manchester and Salford water works established since 1809; the Grand Duke Nicholas, since Emperor of Russia, visited the town, 1817; Lock Hospital established, 1819; Manchester Reform meeting, Aug. 16, 1819; New Brunswick-bridge built, 1820; Chamber of Commerce established, 1820; Law Library founded, 1820; Natural History Society projected, 1821; New Quay Company founded, 1822; Deaf and Dumb School instituted, 1823; Royal Institution formed, 1823; the Floral and Horticultural Society established, 1823; Mechanics' Institution founded, 1824; Musical Festival first held, 1828; at the launch of a vessel, which heeled and upset, upwards of 200 persons then on deck, were precipitated into the river, 51 perished, Feb. 29, 1828; a factory was burnt, and an immense quantity of machinery destroyed in a riot, May 3, 1829; New Concert-room established, 1829; great fire at, Oct. 12, 1829; Glee Club instituted, 1830: the races established, 1830; Manchester and Liverpool railway opened, Sept. 15, 1830; Manchester constituted the second time a parliamentary borough, June 7, 1832; Choral Society established, 1833; the Statistical Society, the first formed in England, Sept. 2, 1833; act for the Manchester and Leeds railway passed, 1836; Geological Society instituted, 1838; Charter of incorporation, Oct. 23, 1838; Manchester police act, Aug. 26, 1839; great disorders in the midland counties among the artisan classes extend to this town, Aug. 1842; great free-trade meetings held here, Nov. 14, 1843; great meeting held at the Athenæum, Oct. 3, 1844; great anti-corn-law meeting, at which £61,984 were subscribed in four hours, Dec. 23, 1845; the Queen's Park, Peel Park, and Philips Park opened, Aug. 22, 1846; importation of raw cotton, 300,000,000 lb., value of exports, £20,000,000; Manchester made a bishopric, Sept. 1, 1847; Dr. Lee first bishop, Jan. 11, 1848; Peace Society meeting at, Feb., 1853.

MANCHESTER Mortality Rates, prior to the census of 1841; the principal districts under the registration act here comprised 200,000 persons in 1837-8, the number of births registered during the first year was 5458, and during the second year 6358. The proportion of males to females as 51·6 to 48·4, giving upon 100 births an excess of male births of rather more than 3 1-5. In 11,816 births, there were 127 cases of twins, and one case of triplets; the former being in the ratio of nearly 10·8 in 1000; Cuvier's estimation was 2 in 1000. The registered deaths during the first year, were 5611, and in the second 6234. In the two years the proportion of male to female deaths was as 52·1 to 47·9. In the Manchester district, the excess of male deaths above

male births is 1·08 in every hundred. The average proportion of births to deaths throughout the kingdom, has been estimated at 28 to 30 in 1000, respectively. The births registered in the Manchester district during the first year, were to deaths as 19·45 to 20. In the second year as 20·39 to 20. The number of coroner's inquests held during two years in Manchester was 561, amounting to 4·73 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. The number of marriages in the churches in proportion to those solemnized elsewhere, was as 93·58 to 6·42 per cent. In every 100 marriages there were solemnised by licence 9·66; by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, 6·30; and by banns, 84. The number of marriages in church without banns, and by a certificate from the Superintendent Registrar, was 0.58 per cent. Among every 1000 persons married, 14·25 were minors.

MANCHESTER Reform Meeting, best known to posterity as the "Manchester Massacre," under the Castlereagh Ministry; above 60,000 persons, men, women, and children, were assembled to hear an address from Hunt the popular demagogue, when several troops of half-disciplined Cheshire yeomanry, and Manchester volunteer light horse, were let loose on the unarmed crowd, and eleven persons were killed, and 400 wounded, Aug. 16, 1819.

MANES, the founder of a religious sect, 278.

MANICHEANS, a Persian sect, which held that there were two deities, one good and the other evil; they arose under the leadership of Manes in 277. This religious imposture spread over the principal countries of the East; like the recent notorious Joseph Smith, the Mormon, he declared that he was inspired, and sent to comfort mankind by his doctrines, and to cure diseases; he was put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, 290; subsequent persecution increased his followers; the immediate cause of his execution was, his pretending to cure one of the royal family by prayers, and laying on of hands, dismissing the physicians, when the patient died under his exorcisms; this sect branched from that of the Gnostics.

MANILLA, British frigate, wrecked on the Dutch coast, Jan. 30, 1812.

MANILLA, the principal of the Philippine islands belonging to Spain; subject to earthquakes, one of which levelled a mountain in 1617; in 1635, a large part of the city of Manilla was levelled by one, and 3000 persons perished; taken by the English 1757; again in 1762; by storm, when it was ransomed, but the larger portion of the money was not paid; free trade to, admitted by Spain, 1783; dreadful fire at, Oct. 1799.

MANNHEIM, first built, 1606; made the court residence, 1719, but in 1777 the court removed to Munich; battle of, between the French and Allies, May 30, 1793; surrendered to General Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795; Kotzebue the dramatist assassinated at, April 2, 1819.

MANNER of Living, English; 1500, Erasmus says they are regardless concerning the aspect of their doors and windows to the east, north, &c. They build their chambers so, that they admit not a thorough air; they glaze a great part of their sides with small panes, designed to admit the light and exclude the wind; these windows are full of chinks, through which enters air, which, stagnating in the room, is more noxious than the wind. The floors are usually of clay, covered with rushes that grow in fens, so slightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains for twenty years together, and is a collection of filthiness not to be named. Hence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled, very pernicious, in my opinion, to the human body. Add to this, that England is not only surrounded by the sea, but in many parts is fenny,

and intersected with streams of brackish water; and that salt fish is the common and favourite food of the poor, 1510; glass windows rare before 1535; copyholders and poor people had none before the civil wars, 1640.

Manning, said to have been a spy from Oliver Cromwell, executed abroad, 1655.

Manno, S., burned in Smithfield for heresy, 1512.

Manorbeer Castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.

Manners, a satirical poem, censured by the House of Peers, Nov. 9, 1738.

Mansion House of London, projected June 1735; begun March 4, 1737; first stone laid, Oct. 29, 1739, on the site of Stock's Market; completed to be habitable, 1752; cost £42,638:18:8; ordered that £4000 be laid out in furniture for it, July 21, 1752; finished 1755, at a cost of £5020, raised by fines for sheriffs.

Mantua, Italy, independent until 1703, when seized by Austria; one of the strongest cities in Europe; surrendered to Bonaparte, Jan. 7. 1797; taken by the Russians and Austrians, July 30, 1799; taken again by the French, 1800; given up to the Austrians, 1814.

Manuden Hall, Essex, destroyed by fire, April 25, 1816.

Manufactures of England at the close of last century, computed at eighty-two millions; of Great Britain and Ireland, at eighty-nine millions; in England, quantity of, produced in 1810; Woollen, £17,250,000; Leather, £10,500,000; Cotton, £11,000,000; Silk, £2,700,000; Linen, £3,000,000; Hemp, £1,600,000; Paper, £900,000; Glass, £1500,000; Earthenware and porcelain, £2,000,000; Iron, tin, and lead, £10,000,000; Copper and brass, £3,600,000; Steel, plating, hardware, and toy trade, £4,000,000; other manufactures, £5,300,000; the number of males employed in Great Britain of 20 years of age, and upwards, was 400,317 in 1831.

Manufacturing population engaged in the working and manufacture of metals between 1840 and 1850 in England and Wales, 32,123; in Scotland, 4099; total, 36,222.

Manuscript of Ariosto, called "Rinaldo Ardito," discovered 1846, in a village of the Ferrarese; this poem was composed in 1525, nine years after the first edition of the Orlando Furioso; the author's death, 1533.

Map of England, the first, 1520, by George Lilly.

Maps and Charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489; Mercator's charts projected, 1556; one of the moon's surface first drawn at Dantzig, 1647: maps were invented by Anaximander, 600 B. C., number published in France, in 1852, of maps and charts, was 171.

Mar, Earl of, retired from court, 1715; proclaimed the Pretender, Sept. 1715; attainted with Murray, 1715; seized at Geneva, 1719; released, June 2, 1720.

Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793.

Marble, art of staining, discovered about 1684: green, resembling verde antique, found in Ireland, in the western part, 1823.

Marcellus, Theatre of, at Rome, built, 80.

Marches in Wales and Scotland, the country lying on the borders, lawless ravages committed in the frontiers in the fourteenth century: the lords of the marches were noblemen who lived in the borders, and were continually involved in petty feuds; the banditti at their heels were called mosstroopers in Scotland; one of them boasted of having murdered seven Englishmen, and ravished 40 women: these lordships were abolished by statute, in 1535 and 1547.

March, Lord, afterwards Duke of Queensberry, wagered that he would produce a carriage and four

that should be driven at New Market, 20 miles within the hour; he won, Aug. 29, 1750.

MARCIONITES, followers of one Marcion, who founded the sect; they differed little from the Manichees, but preceded them, 140 A. D. *See* Manicheans.

MARCROS, Glamorgansh., cliff at, fell, and threw down 300,000 tons of limestone on the beach, Aug. 1833.

MARDYKE, taken by the English and French, Sept. 1657.

MARISCHAL College, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.

MARENGO, Battle of, won by Bonaparte from the Austrians, after carrying his army over the summit of the Alps; the arrival of Desaix, who fell, turned the tide of fortune; the Austrians lost 6000 killed, 12,000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon; the killed on the victor's side were fully equal to the Austrian loss; June 14, 1800; twelve fortified places rewarded the victor, and he became master of all Italy.

MARIGNAN, Battle of, between the Swiss and French, near, Sept, 13, 1515; the Swiss were defeated, with the loss of their bravest troops.

MARGARET, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., beheaded, May 27, 1541, aged 70, by the sanguinary tyrant Henry VIII.

MARGARET, ship, of Londonderry, wrecked in Cullean Bay, with 23 persons passengers, Jan. 10, 1815.

MARGATE, Hoy, wrecked on the Reculver Sand, and many lives lost, Feb. 7, 1802; a Margate steam packet burned off Whitstable, but the crew saved, July 2, 1817.

MARGARITONE, of Arezzo, invented the art of gilding with leaf gold and bole armoniac, 1275.

MARIA, ship so called, wrecked on the Happisbury Rock, and all on board perished, Aug. 31, 1816.

MARIA Del Fiore, church of, at Florence, begun, 450.

MARIA Louisa, of Austria, consort of Napoleon, received the states of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, under the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814.

MARIA Theresa, order of, instituted in Spain, 1792.

MARIENBURGH, in Prussia, founded by the Teutonic knights, 1231.

MARIGALENTE, island of, discovered, 1493.

MARINE Hospital, at Brest, burnt with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

MARINE Society of London, established, 1756; W. Hicks left it £300 per annum, 1763; the house in Bishopsgate, begun April 30, 1773.

MARINE Soldiery, serving either afloat or on shore; a corps with this name appeared in 1684; greatly extended in 1760, amounting to 9138 men at that time: in 1815, it reached to 35,668 officers and men.

MARINER's Compass, long known to the Chinese—*See* Magnetic power.

MARISE, a nobleman's son, hanged and quartered for piracy 1241.

MARK, St., the evangelist, supposed to have written his gospel, 44: his festival celebrated, 1090.

MARK's, St., palace at Venice, built, 450; the church at, 826; order of, begun, 830, and revived, 1562.

MARK, a silver coin once current in England, value 13s. 4d.

MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, Earl of, joined the Dutch army in Germany, 1690; took Cork and Kinsale, 1690; returned from Ireland, Oct. 28, 1690; deprived of all his offices, and forbid the court, Jan. 1692; made governor to the Duke of Gloucester, June 18, 1698; general of foot and commander-in-chief in Holland, June 1, 1701; declared captain-general of the forces, March 15, 1701; took Vanloo and other places, Sept. 1701; taken prisoner by the French troops, Nov. 5, 1702; returned home, and had the thanks of the Lords and Commons, Nov. 28, 1702; created a.

duke, with a pension of £5000 per annum, Dec. 10, 1702; lost his son, Feb. 20, 1702; took Bonn, April 6, 1703; defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704: ravaged Bavaria, 1704; defeated the French and Bavarians at Hockstet, or Blenheim, Aug. 5, 1704; made a prince of the empire, Aug. 2, 1704; visited Hanover, Dec. 1, 1704; returned home with Count Tallard, and the prisoners of quality and colours taken at Blenheim, Dec. 14, 1704; dined with the city of London, Jan. 6, 1705; the manor of Woodstock and Wootton settled upon him, March 14, 1705; visited Vienna, created prince of Mindelheim, Nov. 12, 1705; defeated the French at Ramilies, May 12, 1706; reduced Menin and Dendermonde, Aug. 1706; arrived in London, and thanked by the parliament, Nov. 1706; Blenheim built for him at the public expense, and £5000 settled on his family, Jan. 1707; had an interview with Charles XII. of Sweden, April 30, 1707; defeated the French at Oudenarde, and levied contributions in Artois and Picardy, July 1708; reduced Ghent, Dec. 1708; arrived in England in disgust, Dec. 28, 1710; took up to the queen the surrender of his duchess's places, Jan. 19, 1711; accused by his enemies of converting the public money to his own uses, Dec. 30, 1711; challenged Lord Paulett, Jan. 1713; retired to the Continent, but returned, Aug. 1, 1714; entered London triumphantly, Aug. 14, 1714; seized with a paralytic fit, May 16, 1716; died, June 16, 1722; buried with great pomp, Aug. 9, 1722; his duchess died, Oct. 18, 1744.

Marlborough, Statutes of, passed at the castle of that town, 51 Henry III. 1267.

Marlow, Christopher, killed by a rival, 1593.

Marque, Letters of, papers granting authority to the subjects of a government to capture and destroy the vessels of any state with which it may be at war; the privateer's licence first issued, 1295.

Marquis, the title of, first given to Vere, Earl of Oxford, as Marquis of Dublin, 1386.

Marriage in Ireland, statements of, in 9 months of 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, in all 60,062, or in the following years respectively, 6114, 9344, 6943, 9048, 9493, 9781, 9339, but this only includes the marriages of Protestants and Jews.

Marriages in Lent were forbidden, 354; first forbidden to priests, 1015; a vow of celibacy extorted from, 1073; first celebrated in churches 1226; forbidden to bishops, 692; taxed, 1695, 1784; of the royal family restrained by act of parliament, under George III., because he disapproved of his brother's consort, 1772; regulated by canon law before 1754; still so governed in Scotland; all marriages void, except those of Quakers and Jews, after 1754, by the act of that year, unless celebrated in an Episcopal church; Roman Catholic marriages in Ireland and Scotland made valid, July 1834, as well as of other ministers not of the Church of Scotland; certain degrees of kindred, marriage with, rendered valid, 1835; new marriage act passed, Aug. 1836; marriage registration act, June 30, 1837; amendment of, Aug. 7, 1840; marriages may now be celebrated in all Dissenting places of worship that are licensed for the purpose, as well as in the parish church, or they may be concluded with the same legality before the registrar of the district, without any religious form at all; marriages were solemnised before a justice of the peace, under an act of parliament in 1653; in France they are solemnised before the prefect of the department or a sub-prefect; but the Catholics repeat the ceremony afterwards before a priest; in Scotland, marriage is also a civil act.

Marriages, number of, registered in England, 1750, 40,000; 1800,

73,228; 1820, 96,883; 1830, 103,437; 1840, 121,743; 1848, 138,230; of 138,230 marriages, 43,166 men and 62,771 could not write; in 1848, 5920 were between bachelors and widows; 12,702 between widowers and spinsters; 6324 between widowers and widows; and not of age, 6091 men, and 19,336 women.

Marriages in France, 1820, 208,893; 1825, 243,674; 1830, 259,177; in Paris, in 7754 marriages there are joined together 6456 bachelors and maids; widowers and maids, 708; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and widows, 222.

Marriages to population in England, 1841, were 1 to 130; 1839 and 1840, gave 1 to 127. There are married on a mean of 3 years in England proportionally, 25,174 in winter; 31,559 in spring; 29,502 in summer, and 36,542 in autumn.

Marriages, Fleet; from 1682 to 1754, one of the abuses existing in London prior to 1754, was the solemnisation of marriage by regularly ordained clergymen within the Fleet or its rules, generally confined for debt; ruinous marriages practised by a set of drunken swearing parsons, with their myrmidons, pretending to be clerks and registers to the Fleet, plying about Ludgate Hill, pulling and forcing people to some peddling alehouse or brandy shop to be married, even on Sunday, stopping them as they went to church. These abuses were remedied by Lord Hardwicke's marriage act in 1754, but not until many noble families had suffered under the inconvenience of a Fleet marriage.

Marriage of the left hand, or "wives of the second order," customary in Gascony, 1590; this kind of union was legitimate among the Romans.

Marriages, Double, forbidden as polygamy in the more civilised countries; the most remarkable instance of modern times is that where the pope, Gregory IV., 1237, permitted it to Count Gleichen under very singular circumstances.

Marriages, Forced, made penal, 1487; such persons as were guilty, denied benefit of clergy, 1596; made a transportable offence, 1820; Gibbon Wakefield found guilty of felonious abduction at Lancaster, Mar. 24, 1827.

Marriage, proclamation of the Queen of Scots with Darnley, July 21, 1565—"The quhilk day Johne Brand, mynister, presentit to the Kirk ane writting, written by the Justice-Clerk hand, desyring the Kirk of the Canogait, and mynister thereof, to proclaim Harie Duk of Albaynie, Erle of Rois, &c., on the one part; and Marie, be the Grace of God, Queene, Soverane of this Realme, on uther part: The quhilk the Kirk ordinis the mynister to do, with invocation of the name of God."

Marseilles sacked by the Saracens, 473; became a republic, 1214; subject to the Counts of Provence, 1251; united again to France, 1482; plague at, 1649; return of, with dreadful violence, 1720, when 50,000 of the inhabitants died.

Marshals of London, whose duty it is to clear the city of beggars, and to send the sick to the hospitals, 1567.

Marshal, a military rank in England, first conferred upon John Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of Orkney, 1736; the King of the Belgians and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, are field-marshals in the British army; the only subject a field-marshal, the Marquis of Anglesey; three only in 1853. There were 21 marshals of France under the empire, but these all won the honour by hard service with the sword:—

Augereau, Duke de Castiglione.
Bessières, Duke d'Istria.
Kellerman, Duke of Valmy.
Lannes, Duke de Montebello.
Junot, Duke d'Abrantes.
Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corv.
Berthier, Prince de Neufchatel.

Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, Duke d'Auertadt.
Lefebvre, Duke de Dantzick.
Suchet, Duke d'Albufera.
Murat, King of Naples.
Soult, Duke of Dalmatia.
Victor, Duke de Belluno.
Marmont, Duke de Ragusa.
M'Donald, Duke de Toronto.
Ney, Prince of Moskwa, and Duke d'Elchingen.
Oudinot, Duke de Reggio.
Massena, Prince d'Essling, and Duke de Rivoli.
Moncey, Duke de Conegliano.
Mortier, Duke de Treviso.
Jourdan, a French peer.
The marshals of France first instituted in 1436; abolished, 1791; revived by Napoleon.

MARSHALSEA Court, an ancient court, connected with the palace in 1665; for debtors and misdemeanants; discontinued, Dec. 31, 1849.

MARSHALSEA Prison, a confined debtor died there of want, named Thomas Culver, Jan. 7, 1811. This prison fell in on the 16th May, 1802, but no lives were lost.

MARSH Farm, Herts, a fire broke out at a cottage near, and the flames communicating, sixty head of cattle were destroyed in a long range of buildings near, Dec. 12, 1816.

MARTIAL Law proclaimed in Ireland, July 26, 1803.

MARTIN, St., festival of, instituted, 812.

MARTIN, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, built, 1726; celebrated for its fine portico.

MARTIN, St., church of Canterbury, built, by report, in 182.

MARTINICO, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 12, 1756.

MARTYRS, Order of Knighthood of, in Palestine, began, 1319.

MARY de Medicis, Queen Mother of France, visited England, 1638.

MARYLAND, State of, United States of North America, colonized by Lord Baltimore, 1633; the settlers being principally Roman Catholics, who have an archbishop still in this State; it contains 13,959 square miles, is divided into 20 counties, and had a population, in 1840, of 496,232, of which number 89,495 were slaves.

MARYLEBONNE, a parish of the metropolis, vulgarly Marylebone: the masculine article was used often in the old French where the feminine is now placed: till recently a parish of small population, now one of the richest and most numerously populated in Middlesex, containing 287,455 souls, 1841; new church of, built 1817; Regent's Park in, 1822; Zoological Gardens in, 1825; Coliseum erected in, 1828; the parish made a borough, 1832.

MARY, St., the glorious order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.

MARY, St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.

MARY, St. Abbey of, in York, began 1088.

MARY, St., Priory of, Thetford, built 1104; old house built 1075.

MARY, Queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568; beheaded Feb. 8, 1589; aged 44.

Mass first introduced in Latin, 394; used in England first, 680; elevation of the host and prostration, 1201.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States in the East, containing 7500 square miles, and a population of 737,699; first settled by the Puritans from England, at Plymouth, in December, 1620; Salem and Charlestown, 1628; Boston, the capital, 1630; these settlements were consolidated, 1692; the whole adopted the constitution of the United States, Feb. 6, 1788.

MASSACRES, Noted:—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 Jews put to the sword, A.D. 70; the Jews, headed by Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, at Cyrene, A.D. 115; Cassius, under the Emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A.D. 167; at Alexandria, thousands of citizens massacred, by an order of Antoninus, A.D. 213;

the emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants of Gaul, A.D. 277; of eighty Christian fathers, by order of the Emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia, put into a ship, set on fire and then driven out to sea, A.D. 370; Thessalonica, when 7000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by Theodosius, A.D. 390; in England, 300 nobles by Hengist, 475; Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, to which they were impelled by the tyranny and exactions of two rapacious ministers set over them, A.D. 552; of the monks of Bangor, 1200 in number, by Ethelfrid, King of North Cumberland, 580; of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II; at London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst others was Gunilda, sister of Swein, King of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty newly concluded; of the Normans at Durham, 1069; of the Jews in England. Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, A.D. 1189; of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland, A.D. 1209; of the Latins at Constantinople, by Andronicus, A.D. 1184; of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, A.D. 1209: thousands perished by means of the sword and gibbet; the Sicilians massacred the French throughout the whole island of Sicily, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, A.D. 1282; a general massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of the Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, A.D. 1317; at Paris, several thousand persons at the instance of John, Duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1418; of the Swedish nobility at a feast, by order of Christian II., A.D. 1520; 70,000 Huguenots, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX., king of France, at the instigation of the Queen-Dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother; styled the massacre of St. Bartholomew; of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A.D. 1592; of the English by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623, in order to obtain the whole of the Spice Islands; in Ireland, during O'Neil's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641, upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion; in the first two or three days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed, and before the rebellion was entirely suppressed 154,000 Protestants were massacred; of the unoffending Macdonalds of Glencoe, May 9, 1691; of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes, perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue in Ireland, in 1798; of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the Chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A.D. 1724; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by

the Dutch, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection; at the taking of Ismael by the Russians, 30,000 old and young, male and female, were slain, Dec. 1790; in Paris during the reign of Robespierre, at the prisons, 1793-4, several thousands by a ferocious mob; in St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804, and many thousands perished at Algiers, March 10, 1806; insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808; of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811; at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815; massacre of vast numbers of the inhabitants of Cadiz, by the soldiery, whose ferocious disorders continued for some days, March 6, 1820.

Masks, muffs, fans, and false hair, used by the female sex; introduced into France from Italy, and from thence brought to England, 1572.

Masquerades became the fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; common in the time of Charles I.; preached against by the clergy, 1723; flourished under George III. at Ranelagh, the Pantheon, and other places, 25 guineas being paid for a ticket at the former place, between 1770 and 1780, though in violation of the laws, being favoured by the fashionable world.

Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.

Masso, Finiguerra, invented copperplate engraving, 1450.

Master of the Ceremonies in the courts of Europe, instituted, for the reception of ambassadors and other distinguished persons, in England, by James I., 1603.

Master in Chancery, an officer to whom references were first made in 1588, to compensate the ignorance of Lord Chancellor Hatton; continued until the changes in the Court of Chancery, when the office was modified, 1851; embezzled the effects of suitors, 1725.

Mathews and Lestock, suffered the French and Spanish fleets to escape, 1746; Mathews dismissed the service, 1746.

Matins, the first early services of the Catholic Church, or morning prayers; the French style the massacre of St. Bartholomew the "French Matins," Aug. 24, 1572, perhaps in contrast to the "Sicilian vespers," the term for the massacre of the French in Sicily, in 1282; thus the massacre of Prince Demetrius, and the Poles in Moscow, 1600, is styled the "Moscow Matins."

Matthias, feast of, instituted, 1091.

Matthew, St., supposed to have written his gospel about 65; festival of, 812.

Matthews, a printer, hung for high treason, Oct. 30, 1719.

Maundy Thursday, a custom by which the kings of England dispense alms to as many poor people as they are years old: begun by Edward III., at a jubilee given by him when he was fifty years of age, 1363.

Mauritius, or the Isle of France, discovered, 1500; settled by the Dutch, 1598; then by the French; taken by the British, 1810; confirmed to England by the treaty of Paris, 1814.

Mauritius, Order of Knighthood in Savoy, began 1430, restored 1572.

Maximilian, the Emperor of Germany, enlisted as a subject; and captain under Henry VIII., 1513.

Maxtoke Priory, Warwickshire, built, 1337; the castle, 1346; burned, 1762.

May Games in fashion down to 1518; owing to riots of, suppressed soon after.

May Fair suppressed, 1709; market opened, Jan. 4, 1749.

Mayfield Place, Sussex, built, 988.

Maynooth College, founded by act of parliament, and endowed by

a yearly grant for its support, 1795; additional endowment of £26,000 annually given 1845, with an additional sum for the enlargement of the buildings.

MEAD, the library of the celebrated Dr., sold for £5499, in 1755.

MAZARIN, Cardinal, died March 9, 1661-2; the Duchess of, arrived in England, and had a pension of £4000 per annum, 1675.

MEAL Tub Plot, so denominated from the papers which developed it, being found in a meal tub, 1679; the plot was to accuse the notorious Oates of certain crimes, and to charge several great men, among whom were the Earls of Shaftsbury, Halifax, and Essex, with high treason: this plot was the work of one Dangerfield, who was punished by whipping, and forcing out one of his eyes, which caused his death.

MEASURES and Weights, the standard generally provided for all England by the sheriffs of London, 1197; fixed for England a second time, 1257; equalized for all the United Kingdom, 1825; new act relating to, passed 1834.

MEASUREMENT of Time by wax candles, three inches burning the hour, six candles twenty-four hours; invented by Alfred the Great, 886; clocks and hour-glasses not being previously known in England.

MEAT first ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

MEAT, prices of, 1782, mutton and veal sold at 2d. per lb; in 1710, the net weight of cattle in Smithfield 370lb; calves 50lb; sheep 28lb; according to Dr. Davenant, in 1800, the net weight of cattle was 750lb; calves 146lb; and sheep 80lb; in

	Beef per stone.					Mutton per stone.				
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1801	5	8	to	0	0	6	0	to	5	4
1802	5	0		0	0	5	4		0	0
1803	4	8		0	0	5	0		0	0
1804	4	6		4	10	4	8		5	0
1805	4	4		4	6	4	6		4	4
1806	4	8		4	10	4	10		0	0
1807	4	8		0	0	5	0		0	0
1808	4	6		5	0	4	8		5	0
1809	5	0		5	8	5	0		5	4
1810	5	8		5	8	5	4		5	8
1811	5	8		5	8	5	8		0	0
1812	6	0		0	0	6	0		0	0
1813	6	4		0	0	6	4		0	0
1814	6	4		5	8	7	0		6	0
1815	5	4		4	6	5	4		4	8
1816	4	0		0	0	4	8		0	0
1817	3	8		0	0	4	8		4	0
1818	4	4		0	0	4	8		5	0
1819	4	10		0	0	5	8		0	0
1820	4	10		4	6	5	4		0	0
1821	4	0		3	8	4	8		4	0
1822	2	10		2	6	3	4		3	6
1823	2	6		3	4	3	6		3	8
1824	3	4		0	0	3	8		0	0
1825	4	0		4	4	4	8		0	0
1826	4	0		0	0	4	8		4	4
1827	4	0		0	0	4	4		0	0
1828	3	8		0	0	4	0		0	0
1829	3	6		3	4	3	10		4	0

	Beef per stone.				Mutton per stone.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1830	2	8	3	0	3	2	3	6
1831	3	4	0	0	4	2	0	0
1832	3	4	3	0	4	2	3	10
1833	3	4	0	0	3	10	4	2
1834	3	0	0	0	3	10	3	6
1835	2	10	3	2	3	0	3	4
1836	3	6	3	4	3	8	3	10
1837	3	4	0	0	3	10	4	2
1838	3	0	3	4	3	6	3	10
1839	3	4	3	8	3	10	0	0
1840	3	4	3	8	3	8	4	0
1841	4	0	3	8	4	4	4	0
1842	3	4	3	0	3	8	3	4
1843	2	8	3	0	3	0	3	4
1844	2	8	0	0	3	0	3	4
1845	2	8	3	4	3	4	4	0
1846	3	8	3	4	4	4	4	0
1847	3	8	3	10	4	4	4	6
1848	4	0	3	4	4	8	4	0
1849	3	0	0	0	3	8	0	0
1850	3	2	0	0	3	3	4	2

MEATH, Bishopric of, instituted 1151.

MECHANICAL Arts said to be carried to greater perfection in England than in Gaul, 298.

MECHANICS' Institutes formed in London and Glasgow, 1823; at Lancaster, with apprentices' library, 1823; since then, multiplied all over the kingdom.

MECHANICAL Powers, the six simple, the inventors unknown, but a water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome, 50; floating mills on the Tiber, A.D. 536; tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice, about 1078; windmills in general use in the twelfth century; saw-mills in use at Augsburg, 1332; the theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, A.D. 1540; work on statics, by Stevinus, 1586; theory of falling bodies, Galileo, 1638; theory of oscillation, Huygens, 1647; laws of collision, Wallis, Wren, 1662; epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer, 1675; percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli, 1679; application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion, Newton, 1679; problem of the catenary with the analysis, Gregory, 1697; spirit level and other inventions, by Hooke, from 1660 to 1702.

MECHANICAL Workmen, 1846, expense of, in towns, taking a family as 5½ persons, average 18s. 1d.

MECKLENBURGH, Duke of, deposed by the Emperor, May 27, 1828; duchy of, possessed by the Hanoverians, 1729; taken possession of by Prussians, Oct. 13, 1760.

MEDALS first granted in England, by the Commonwealth, to the naval heroes, Blake, Penn, Monk, and Lawson, with their officers and men, who gained the victory over the Dutch, 1653; in 1692, moneys were provided from the proceeds of prizes for naval rewards; a medal was struck, subsequently to Lord Howe's action of 1794, to reward the naval men engaged in that action.

MEDICINAL Simples, from the East, first brought into Europe, 1200.

MEDICINES, Duties on, commenced 1783; increased 1804.

MEDINA, in Arabia: the tomb of Mahomet, placed in this city, is

surrounded with numerous lamps, and called the city of the prophet, because he was protected here when he fled from Mecca, July 16, 622; whence the Hegira or "flight."

Meetings held in England in numerous places to petition against concessions to the Catholics, Nov. 1828.

Melbourne Administration dismissed, Nov. 14, 1834; Sir Robert Peel succeeded as premier, till April, 1835, when Lord Melbourne returned to power until Aug. 30, 1841, and was again succeeded by Sir Robert Peel.

Melcombe Regis, Dorset, chartered by James I., 1610.

Mellfont Abbey, Ireland, founded by O'Carroll, prince of Orgial, 1142.

Melons and Cucumbers, common in the 19th century. *Temp.* Edward III., dropped out of cultivation, until the reign of Henry VIII., the wars of York and Lancaster arresting horticulture.

Melville, Lord, impeached by the House of Commons, April 29, for applying the interest of public moneys in his hands to private purchases; acquitted by the peers, June 12, 1806.

Melville Transport wrecked near the harbour of Kinsale, Ireland, when eleven persons were drowned, Jan. 31, 1816.

Mendicant Friars, several religious orders that commenced craving alms in the 13th century they were at last confined by Pope Gregory X., 1272, to the Dominican, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Augustine orders, from which the Capuchins and others were offshoots; mendicant friars in Ireland were forbidden by the Pope, Nov. 1750.

Menai Strait, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, crossed by the Romans to annihilate the Druids, 59; a ferry-boat lost in, containing fifty persons, Dec. 4, 1785; suspension bridge over, begun, 1818, and completed 1825, a hundred feet above the level of spring tides, and 560 feet from the points of suspension, with two carriage ways, and a footpath in the centre; tubular bridge over, called the Britannia, completed March 5, 1850; two lines of tubes, each a quarter of a mile in length, supported only at the ends by a tower 200 feet high, erected in the middle of the strait, through which tubes the railway carriages pass.

Mennonites, a sect which insisted that Christ did not partake of the nature of his mother, from Menno, who promulgated the doctrine, 1645.

Mentz, in Germany, taken by the imperialists, Sept. 6, 1689; contributions on, levied by the French, 1707.

Mercator's Charts invented 1556, of which attempts have been made to rob him of the credit.

Merchant, the name given to the higher class of traders; those of London and Amsterdam have been long noted; the aristocracy in the reign of Anne attempted to exclude them from the House of Commons in 1711, but could not succeed.

Merchant Adventurers established by the Duke of Brabant in 1296; extended to England by Edward III., and made a corporation, 1564.

Merchant Tailors, one of the city of London companies, established or incorporated 1466; they took the name of merchant tailors from the entrance of Henry VII. into their company; school of, founded, 1561.

Mercia, kingdom of, formed 584, ended 828.

Mercury, the planet so called, traversed the sun's disc, visibly with the naked eye from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

Mercury, the metal well known to the ancients; Carniola mines of, discovered, 1497; anti-venereal virtues of, found out by Carpus, 1522; given to persons who had undergone inoculation, as calomel, 1745; discovered to be malleable by M. Orbelin, 1785; first congealed by Pallas, 1772.

Mercy, Order of, erected in France to release Christian captives from slavery, 1198; formed into a regular society, 1218.

Merida, in Estremadura, Spain, taken by the French, Jan. 1811; French defeated near, by Lord Hill, Oct. 28, 1811; taken by the English, Jan. 1812.

Merioneth, archdeaconry of, erected, 1280.

Merit, Order of, a military Prussian order of knighthood founded, 1730.

Merlin, a bard or prophet, said to have lived about 477.

Merrot village, near Crewkerne, nearly all destroyed by fire, April 16, 1811.

Merry Andrew, the name arising from Andrew Borde, a droll physician, who used to harangue the market people, 1547.

Merton College, Oxford, founded, 1274; priory founded, 1117.

Merton, Parliament of, held at Merton in Surrey, in the priory or abbey, under Henry III., when the statutes called the provisions of Merton were enacted, 1236.

Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, disturbances at, ending in the loss of several lives, June 3, 1831; made a borough 1832.

Mervin, Lord, convicted of a nameless crime and rape, and hanged, May 1631.

Mesmerism, so named from F. A. Mesmer, who promulgated his notions in 1766, reviving the old absurdity of planetary influences, &c.; not meeting encouragement he entered Paris in 1778, where he gained proselytes and money, until the government appointed several scientific men to investigate his pretensions, among them the celebrated Dr. Franklin, when they fully exposed the quackery and presumption of Mesmer in a paper which for a time set the doctrine of the empiric asleep, between 1780 and 1790; it has been recently revived, and by the credulous and ignorant has had, as with Mormonism and Southcotism in religion, an accession of disciples, to whom the exploded theory was a novelty.

Messalians, a sect that adhered to the verbal in place of the true sense of the scriptures, refusing to labour, because they were told not to work for the food which perishes, 310.

Messina, built 667 A.C.; the Saracens took, 829; revolt of, 1672; destroyed by an earthquake 1692; taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 18, 1718; by the imperialists, Oct. 19, 1719; the plague destroyed a large part of the population in 1743; injured by an earthquake 1780; in March 1783, a large part destroyed by another earthquake; occupied by the British forces from 1804 to 1814.

Metamorphists, a religious sect that appeared about 1450, promulgating new theories about the body of Christ.

Meteor, a surprising one seen, March 19, 1718.

Meteoric Stones, or ærolites, substances that fall occasionally from the atmosphere; no satisfactory account has been given where they are formed; some of them have been in large masses. There is in the library of Colmar a stone which fell at Ensisheim in Alsace, 1492, which weighed 260 lb. In 1581, a stone 30 lb. weight fell in Thuringia, so hot that no person could touch it. In 1668, two stones, one 300 lb. and the other 200 lb. weight, fell near Verona. In 1751, two masses of iron, of 71 lb. and 16 lb., fell in the district of Agram, the capital of Croatia; the larger is in Vienna. Several specimens of meteoric stones, which have fallen from the atmosphere at different times, are in the British Museum, as well as knives of the Esquimaux, which were brought home by Captain Ross, said to be made of meteoric iron. A sword, stated to have been made of meteoric iron, was presented to the Emperor Alexander. Philosophers have differed as to the

formation of these stones; some have thought them rapidly formed by an unknown process in the atmosphere; others that they were projected from the volcanoes of the moon; and a third class, that they are the fragments of a larger planet which formerly existed between Mars and Jupiter, and of which the four planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, are the remaining fragments. M. de la Grange thinks that they are ejected from the interior of our globe by volcanoes, situated in the polar regions, which produce, at the same time, the phenomena of the northern lights. The following are recorded to have happened since the commencement of the present century. A great fall took place at Aigle, April 26, 1803; they were about three thousand in number, and the largest weighed about 17 lb. A stone fell near Eggenfelde in Bavaria, weighing 3½ lb., Dec. 13; two stones fell at St. Etienne and Valence, one of them weighed 8 lb., Mar. 15, 1806; a stone weighing 2½ lb. fell near Basingstoke in Hampshire, May 17; a stone of 160 lb. fell at Fimochin, in the province of Smolensko in Russia, March 13, 1807 (June 17, according to Lucas); a great shower of stones fell near Weston in Connecticut; masses of 20 lb., 25 lb., and 35 lb., were found, Dec. 1; stones weighing 4 lb. or 5 lb. fell near Stannern in Moravia, May 22, 1808; stones, some of which weighed about 2lb., fell in Caswel county, North America, Jan. 30, 1810; a great stone fell at Shahabad in India, it burned five villages, and killed several men and women; a stone weighing 71 lb. fell in the county of Tipperary in Ireland, Aug. 10, 1810; stones fell at Mortelle, Villerai, and Moulinbrulé, in the department of Loiret, one of them weighed 40 lb. and the other 30 lb., Nov. 23; a stone of 15 lb. fell in the village of Konglinbowsh, near Romea, in Russia, Mar. 12, or 13, 1811; a shower of stones fell near Thoulouse, April, 10, 1812; a stone, the size of a child's head, fell at Erxleben, a specimen of it is in the possession of Professor Haussman of Brunswick, April 15; stones fell at Cutro in Calabria, during a great fall of red dust, Mar. 14, 1813; a stone fell near Bucharest in Russia, Feb. 3, 1815; stones, some of which weighed 18 lb., fell in the vicinity of Agen, Sept. 5; there is reason to think that masses of stone fell in the Baltic after the great meteor of Gottenburgh, May 2 and 3, 1817; a great stone appears to have fallen at Limoges, but it was not disinterred, Feb. 15, 1818; a stone of 7 lb. fell at the village of Slobodka, in Smolensko; it penetrated nearly sixteen inches into the ground; it had a brown crust with metallic spots. The late Major Topham published a particular account of a stone, which fell near his house, in the wolds of Yorkshire, that he found had penetrated deeply into the earth, and was warm when taken up, 1798.

METHODISM began by the followers of Whitfield and Wesley in 1739.

METHODISTS, a sect, or sects, one part professing Calvinistic, the other Arminian doctrines; the foundation of the sect began at Oxford about 1729, and in 1734 John Wesley and George Whitfield began to preach openly, wherever a congregation could be assembled to hear them, which was considered a scandal by the Church of England, in the pale of which they at first professed to instruct; the Methodist missions commenced in 1769, and two were sent to North America; missions reduced to a system, and a society organised for their support, 1817; in 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was no more than 92, and the number of their societies, 25,911; in 1795, the number of their preachers was 357, and the members, 83,368; at a later period, 1827 and 1828, their number was estimated at 211,887

in England; 22,760 in Ireland; 36,917 in foreign nations, exclusive of America, or in all about 700,000; their preachers in the American connexion, in 1827, were 1576; in foreign stations, 172; in Ireland, 145; in England, 829; total, 2722; since which they have increased considerably. In England and Wales they map into 296 circuits, and claim about one in fifty-six of the total population as members of their community; in 1839, the methodists reckoned 3290 ministers, and 740,459 members.

METHODISM in the United States of America: the Methodist General Conference resolved in 1839 to send delegates to England in 1842, and one to Canada in 1841. During the four years ending Sept. 1840, 515 ministers, and 89,781 church members, were added to this denomination. Since that account was made, the increase is ascertained to be 14,000, making the whole addition 103,781, according to transatlantic statements.

METENS, James, of Antwerp, gave the first idea of telescopes, 1611.

METTINGHAM College and Castle, built in Suffolk, 1335.

MEWS, Charing Cross, Westminster, built 1732, so called from the French *mue*, a cage for hawks, a proper appellative for the place at Charing Cross, where this aviary once existed; but when its designation was altered, and it became a receptacle for the "royal stud," nothing could be more improper than the retention of the name.

MEXICO discovered, 1518; conquered, and brutally ravaged by the Spaniards, 1521; mint established in, 1535; struggle for its independence, 1818; Iturbide made emperor, May, 1822; a constitution proclaimed by Vittoria, 1823; Iturbide shot, 1824; commercial treaty with England, April, 1825; the expulsion of all Spaniards from, March, 1829; the expedition from old Spain against, defeated, Sept. 26, 1829; revolution in, and Guerrero deposed, Dec. 23, 1829; independence of, generally acknowledged, first by the European nations, and lastly by Brazil, June, 1830; war with the United States, June 4, 1845; defeat of the Mexicans at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; Santa Fè taken, Aug. 25; Monterey, Sept, 1846; the Mexicans defeated, Feb, 22, 1847; again, April 18, 1847; treaty between Mexico and the United States, May 19, 1848.

MEZZOTINTO Engraving, invented by Colonel de Siegen, 1643, once attributed to Prince Rupert.

MICHAEL, St., Order of Knighthood begun in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618, and also in Naples.

MICHAEL, St., à Vale Castle, Guernsey, built, 1114; the church, 1117.

MICHAEL, St., Mount, Cornwall, monastery of, built, 1030.

MICHAEL, St., Mount, France, or Mont St. Michael, in the department of La Manche, 4 leagues S.W.S. from Avranches, monastery of, now a prison, erected, 966, by Richard II. Duke of Normandy; completed by William I. of England, 1070.

MICHAEL, St., Festival of, first kept, Sept. 29, 487.

MICHAELMAS, from the feast of St. Michael, the patron of the Catholic church, as being the reputed head of the angelic host, instituted, 487.

MICHAELHAM Priory, built, 1230.

MICROMETER, invented by Mr. Huygens, 1652.

MICROSCOPES first used in Germany, 1621; the invention claimed by Holland and Venice about the same time; with double glasses, invented by Torricelli, 1624; solar microscopes invented by Dr. Hooke, according to some, and to others by Liebeckuk, 1740; improved by Dr. Baker, 1763, and by Dollond.

MIDDLEHAM Castle, Yorkshire, built, 1190.

MIDDLETON, Dr., fined by the Court of King's Bench for some remarks upon it, June 20, 1723.

MIDDLETON, Stony, Oxfordshire,

Earl Jersey's seat, burned, April 29, 1755.

Middlesex Hospital founded, 1745: began erecting, May 15, 1755; enlarged, 1834.

Middleton Abbey, Dorset, built, 938.

Middleton, Sir Hugh, brought the new river to London, 1613; he died, 1631.

Midwifery improved by Celsus, 37; and Galen, 131; in England first treated as a science, 1518; the noted Harvey practised in, 1603, in many difficult cases; employ of men in, not general until 1663.

Migration of the people of the United Kingdom at home. The following is the number of Irish, Scotch, English, and foreigners, dispersed through the different parts of the empire in 1851:—

Irish resident in England and Wales	289,404
" " Scotland	126,321
" " the Channel Islands	3,531
Total Irish absentees	419,256
Scotch resident in England and Wales	103,238
" " Ireland	8,585
" " the Channel Islands	1,099
Total Scotch absentees	112,922
English and Welsh residents in Scotland	37,796
" " Ireland	21,552
" " the Channel Islands	18,006
Total English absentees	77,354
Foreigners resident in England and Wales	39,244
" " Ireland	4,471
" " Scotland	2,776
" " the Channel Islands	2,760
Total Foreign absentees	49,251
Irish resident in London and suburbs	73,133
Scotch resident in ditto	25,658
Foreigners resident in ditto	19,148
Irish in Liverpool	49,639
" Glasgow	44,345
" Manchester and Salford	34,300

In no other towns do the numbers of Irish exceed 6000.

Miguel, Don, of Portugal, visited England, 1827; quitted England, Feb. 1828, for Lisbon.

Milan, city of the dukedom, ancient, founded before Christ; a republic, 1221; governed by dukes after 1395, to 1505, when it was taken by the French, who were expelled by Charles V. of Germany, 1524; taken by the imperialists, 1736; became subject to Austria, 1748; taken by the French, 1796; retaken by Austria, 1799; again by the French, May 31, 1799; Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown of, May 26, 1805; decree against continental intercourse with England issued from, Dec. 17, 1807.

Mile, measure first determined,

1593, to be 5280 feet, or 1740 yards; a square mile to be 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres.

Milford Haven, South Wales, Henry VII. landed at, 1485; packets to Waterford from, established in 1787; the dockyard in this haven removed from Milford town, 1815, to near Pembroke; the haven would contain the whole navy of England.

Milford, near Godalming, set on fire, and burned, July 29, 1806.

Military Law, a misnomer for no law, being grounded on the absence of all law; proclaimed in Ireland, 1798 and 1803; the liberty and life of the subject under it are subjected to military will or caprice, even the arbitrary forms of a court martial not being always necessary where it prevails.

Military Establishments of Germany as agreed upon, 1815, by the allied powers—

	Men.
Hesse Cassel, rarely kept full, all arms	10,000
Ditto, a contingent do.	5,769
Hesse Darmstadt, all arms	8,400
Ditto, a contingent	6,195
Brunswick Lunenburgh, all arms	2,432
Ditto, contingent	2,096
Mecklenburgh Schwerin 3,580, and contingent 3,580	7,160
Mecklenburgh Strelitz 424, and contingent 717	1,141
Saxe Weimar 2,164, and a contingent of 2,010	4,174
Saxe Coburg Gotha	1,366
Saxe Meinengen	1,150
House of Lippe	1,300
Nassau 6,280, all arms, and a contingent of 3,028	9,308
Hohenzollern	515
House of Reuss	798
Hesse Homburg	200
Schwartzburg-Sandershausen	450
Schwartzburg-Rudelstadt,	539
Anhalt Bemberg	120
Anhalt Dessau	300
Anhalt Cœthen	324

Military uniforms differ with the fashion of the time in form and costliness. In 1698, in *temp.* William III., the soldier's dress cost:—

	£	s	d
Grey coat and breeches...	1	5	0
Hat	0	5	0
Shoes	0	4	0
Shirt	0	3	0
Neckcloth	0	0	10
Stockings	0	1	8
Total	1	19	6

This contract had no waistcoat; they were charged another shilling. In *temp.* George II., 1743, the expense was:—

	£	s	d
Coat and breeches	1	5	0
Hat	0	2	6
Shirt and collar	0	3	8
Stockings	0	1	2
Shoes	0	3	0
Making waistcoats of the last year's coats	0	1	0
Total	1	16	4

In 1831, the allowance for each private was 46s. to the colonel, but the contract was as follows:—

	£	s	d
Coat to private	0	12	6
Trousers	0	7	3
Boots	0	7	6
Fringe and Buttons	0	0	6
One year's cap	0	3	9
Total	1	11	6

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLAND, 1852:—

Cavalry and infantry of the regular army (exclusive of those in East India Company's service)	101,937
Ordnance corps, artillery, engineers, sappers and miners	15,582
Additional artillerymen	2,000
Marines on shore	5,300
Additional marines	1,500
Enrolled pensioners	18,000
Yeomanry cavalry	14,600
Dockyard battalion	9,200
Coast guard	5,000
Militia (parliamentary paper, 1852)	56,746
Irish constabulary (drilled and armed)	12,321
Total land forces	241,686
Of this total force there were in the colonies at the date of the last returns	46,678
Leaving	195,008

MILITARY Establishment of the Line, of England, 1849, 113,847, exclusive of India, yeomanry, and militia; ordnance, 15,582.

MILITARY Establishment of France, 1853; men of all arms in France, 375,000, except gens-d'armes; voted for 1854, 358,513 men, 83,393 horses.

MILITARY Academy, Woolwich, established, 1741.

MILITARY Asylum began, June 10, 1801.

MILITARY, Mortality of, in war, from 1808 to 1815, in the armies of the Duke of Wellington only, in six years, in the campaign of 1808, 69 officers and 1,015 men; 1809, 243 officers and 4,688 men; 1810, 78 officers and 924 men; 1811, 459 officers and 7,384 men; 1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men; 1813, 1,025 officers and 14,966 men; 1814, 400 officers and 4,791 men; 1815, 717 officers and 9,485 men. Total, 3,807 officers and 54,283 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese, nor Spaniards. It is remarked, that at Salamanca, the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 90; at Vittoria, 1 to 74; Waterloo, 1 to 40; while at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36; at Trafalgar, 1 to 41; at Copenhagen, 1 to 39. Hence naval battles are more sanguinary than military battles. In the above statement the losses in Holland, under the Duke of York, in Egypt, and in various parts of the world, are not included. In 1783, the returns of private men killed, or who died of their wounds, in America, up to the peace of 1783, was 43,633 men, exclusive of officers. The Prince of Hesse also received head-money after the peace, Dec. 23, 1786, for the killed off soldiers whom he let out, £471,000, equivalent to 13,500 men and upwards, at £30 per head; hence Lord Chatham's allusion to the "shambles" of the German despots.

MILITARY Mortality from disease in Africa, at the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Isles de Los, from the year 1819 to 1836, in 18 years one-half of the troops died annually; in 1835 and 1836, three-fourths of the white troops in the settlements died; of 220 men who arrived in May 1825 in the Gambia, 87 had died before the end of September, and in Dec. 31 only 29 remained.

MILITARY Mortality in the West Indies from 1797 to 1828—

Time and Place of Observation.	English Army.	Extent of Observations.		Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent.		
		Average Force.	Years.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum
The United Kingdom...	British Army.....	46,460	10	...	1·5	
Ireland, 1797-1828	Ditto	36,921	32	2·0	1.5	1·1
MEDITERRANEAN.						
Malta, 1824-31	The Garrison.....	2,226	8	2.8	1·5	1·0
Gibraltar.....	Ditto	3,267	17	13·4	2·0	0·7
Ionian Islands...	The Troops.....	3,467	13	3·6	2·6	1·4
EAST INDIES.						
Fort St. Geo. Presidency	(1) Euro. Troops	11,820	4	7·1	4·8	3·2
Madras, 1827-30.....	Native Troops ...	69,550	4	1·6	1·4	1·0
Bengal, 1826-32.....	(2) Euro. Troops	8,700	7	9 7	5·7	3·8
WEST INDIES.						
Windward Islands.....	1796-1804, ditto	13,610	10	27·7	18·3	8·0
Leeward Islands.....	1810-28, ditto....	5,768	19	23·4	11·3	4·7
Jama., Honduras,	1810-28 Ditto	2,528	19	47.2	15·5	7·8
Jama., Honduras, Windward and Leeward Is.	Colonial Trps. (Blacks)	2,733	19	8.4	5·5	1·8

The mortality of the men is double that of the officers.

MILITARY Mortality in France, from 1820 to 1826 inclusive, excluding the year 1823, the mean strength of the French army was 120,624; the mean annual number of deaths was 2352, making the ratio of mortality per cent. 1·94—

Classes.	Strength.	Mean annual number of deaths.	Ratio of mortality per cent.
Non-commissioned officers .	24,408	266	1·08
Drummers	3,917	34	.8
Musicians	918	14	1.5
Labourers	383	2	.8
Privates	90,978	2036	2.2
	120,624	2352	1.94

The non-commissioned officers and the drummers obtain higher pay than the privates, and enjoy a comparative immunity from night duty. In the 'Royal Guard,' in which the pay is higher and the duty lighter, the ratio of mortality per cent. is but 1.4. In this body the difference of mortality, according to rank and occupation, is also found. Among the non-commissioned officers it is, per cent., .9; drummers, .5; musicians, .8; privates, 1.7.

MILITIA, a species of militia was enrolled by Alfred the Great about 900; the first commission of array to form the militia, 1422; the present militia founded on acts of Charles II., 1661 and 1663, and afterwards in 1757, 1764, 1781, 1797, and 1852; supplementary militia, 1797; the number, 104,000 in 1800, united to 106,000 in 1798; a clause was introduced to allow courts-martial to introduce imprisonment in place of flogging, 1811; Irish militia interchanged with England, March 28, 1804; strength of militia, 1852, 56,746 men.

MILK consumed in London, 1827,

about 7,884,000 gallons annually, at a cost of £656,000. In 1825 a company established to sell pure milk.

Milliner, a seller of ribands and female dresses; men milliners censured in the Society of Arts, 1810.

Milton Abbas abbey founded, 933.

Milton, John, the great epic poet of England, and Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, born 1608, died 1674, interred at St. Giles, Cripplegate. Milton did not begin to write Paradise Lost until he was 47 years of age. He sold it for £5 to Samuel Simmons, April 27, 1667. In two years more, he had £5 for the second edition. In 1680, Mrs. Milton sold all her right for £8. Simmons then sold the copyright for £25. It is an extraordinary fact, that Milton had a great difficulty in getting the book licensed. Dr. Bentley, the first editor of the Paradise Lost, got 100 guineas for his edition. Dr. Newton, the next editor, got £630 for the Paradise Lost, and 100 guineas for the Regained. It was an extraordinary misjudgment of the celebrated Waller, who speaks thus of the first appearance of Paradise Lost:—"The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the Fall of Man; if its length be not considered a merit, it has no other."

Milton, Great, Oxfordshire, sixteen houses burned at, July 4, 1762.

Minden, Battle of, fought Aug. 1, 1759, between the French and the allied English, Hanoverians, and Hessians, under Prince Ferdinand, when the latter gained a complete victory; for his conduct while commanding the horse in this battle, Lord George Sackville was tried by a court-martial and dismissed the service, but restored afterwards on the accession of George III. to the throne, 1760.

Mines, numerous in England; those of tin worked many years before Christ; those of tin, copper, lead, iron, and other metallic products, valued at £10,547,000 per annum; the claim of a mine royal enforced 1362; Irish mines said to produce silver, 1276; the copper of Cornwall one-third, and that of tin nine-tenths of all produced besides in the rest of England and the Continent of Europe.

Mines of Gold and Diamonds discovered in the Brazils, Oct., 1752.

Mines, those called the Consolidated, in Cornwall, in 1840, extended 55,000 fathoms, or 63 miles under ground, at a cost of £300,000, and the great Cornish adit extends from sea to sea, with its branches running 30 miles 413 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Mines, Royal, established, 1565.

Mines, England and Wales, persons engaged in working, 173,268; Scotland, 20,557; total, 193,825; in Ireland, 3096; tons of iron produced from 121 furnaces in England and Scotland, 124,879 in 1796; in 1823,

Wales produced	182,325
Staffordshire	133,590
Shropshire	57,923
Yorkshire	27,311
Scotland	24,500
Derbyshire	14,038
Other places	2,379
Total	4,442,066

In 1830, the intervening years, 1825 and 1828, reaching a total of 581,367 and 702,584 respectively, the returns are as follows:—

	Tons.
South Wales	277,643
Staffordshire	212,604
Shropshire	73,418
Yorkshire	28,926
Scotland	37,500
Derbyshire	17,999
Other places	5,327
Total	653,417

which was further augmented, 1840, to 1,396,400 tons, from 402 blast furnaces, of which 162 were hot air; in 1848 the quantity had increased to 2,093,736 tons. The produce of

the tin mines of Cornwall in 1801, was £254,272 in tin, and £476,722 in copper; in 1834 it reached £321,860 in tin, and £887,902 in copper.

MINERALOGICAL Society, the British, established, 1800.

MINEHEAD, Somersetshire, forty-seven houses burned down at, July 4, 1791.

MINGAY, William, mayor of Norwich, 1561, when he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, many lords and knights; the following was the bill of fare:—

	s.	d.
Impr. Beef, with loin, eight stone, at 8d. per stone	5	4
Two collars of brawn	1	4
Four geese	1	4
Eight pints of butter	1	6
One fore-quarter of veal	0	10
One hinder-quarter of ditto	1	0
One leg of mutton	1	0
One loin of mutton, and a shoulder of veal	0	9
One breast and coast of mutton	0	7
Six plovers	1	0
Four brace of partridges	2	0
Four couple of rabbits	1	8
Four guinea pigs	1	0
Four couple of hens	2	0
Two couple of mallards	1	0
Thirty-four eggs	0	6
Two bushels of flour	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	4
Eighteen ditto of wheat ditto	0	9
Three ditto of maslin ditto	0	3
One barrel of double beer	2	6
One barrel of small beer	1	0
One quarter of wood	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and grains	0	3
Four pounds of Barbary sugar	1	6
Fruit and almonds	0	7
Sweet waters and perfumes	0	4
Sixteen oranges	0	2
Two gallons of white and claret wine	2	0
One quart of sack	0	5
One ditto of malmsey	0	5
One ditto of bastard	0	5
One ditto of muscadine	0	6
	£1	17 1

MINIMS, Order of, instituted 1440.

MINISTERS of religion, 2,000 resigned their benefices in the Church of England 1662, sooner than subscribe to the book of common prayer and the thirty-nine articles, as enjoined by the act of uniformity.

MINISTERS of the Crown in the minority upon the land-tax bill, 1767, the first instance on a money bill after the revolution of 1688—

Ministers.	Appointed.	
Sir Robert Walpole	April	1721
Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville	February	1742
Mr. Pelham	November	1744
Duke of Newcastle	March	1754

Ministers.	Appointed.
Pitt's 1st Ministry—Duke of Devonshire, First Lord of the Treasury	December 1756
Pitt's 2nd or Coalition Ministry—Duke of Newcastle First Lord of the Treasury	June 1757
Duke of Newcastle	October 1761
Earl of Bute	May 1762
George Grenville (designated the Duke of Bedford's Ministry)	April 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 1765
Earl of Chatham	August 1766
Duke of Grafton	December 1767
Lord North	January 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 1782
Duke of Portland	April 1783
William Pitt	December 1783
Henry Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth	March 1801
William Pitt—re-appointed	May 1804
Lord Grenville (Fox, Secretary of State)	January 1806
Duke of Portland	March 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 1812
George Canning	April 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 1828
Earl Grey	November 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 1834
Sir Robert Peel	November 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1841
Lord John Russell	July 1846
Earl of Derby	April 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 23 1852

Minster at York set on fire by a lunatic, named Martin, Feb. 2, 1829; completely restored and opened, May 6, 1832.

Minorca taken by General Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French 1756; given up to England 1763; retaken by the Spaniards 1679; ceded to Spain 1783; taken by the English, Nov. 15, 1798; given up to Spain 1802.

Minotaur, of 74 guns, wrecked upon the Back Sand, on the Dutch coast, when 480 of the crew perished, Dec. 20, 1810.

Minstrels, originally players on pipes for the amusement of feudal lords and their households: they are not to be confounded with the bards or poets, who were of older date, and whose compositions they often sung and played, succeeding the Saxon glee-men; John of Gaunt had a court of them at Tutbury, 1380; they continued until 1560; and after that period sunk into neglect.

Mint, this establishment was appended to a public treasury near the Tower, as is supposed, about the year 400, before the Romans quitted the island; an ingot of silver was found in 1777 in the old foundation of the ordnance office in the Tower—*Ex Officio Honorii;* with some gold coins of the reign of Arcadius and Honorius; the shape was square, with the four corners extended out of the straight line, so as to render the four sides a jagged curve;

its proper name is a skillet, and forms a proof of the preparatory operations of the monetary systems of the Romans, to whom the art of coining was then familiar, though of considerably less exactness than that of modern times: they had mints at Rome, Constantinople, York, and London; they were found at a great depth below the artificial stratum, which consisted of almost impenetrable foundations of flint, and cement equally hard. Dr. Hunter had in his collection one of these coins. One of them had the impression *Aug. G. G.*, and denoted its date to be A. D. 420; Athelstan first regulated the mint, at a later period, 928, and there were also provincial mints; the mint office in the Tower was established, 1065; the mint was kept by Italians, 1278, from the native ignorance of its management; the workmen were formed into a corporation by Edward III., about 1343, when the first entry of gold for coinage occurs: tin coined by Charles II., 1684; gun-metal and pewter, by James II.; the present building erected between 1806 and 1810, for which the sum of £262,000 was voted by parliament; a new constitution of the mint 1815, and a second change and re-arrangment between 1841 and 1850.

Mint, the, a notorious district in Southwark, Surrey, once used as a place of refuge for debtors; suppressed under George I., about 1717.

Mirrors, or Looking-Glasses, anciently of metal, first made at Venice of silvered-glass, 1300, and in England at Lambeth, 1673.

Mississippi Scheme, exploded in France, June, 1720, the pattern of the South Sea scheme in England; it was the idea of a Scotchman named Law, who promised to lend the French government 15,000,000 francs, without levying a penny in taxes, by which means the government was to get rid of heavy debts; the sum of £100,000,000 is said to have been lost by individuals, and thousands were ruined by the scheme, who had taken Law's paper for their gold.

Mississippi Trade began in England, Nov. 28, 1716.

Mist, a notorious printer, committed to Newgate for a libel, by the House of Commons, although at the same time a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, June 3, 1721.

Mitchelstown, Ireland, a number of young persons meeting in a barn to celebrate a wedding, it took fire, and the bride with 20 other persons was burned to death, Feb. 12, 1816.

Mitre, a cap belonging to popes and bishops, in imitation of that worn by the high-priest among the Jews; the pope has four, differently formed according to the ceremony that demands them; the cardinals wore mitres until 1245, when they were appointed to wear hats by the council of Lyons.

Mittau, in Courland, the ducal palace of, destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1788.

Mitylene, island of, in the Greek Archipelago, with 2000 houses, destroyed and ravaged by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.

Mockern, battle of, between Eugene Beauharnois and the French, and the allied Russian and Prussian army, which was defeated with much loss, April, 1813; a second battle, and yet more sanguinary, Oct. 4, 1813.

Modena made a duchy, 1451; the prince of, arrived in London, Oct. 16, 1735; surrendered to the king of Sardinia, June, 1742; prince of, pensioned by the Austrians with 90,000 florins, 1753; taken by the French, 1796; incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797; Francis of Este restored to, 1814; insurrection at, and flight of the duke, Feb. 5, 1831; afterwards occupied by Austrian troops.

Modern Languages, professor of, appointed in the English universities in 1724, by George I.

Mogul Empire in India, conquer-

ed first by the celebrated Jenghis Khan, a Tartar prince, who died 1236; Timor Bey became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399; the throne continued in his descendants; Kouli Khan invaded it, and carried off enormous treasure into Persia, March 7, in 1734; at length Delhi and the Mogul empire fell into the hands of the English, in the present century.

Mohatz, Battle of, between the King of Hungary and the Turks under Solyman II., when the former was defeated, with the loss of his life and 22,000 men, 1526; a second battle here, 1687, in which the Turks were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, by Prince Charles of Lorraine.

Mohawks, disorderly ruffians so locally named, who went about London streets at night, wounding and disfiguring passengers, 1711; £100 was offered for the apprehension of any of them.

Mohilow, Battle of, between the Russians under Bagration, and the French under Davoust; after a most sanguinary combat the Russians were defeated with immense loss, July 23, 1812.

Moir, Captain, found guilty of murdering a fisherman who trespassed on his grounds at Little-Warham, Essex, July 30, 1830; executed Aug. 2.

Moisteras, destroyed by a volcano in the island of Fuego, April 30, 1757.

Mole at Athens, built 120.

Molesworth, Lady, and her three children burned to death in her house, 1764.

Molwitz, Battle of, between the Prussians and the Imperialists under Frederick the Great; the Austrian loss was immense, Apr. 20, O.S. 1741.

Monarchy, the first sole, in England, 828.

Monasteries, the first founded where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; monks first associated, 328; the first founded in France near Poictiers by St. Martin, 360; Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold several of their monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770.

Monastery, the first in England, 596; 27 built by Edgar, 959; deprived of their privileges, Oct. 6, 1275; lent the king money for his wars, 1314; suppressed by Wolsey to endow Ipswich and Christ Church, Oxford, 1525; suppressed to endow Eton and King's College, Cambridge, 1528; the lesser united, 1528; observant suppressed by Henry VIII. 1534; 321 suppressed, to the value of £32,000 per annum, 1535; 21 suppressed and 121 resigned their charters, above £100,000 taken from them, 1538; in all 645, of the yearly value of £161,000 of money of that time, seized by Henry VIII., and his act confirmed by his parliament, 1540.

Monasteries, Irish, in 1537, 1538, and 1541, acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of religious houses in Ireland; and during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, all the abbeys, monasteries, priories, convents, &c., were abolished; their extensive lands and endowments were seized by the crown, and the abbey and church lands, and Erenach lands, all of which were denominated Termon lands, were conferred in large grants, chiefly on the nobility of the country. Numerous colleges, seminaries, and schools attached to the abbeys, were suppressed, and likewise the hospitals and biatachs. The biatachs were charitable institutions or houses of hospitality, numerous in all parts of the country, and it is estimated that there were at least two thousand of them throughout Ireland, one or more generally in every parish. They were generally erected at cross-roads, always well supplied with

provisions, and meat kept ready cooked for all comers.

At the Reformation, there were in Ireland the following 563 monasteries :—

Abbeys and Priories of Augustinians, Canons, and Canons regular, Arosians, and Victorines	223
Convents of Canonesses, or Augustinian Nuns	38
Priories of Premonstratensians or White Canons, a branch of the Augustinians, who were also called Norbertines	8
Houses of Hermits of St. Augustine, called Austin-friars	24
Commanderies, Preceptories, and Priories of Knights Hospitallers, or of St. John of Jerusalem, under the rule of St Augustine, some of which institutions had previously belonged to the Knights Templars	22
Hospitals and Priories of Trinitarians, under the rule of St. Augustine, established for the redemption of captives in the Holy Land, and also of Cruciferi or Crouched Friars, called Cross-bearers ...	14
Abbeys and Priories of Benedictines, called Black Monks ...	9
Convents of Benedictine Nuns, called Black Nuns ...	5
Abbeys and Priories of Cistercian Monks or Benedictines	42
Cistercian Nunneries ...	2
Abbeys and Priories of Dominican Friars, called Black Friars and Friar Preachers ...	41
Abbeys and Priories of Franciscans or Grey Friars, including the Friars Minors, Observantines, and Conventuals	114
Convents of Carmelites or White Friars	20
A Priory of Culdes at Armagh	1

Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23rd chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139: first made at Argos, 894 B. C.; changed eighteen times in value from 1290 to 1789, and 12 times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver increased 30 times its value since the Norman conquest; a pound in that age was 3 times the quantity that it is at present, and 10 times its value, in purchasing any commodity. About the year 900, King Alfred left to each of his daughters £100 in money. In 1221, Joan, eldest daughter of King John, upon her marriage with Alexander King of Scotland, had a dowry of £1000. In 1278, Edward I. gave with his daughter Joan, contracted to the son of the King of the Romans, 10,000 marks sterling, and this to be returned in case the Prince died before her. In 1314, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, being imprisoned in England, was allowed for herself and family 20s. a week. In 1330, Joan of Oxford, nurse to the Black Prince, had a pension of £10 per annum; and Maud Plumpton, a rocker, had 10 marks. In 1351, workmen were to take their wages in wheat at 10d. the bushel. In 1402, the salary of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench was £40 a year. In 1408, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had 55 marks per annum. In 1545, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench had an addition of £30 made to his salary, and the Justices of £20.

Money, no declaratory statute to prevent its being raised for the king's use without the consent of parliament or states, until 21 Edw. I., in the 13th century.

Monk, the first, said to have been Paul of Thebais, who fled into the deserts to avoid the Dacian persecution, 260; some contend that St. Anthony was the first who led a regular monastical life, at Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea, 305; after this period the monks began to associate, and to form orders; Athanasius is said to have introduced the monastic life into Rome, in 341; in 360 it was begun

in Egypt and Persia; the former country soon had no less than 96,000 of the brotherhood, according to some authorities.

Monk, George, a colonel in the army of Charles I.; taken prisoner by Fairfax, and sent to the Tower, Jan. 21, 1643; went over to the parliament, and took Stirling castle, Aug. 14, 1651; entertained at Edinburgh, 1654; submitted ostensibly to Richard Cromwell, 1658; betrayed the protector, 1659, and was made commander in chief of the forces of Charles II., Feb. 1660; master of the horse to Charles II., and Duke of Albemarle, July 1660; commanded the fleet against the Dutch, June 1, 1666; defeated the Dutch, who lost twenty ships of war and four admirals, July 25-6, 1666; died Jan. 4, 1669.

Monks of Canterbury, driven out of England by King John, 1207; the foreign expelled the country, 1380; twenty-five executed for opposing Henry VIII., 1535; rendered incapable of inheriting estates, 1551; forty died in one night at Bordeaux, 1730.

Monmouth made an English county by Henry VIII., 1535.

Monmouth's rebellion, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685: he was the natural son of Charles II., banished to the Continent for a conspiracy, 1683; the vengeance of James II. and his instruments, originated sanguinary scenes in the western executions in consequence.

Monmouth, James, Duke of, released from the Tower by the warrant of Cromwell, 1656; made a captain of the Guards, Sept. 9, 1669; a privy councillor, April 25, 1670; a lieutenant-general by the King of France, May 1, 1673; chancellor of Cambridge, July 15, 1674; went with the army to Flanders, 1678; defeated the Scotch rebels, June 22, 1679; turned out from being master of the horse, and his legitimacy denied by the king at the same time, Dec. 20, 1679; courtiers forbidden to speak with him, May 8, 1682; proclamation to apprehend him, June 28, 1683; submitted, and reconciled to the king, Nov. 25, 1683; raised troops in Holland, and landed in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685; took Taunton, June 18; Bridgewater, June 21; defeated at Sedgmoor, July 6; admitted to the presence of James II., July 11; beheaded four days afterwards.

Monopolies a public nuisance, and parliament petitioned against them at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, 1602; further suppressed as contrary to law, 1622; encouraged by Charles I., but suppressed afterwards, 1640; none more to be created by royal patent.

Monothelites, a sect who held that in Christ there was but one will; it arose under Theodoric, 540.

Montacute Priory, Somersetshire, built, 1070.

Monster, one Renwick Williams, so called because he attacked and wounded females in London streets, in the night, with some sharp instrument; convicted, July 8, 1790.

Montague House conveyed to the trustees of the British Museum, March 20, 1755.

Montague, Lady Mary, the introducer of inoculation for the small-pox into England, died, Aug. 21, 1762.

Montanists, a sect that had for its founder, one Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, a very extraordinary enthusiast, professing the gift of prophecy, calling himself the promised comforter, 171.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, a fire at, which did damage to the extent of £400,000, June 14, 1795.

Monteja, Order of Knighthood in Spain, began 1223.

Montem, a triennial custom of the Eton scholars, who paraded to Salt-hill, distributing salt and levying contributions on all persons they met, a barbarous custom, very

properly discontinued in Jan. 1847.

Montezuma, King of Mexico; his death caused by the Spaniards, among other barbarities, 1520.

Montereau, battle of, between the French under Napoleon their Emperor, and the Allied armies, when the latter were defeated with great loss; one of the latest triumphs of that extraordinary commander, Feb. 18, 1814.

Montgolfier discovered aerostation, 1784; died, 1799.

Montgomery, Castle of, rebuilt, 1093.

Months, their names are said to have been first given by Charlemagne, 790; the French altered them, 1792; but the old names were restored by Napoleon.

Montorguel Castle, Jersey, built 1000.

Montpelier, France, during the performance of a play, the building gave way, and 500 persons were killed or wounded, July 17, 1786.

Montreal, Canada, discovered 1534; settled 1629; surrendered by the French to England, 1760; damaged by a fire, 1765; again, 1768; taken by the provincial Americans, Nov. 12, 1775; retaken by the English, June 15, 1776; the church, Jesuits' college, prison, and other buildings burned down, June 6, 1803; military riot at, Sept. 19, 1833; the affected royalists at, assaulted the governor-general, drove the members out of the House of Assembly, and set fire to the building, April 26, 1849; destructive fire at, Aug. 23, 1850.

Montrose, Marquis of, raised troops for Charles I., defeated at Philipshaugh, Sept. 13, 1645; landed in Scotland again, and raised troops for Charles II., April 1650; defeated, taken prisoner, and hanged in Edinburgh, May 20, 1650; in 1661, funeral obsequies performed for him with great show, May 11.

Montrose packet, and Primrose sloop of war, mistaking each other for an enemy, engaged for two hours off Lisbon, within pistol shot, March 30, 1814.

Montserrat, in the West Indies, Island of, discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the English, 1632.

Monument of the Fire of London, begun 1671, finished 1677; 202 feet high; the staircase of 345 steps; a weaver threw himself from the monument, June 25, 1750; John Cradock, a baker, 1788; Lyon Levy, a diamond merchant, followed the example, Jan. 18, 1810; a girl named Moyes, 1839; a boy called Howes, the same year, and a girl whose name was Cooper, aged 17, 1842, when the summit was enclosed with iron work.

Moodkee, Battle of, in India, between the Sikhs and the English, who were attacked with great resolution, but the Sikhs were repulsed, losing many men, and 15 pieces of cannon, Dec. 18, 1845.

Mooltan, Battle of, between the Sikhs and the English, in which the former were repulsed, Nov. 7, 1848; the town taken, Jan. 2, 1849; the citadel surrendered unconditionally, Jan. 22, 1849.

Moon, Order of Knighthood of the, begun in Sicily, 1464.

Moon, first map of, made at Dantzick, 1647.

Moore, General Sir John, fought the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809, in which he fell, aged 48.

Moorfields, London, levelled, 1614, and planted, 1640; division walls taken down, 1754.

Moors, their first invasion of Spain, 173; expelled finally from Spain by Philip III., who issued an edict to that effect, 1620, after continuing 900 years in that country, because they endeavoured to free themselves from the barbarous power of the Inquisition confiscating all their property; their number was 900,000; their power having previously been broken by Alphonso I., king of Navarre, 1118, they sought refuge in Granada and founded a kingdom there, 1238;

Alphonsus VI., of Leon and Castile, defeated and slew a vast number of them in 1347; at last Ferdinand V. took Grenada in 1492, and Philip expelled them.

Moorgate, London, taken down and sold for £166, in 1761.

Moravians, a religious sect founded in Moravia, or rather revived there by Count Zinzendorf, in 1722, is well known. In ancient records they are known by the title of *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren. In the year 1750, Count Zinzendorf formed an establishment at Chelsea, and hired a plot of ground to erect a large building for the reception of 300 Moravian families, to carry on a manufactory; and he purchased the Duke of Ancaster's old mansion, called Lindsey House, and of Sir Hans Sloane, a piece of land, part of the gardens of Beaufort House, for a burial-ground, together with the stables belonging to that old mansion; and a slip of ground as a carriage way from the stables, which they intended to make their chapel to Lindsey House. He took a long lease of 99 years, from Sir Hans Sloane, of most of the remaining site of Beaufort House. The chapel was fitted up, but the settlement failed; Lindsey House was, however, inhabited by some of the society. Count Zinzendorf himself lived there, and presided over the community as long as he dwelt in England. He also visited America, and there established, more particularly in the town of Bethlehem, a very flourishing settlement of Moravians, the females of which are employed in the education of their own sex, and the men in different manufactories; the Count died at Chelsea, June 7, 1760; his followers are peaceful and persevering, forming settlements in various parts of the world: the Moravians are also called Hernhuters.

More, Sir Thomas, beheaded for his religious faith by Henry VIII., June 22, 1535.

Moreau, Gen., mortally wounded, a cannon ball passing through his horse; it took off both his legs while talking to the Emperor of Russia, at Dresden, Aug. 28, 1813.

Morea, in Greece, taken from the Venetians, 1715.

Morgarten, Battle of, between 1300 Swiss and above 20,000 Austrians under Duke Leopold, in which the latter were defeated; the Swiss occupied the heights commanding the defile through which their enemies were marching into Zug, Nov. 15, 1315.

Morgan, Lieut., of the marines, shot on board the Chesterfield man-of-war, at Portsmouth, July 14, 1749.

Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster Hall for the murder of Mr. Hastings, April 1666, and convicted of manslaughter.

Morning Chronicle, daily morning paper, sold for £40,000, 1823.

Morocco, Empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known 1008. Possessed by the Romans, 25 B.C., and reduced by them to a province, 50; from this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almovarides; the second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312. At this period Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez, but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united again the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Morpeth Castle, Northumberland, built about 1230; tower of, burned by the inhabitants, from hatred to King John, 1215.

Mortality, great, observed 1094; among men, cattle, and fowl, 1111; at Oxford, among men, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, 1691.

Mortality, Bills of, in the metropolis, first compiled 1536, with

registers of births and of marriages; the later and more accurate returns show the diseases, out of 20,000 deaths in London, to be nearly from the following causes:—

Abscess	79
Age and debility	1614
Apoplexy	372
Asthma	778
Bedridden	2
Bile	8
Cancer	92
Childbirth	266
Consumption	4871
Contraction of the heart	1
Convulsions	2377
Cow-pox	1
Croup	106
Diabetes	3
Diarrhœa	28
Dropsy	818
Dropsy on the brain	661
Dropsy on the chest	51
Dysentery	43
Enlargement of the heart	17
Epilepsy	23
Eruptive diseases	24
Erysipelas	18
Fever	694
Fever (Typhus)	97
Fever, intermittent, or ague	16
Fistula	12
Flux	9
Gout	37
Hæmorrhage	47
Hernia	41
Hooping-cough	604
Hydrophobia	1
Inflammation	2062
Inflammation of the liver	127
Insanity	213
Jaundice	39
Jaw, locked	3
Measles	466
Miscarriage	2
Mortification	308
Ossification of the heart	9
Palpitation of the heart	16
Palsy	31
Paralysis	187
Pleurisy	21
Rheumatism	33
Scrofula	9
Small-pox	591
Sore throat or quinsey	16
Spasm	51
Still-born	872
Stone	21
Stoppage in stomach	18
St. Vitus's dance	1
Suddenly	102
Teething	437
Thrush	69
Tumour	17
Venereal	11
Worms	6
Total of diseases	19,566

CASUALTIES.

Broken limbs	12
Burnt	44
Drowned	147
Excessive drinking	5
Executed	1
Found dead	14
Fractured	3
Frighted	1
Frozen	1
Killed by falls and other accidents	128
Killed by fighting	2
Murdered	3
Poisoned	1
Scalded	7
Starved	6
Strangled	1
Suffocated	4
Suicides	51
Total of Casualties	434

MORTALITY of all England. In 1821, this had decreased nearly one-third in 40 years: in 1841, the mortality was one in 46 of the population, or 2.238 for males, 2.083 females; mean, 2.160.

MORTALITY of all France; the rate of mortality among the whole inhabitants of France is higher than that of the United Kingdom, 1844. In France, the rate of mortality among persons of both sexes at twenty-four years of age, which is about the mean age of the French army, is 1.3 per cent. The mean rate of mortality among males between the ages of twenty and thirty, in a number of the departments of France, has been found to be 1.25 per cent.

Mortality in the Metropolis, about the average proportion per thousand between the years 1831 and 1841; out of a thousand registered deaths which have occurred:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
Under one year	205.4	177.6	191.5
1 and under 3	145.7	147.1	146.4
3 ... 5	63.4	66.6	65.0
5 ... 10	52.8	51.8	52.3
10 ... 15	19.1	17.7	18.4
15 ... 20	23.0	24.6	23.8
20 ... 25	33.1	33.7	33.4
25 ... 30	35.9	40.5	38.2
30 ... 35	38.7	40.1	39.4
35 ... 40	45.0	42.6	43.8
40 ... 45	46.0	41.1	43.5
45 ... 50	43.9	40.3	42.4
50 ... 55	43.7	37.3	40.5
55 ... 60	39.4	36.3	37.4
60 ... 65	42.5	44.9	43.7
65 ... 70	40.1	41.3	40.7
70 ... 75	32.7	42.5	37.6
75 ... 80	25.6	35.4	30.5
80 ... 85	14.3	21.4	17.9
85 ... 90	7.7	12.3	10.0
90 and upwards	2.0	4.8	3.4

In the rural districts, in the way of contrast, the return for the division of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire gave:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
Under one year	202.3	147.6	174.9
1 and under 3	107.3	115.5	106.4
3 ... 5	40.6	40.1	40.4
5 ... 10	41.2	38.2	39.7
10 ... 15	28.0	31.0	29.5
15 ... 20	36.6	48.1	42.3
20 ... 25	40.6	50.7	38.9
25 ... 30	36 1	37.1	36.6
30 ... 35	35.8	30.8	33.3
35 ... 40	36.1	36.5	36.5
40 ... 45	32.5	31.6	32.0
45 ... 50	28.0	28.8	28.4
50 ... 55	32.3	34.9	33.6
55 ... 60	34.0	39.0	36.5
60 ... 65	44.4	48.6	46.5
65 ... 70	44.9	50.3	47.6
70 ... 75	50.8	54.7	52.8
75 ... 80	53.3	60.4	56.8
80 ... 85	41.1	47.0	44.1
85 ... 90	25.0	28.6	26.8
90 and upwards	9.1	10.1	9.6

In the years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, out of the registrar-general's 11 districts, viz., the metropolis, No. 1; South Eastern, No. 2; South Midland, No. 3; Eastern, No. 4; South Western, No. 5; Western, No. 6; North Midland, No. 7; North Western, No. 8; York, No.

9; Northern, No. 10; and Welsh, No. 11; the mortality ran, according to the following arrangement of the above numbers, from the greatest to the least, 8, 1, 9, 6, 10, 7, 3, 4, 11, 2, 5, Cheshire and Lancashire ranking No. 8; Metropolis, No. 1; York, No. 9; Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Berks, as No. 2; and Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, as No. 5, with the least proportional mortality. The counties from Kent to the Land's End, along the southern coast, seem therefore to be healthier than the northern, perhaps from the mildness of the climate.

Mortality of Foundlings; in 1833 there were received into the Foundling hospital at Paris, 4803 children, of which 1751 came from the Lying-in hospital, and 281 from other hospitals. Of these, 1259 (one-fourth) died in the hospital before they could be put out to nurse. In London, of 52,150 infants received at the Foundling hospital in 30 years, 14,613 died infants; 25,859 were returned dead from the country, where they had been sent to be nursed, and only 10,626 escaped, for 730 besides died in the infirmary, and 332 when become grown children.

Mortality in Hospitals; the returns from St. Bartholomew's hospital embrace a period of fifty years, divided into quinquennial periods: there is only a difference of ½ per cent. between the deaths in the first period and the last. From 1790 to 1794, the average number of deaths per cent was 7·76; from 1825 to 1830, they were 7·25. In two other London hospitals, the cures were less; at two country ones, very much greater. Taking the average of five years, ending in 1833 and 1834, the proportion of deaths at the London hospital was 11·44 per cent., at St. George's, 11·19 per cent., at the Manchester Infirmary, 7·16 per cent.; and at the Liverpool Infirmary, only 5·57 per cent.

Mortality in Towns; the following table shows the number of deaths, as compared with that of the inhabitants, at distant epochs, in the principal towns of Europe.

Paris . in . .	1650	1	in 25	inhabitants;	in	1829	1	in 32
London „ . .	1690	1	24	„		1828	1	55
Berlin . „ . .	1755	1	28	„		1827	1	34
Geneva „ . .	1560	1	18	„		1821	1	43
Vienna „ . .	1750	1	20	„		1829	1	25
Rome . „	1762—1771	1	21	„		1828	1	31
Amsterdam	1761—1770	1	25	„		1828	1	29
Cambridge . .	1811	1	41	„		1821	1	58
Norfolk „ . .	1811	1	50	„		1821	1	59
Manchester . .	1757	1	25	„		1821	1	58
Birmingham . .	1811	1	30½	„		1821	1	43
Liverpool . .	1773	1	27	„		1821	1	41
Portsmouth . .	1800	1	28	„		1811	1	38
Petersburg . .	1768	1	28	„		1828	1	48
Stockholm	1758—1763	1	19	„		1827	1	26

The annual mortality has thus diminished in Paris more than one-third in 179 years; in London, more than one-half in 138 years; in Berlin, one-fifth, or nearly one-fourth, in 72 years; in Geneva, three-fifths in 261 years; in Vienna, one-fourth in 80 years; in Rome, one-half in 63 years; in Amsterdam, one-sixth in 63 years; in Cambridge, two-fifths in 10 years; in Norfolk, one-fifth in 10 years; in Manchester three-fifths in 64 years; in Birmingham, nearly three-fifths in 10 years; in Liverpool, one-half in 38 years; in Portsmouth, more than one-

third in 11 years; in Petersburgh, nearly two-thirds in 40 years; and in Stockholm, more than one-third in 67 years.

Mortar, the first made in England, 1543.

Mortain in Flanders, taken and retaken three times in April, 1710.

Mortmain Act passed, *temp.* George II., 1736.

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged, Nov. 29, 1330, at Tyburn, and left two days suspended.

Morton, Earl of, made regent of Scotland, Nov. 24, 1572; joined Queen Elizabeth's party 1573; removed from the regency, March 10, 1578; accused as an accomplice in the murder of the Scotch king, and beheaded, 1580.

Morton-Hampstead, Devonshire, much injured by fire, June 24, 1757; fifteen houses and an aged woman at, burned, Jan. 13, 1816.

Morton Castle demolished by David II., of Scotland, 1340.

Moscow, Russia, founded 1156; taken by Tamerlane, 1382; set on fire by the Tartars, 1571; 2000 houses in, destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, June, 1750; in May and June, 1752, 8000 houses destroyed in, by fire; entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812; set on fire by plunderers, and 11,800 houses burned, rendering it untenable; evacuated by the French, Oct. 19, and re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, 1812; the Russian count Rostopchin, solemnly denied its being set fire to by his orders.

Moscovites, or Russians, invaded and ravaged Sweden, July 11, 1719.

Moskwa, Battle of, between the French and Russians, Sept. 7, 1812; extremely sanguinary, but the Russians were defeated, and the French entered Moscow without further opposition, Sept. 14.

Mosstroopers on the borders of England and Scotland extirpated, 1609.

Most Christian King, a title given by the Pope to Louis XI. of France, 1469.

Motes' Bulwark, Dover, built, 1539.

Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, in Scotland, died, March, 1776, aged 136.

Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, and also in Normandy. *See* St. Michael's Mount.

Mountains, height of the different mountains of the world; that of the Alps in Europe is the highest range, then the Pyrenees; those of America excel the European, and the Himalaya in India rise to the loftiest altitude of all.

Mountains, the principal, the Alps in Europe, the loftiest of which, Mont-Blanc, had not been ascended before 1785; between which year and 1825 there were six ascents, since then they have become frequent:—

1. Dr. Paccard from Chamouni, Aug. 8, 1786.
2. M. Saussure from Geneva, Aug. 3, 1787.
3. Baron Doortheser and M. Forneret, Aug. 10. 1802.
4. Count Matezeski, Aug. 4, 1818.
5. Dr. Renselaer and Mr. Howard, July 12, 1819.

By Englishmen about the same period.—

1. Colonel Beaufoy, Aug. 9, 1787.
2. Mr. Woodley, Aug. 5, 1788.
3. Captain Undrell, R. N., Aug. 13, 1820.
4. Mr. Clissold, Aug. 18, 1822.
5. Mr. Jackson, Sept. 4, 1823.
6. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Sherwell, Aug. 26, 1825.

The height of the principal European mountains is as follows, in feet:—

Mont Blanc,	Alps	...	15,630
Mont Rosa,	do.	...	15,555
The Finsterhorn,	do.	...	14,096
The Jungfrau,	do.	...	13,725
St. Bernard,	do.	...	11,006
The Simplon,	do.	...	11,000
St. Gothard,	do.	...	9075
Mont Cenis,	do.	...	11,785
Mont Viso,	do.	...	12,584
Brenner,	do.	...	5110

Oertler Spitze, Tyrol, ...	15,364
Chassoul, in the Jura, ...	5260
St. Cimone, Apennines ...	6981
Mt. Perdu, Pyrenees, France	11,209
Pic d'Arbison, do. ...	8344
Pic de Montaigne, ...	7310
Mulhacen, in Spain, in the Nevada	11,670
Ætna, Sicily, a volcano ...	10,963
Terglon, in Carniola, Austria	10,390
Olympus, in Greece ...	6600
Vesuvius, Naples ...	5731
Hecla, Iceland, volcano ...	4690
Snowdon, Wales ...	3578
Carnedd David, do ...	3427
Carnedd Llewellyn, do. ...	3320
Cader Idris	2914
Sea Fell, England ...	3166
Helvellyn, do. ...	3055
Skiddaw, do. ...	3022
Dartmoor, Devon, do. highest peak	2000
Brown Willy, Cornwall, ...	1368
Wreckin, Shropshire, ...	1320
Malvern, Worcestershire, ...	1444
Ben Macdhui, Scotland, ...	4390
Ben Nevis, do. ...	4358
Cairn Gorm, do. ...	4080
Ben Lomond, do. ...	3262
Hart Fell, do. ...	3300
Ben Choachan, do. ...	3000
Lugnaguilla, Wicklow, Ireland	3070
M'Gillicuddy's Reeks, do.	3000
Croagh Patrick, do. ...	2640
North and South America.	
Rocky Mountains ...	12,500
White Mountains, near Hants	7800
Alleganies ...	3010
Mount of St. Elie, Mexico	18,222
Popocatopetl, volcano, do.	16,365
Chimborazo, Andes, Quito	21,464
Antisana, do. ...	19,134
Catopaxi, volcano, do. ...	18,870
Sangai, volcano, do. ...	17,125
Sierra Nevada de Santa Morta ...	15,165
Sinchutahua ...	16,300
Blue Mountains, Jamaica	8180
Souffrière, St. Vincent ...	5010
Africa.	
Gebel Tedla, or Atlas Range	12,050
Geesh, Abyssinia ...	15,000
Amid-amid, do. ...	13,000
a Malman, do. ...	11,200
Nieuweldt Berg, South Africa	10,000
Table Mountain ...	3582
Devil's Mountain ...	3315
Peak of Teneriffe, Canary Isle ...	12,358
Peak of Fuego, Cape Verd Islands ...	9790
Renio Peak, Madeira ...	5350
Asia.	
Ararat, in Armenia ...	9600
Mount Lebanon, ...	9520
White Mountain of the Himalayan chain, in Thibet ...	26,462
Jewahir or Himalaya Peak, north of Delhi	25,749
Jematura, on the Sutlej ...	25,500
The Black Peak ...	21,155
A pass in Thibet, Himalaya range ...	18,600
Hamar or Petchu, in Honan, China ...	21,000
Sochonda Mountains, do.	12,600
Parmesan, Isle of Banca ...	10,050
Moonakoah, Sandwich Isles	18,000
Mount Ida, Anatolia ...	5800
Mount Ophir, Sumatra ...	13,842
Italitzkoi, in Tartary ...	14,735
Sea-view Hill, New South Wales ...	6500
Awatscha, Kamschatka, a volcano ...	9600

Mourning, a particular colour of dress worn for the dead; in Europe, generally black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Spain, white before 1498.

Mousquetaires, or Musqueteers, regiments of distinction, so named under the Bourbon dynasty, and first levied by Louis XIII., 1622; the first levy was disbanded in 1646, and restored in 1657; a second body, raised in 1660, composed Mazarine's guard; there was also a body subsequently formed, called the Black Musketeers.

Muggletonians, a sect that sprung up in the time of Charles I., whose leader was a tailor's journeyman, named Ludovic Muggleton, 1657; he set up for a prophet, and had pretended revelations; they asserted that God, the Father, had suffered

death, and that Muggleton and an associate named Reeves, were the two last witnesses who should appear to call men from their sins before the end of the world; they had many followers.

Mughouse Riot, a tumult in Salisbury court, Fleet street, for which five persons were hung, July 23, 1716.

Mulberry Trees, the first planted in England, at Sion House, 1609; a celebrated mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon, planted by Shakspear, under which Garrick, Macklin, and others, were entertained in 1742; it was cut down by a person named Gastrel for fuel, but the wood was saved by a silversmith, who purchased it, and manufactured it into various articles in memory of the poet.

Mum, a liquor brewed from wheat in place of barley, much used in Germany, and greatly at Brunswick, where it is said to have been first made in 1489.

Mumford, Mr., murdered near Quendon, in Essex, by Pallet, a labourer who worked for him, on the 4th Dec., 1823; the murderer was discovered, and afterwards executed at Chelmsford.

Munich, Palace of, destroyed by fire, April 5, 1749, and again with 200 houses April 28, 1762.

Municipal Expenditure of Boroughs: the receipts and expenditure of the larger boroughs, from Sept. 1, 1842, to Aug. 31, 1843, was as follows, omitting shillings and pence:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Bath	22,040	19,981
Birmingham	41,613	24,716
Bristol	45,899	49,176
Exeter	27,427	26,391
Hull	32,117	25,661
Leeds	24,583	22,465
Liverpool	408,337	349,606
Newcastle-on-Tyne	55,379	59,995
Norwich	18,931	17,210
Nottingham	12,177	11,739
Plymouth	17,420	20,508

The disbursements of Bristol, Newcastle, and Plymouth, exceeded their receipts, which was the case with many other places under the change from the old system, although that change had been made several years before.

Munro, James, made president of the United States of America, 1817 to 1825, died July 4, 1831; born, 1759.

Munster surrendered to the Hanoverians Nov. 20, 1759; treaty of, between Sweden, France, and the Emperor of Germany, Spain being at war with France, hence the chimerical balance of European power was first exhibited as a principle, signed Oct. 24, 1648; some call it the treaty of Westphalia.

Muntzer, Thomas, the founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death for his belief, 1526.

Murat, Joachim, once king of Naples, shot after landing in Italy, Oct. 13, 1815.

Murder, many murders recorded in English history; Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II., and all his train, murdered by Godwin, Earl of Kent, to remove the fears of King Harold I., that prince having the first right to the throne, 1036; the murderers ripped open his belly, fastened his

bowels to a post, and made him go round it, pricking him with poniards till he expired; murder of the domestics of Harold, whom his brother Tosti caused to be killed, cut up, salted, and sent as a present to their master, 1058; the bishop of Exeter, Stapleton, murdered by a mob in London, for taking part with the court of Edward II., 1325; Dr. Lamb, mistaken for a dependent of the notorious Duke of Buckingham, murdered by a mob in London streets, 3 Charles I., 1528, for which the city of London was fined; in Holland, the Dutch pensionary De Witt, and his brother, were torn to pieces at the Hague by a mob, 1672; Thomas Thynne shot in his coach in Pall-Mall, by assassins hired for the purpose, by Count Koningsmark, 1682; four English gentlemen and a French servant, murdered on the high-road between Calais and Boulogne, 1723; John Hayes, by Catherine Hayes, his wife, who assisted in cutting his body to pieces, and flinging it into the Thames, 1726; Malcolm, Sarah, murder and robbery of Mrs. Duncombe, and her maid, in the Temple, 1733; Miss Blandy, of Henley on Thames, who poisoned her own father, 1751; Earl Ferrers murdered Mr. Johnson, his steward, 1760; Elizabeth Brownrigg murdered her apprentice, 1767; John Donellan poisoned Sir Theodosius Broughton with laurel water, 1778; Mr. Hackman for the murder of Miss Reay, Lord Sandwich's mistress, 1779; Mary Benson, *alias* Phipoe, murdered Mary Cox, under singular circumstances, 1797; some of the latest and more remarkable were Governor Wall, murderer of Sergeant Armstrong, 1802, 20 years before; Richard Patch murdered Mr. Bligh, 1806; Holloway and Haggarty, the murderers of Mr. Steel on Hounslow Heath, 1807, at their execution 30 persons were trodden to death; Major Campbell murdered Captain Boyd, 1808; John Bellingham murdered Spencer Perceval, 1812; Philip Nicholson murdered Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, 1813; Eliza Fenning, poisoning, generally thought innocent, 1817; John Thurtell murdered Mr. Weare, 1824; William Corder murdered Maria Martin, 1828; Burke committed murder to sell the bodies for dissection, 1829; Bishop and Williams, murderers of an Italian boy, to sell his body for dissection, 1831; Mary Anne Burdock, poisoning, 1835; James Greenacre, the murderer of Hannah Brown, 1837; J. B. Courvoisier murdered Lord William Russell, 1840; T. H. Hocker murdered Mr. De la Rue, 1845; James B. Rush murdered Mr. Jermy, sen., and jun., 1849; W. G. Manning and wife murdered one O'Connor, 1849.

Murders were only a fine under the Saxon heptarchy; compounded for in Wales in the reign of Henry VIII.; refused benefit of clergy, 1503; murder of a husband by a wife, a servant of his master, or an ecclesiastic by an inferior, petit treason, 1350, and the offenders burned; the last execution of this law in 1789, of a woman who killed her husband and was burned; execution for murder the next day but one after conviction, as formerly enacted, repealed July, 1836.

Murray, Mr., committed to Newgate for his conduct in the Westminster election, Feb. 7, 1750; having attained his liberty at the end of the parliamentary session, again committed, Nov. 20, 1751.

Murray: the illegitimate brother of Mary Queen of Scots, caused her great trouble, 1566; made regent of Scotland, Aug. 10, 1567; defeated, May 17, 1568; killed, Jan. 23, 1570.

Murray, the Hon. James, joined the Earl of Mar in Scotland, Oct. 4, 1715.

Museum, British, Montague House purchased for, by parliament, 1753; military quartered there, 1780; visiters to, 1851 to 1852—2,019,243.

Museum, the Leverian, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786, afterwards

occupied by the Surrey Institution, 1808.

Museum, the London, erected in Piccadilly, 1811-12.

Music, Notes of, invented by Guido Aretino, 1028; those at present used, 1338; counter-point by Palestina, 1516; Italian style of, introduced into England early in the 17th century.

Music, Professorship of, founded at Oxford by Dr. W. Hychin, about 1604; the first music in England being principally that of the church in masses and madrigals.

Music published in France, 1852; vocal pieces, 1367; instrumental, 1067.

Musical Bells or Chimes invented at Alost, 1487.

Musical Commemoration of Handel, 1784.

Musical Festivals, now common, the first at Hereford, 1751; one at Westminster Abbey, when William IV., and his Queen were present, 1834.

Musical Institution, the ancient academy formed, 1710; the madrigal society, 1741; the royal society of music, 1785; the royal academy of, 1822.

Muskets, matchlock, first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; used at the siege of Rhegen, 1521; in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alba, 1569; in England generally, 1550.

Muslins from India first worn in England, 1670; made in England and Scotland, 1778, 1780; no less than 324,352 pieces sold at the East Indian sales, 1789.

Mute in a criminal court, refusing to plead, to be taken as a plea of guilty, by 12 George III., and execution to follow: of this practice there were cases in 1778, 1792, and 1801; before this act, persons refusing to plead were tortured to death, being placed naked on their backs in a dark dungeon, a great weight of iron placed on their bodies, and fed with three morsels of bad bread, and the same number of draughts of stagnant water, until they died, the bread and water on alternate days: one among many relics of Saxon barbarity, swept away in the last and present centuries, exemplifications of the humanity and "wisdom of our ancestors."

Mutiny Act passed 1689, 2 William III.; renewed annually

Mutinies on board the Bounty, 1789; a ship commanded by Captain Bligh, a very arbitrary officer; on board the Fleet, April, 1797, demanding an advance of wages; quelled by a promise from the Admiralty which was not fulfilled; at Plymouth, of the marines, June 1797, four shot, which occasioned a re-commencement on board the London man-of-war, when Admiral Colpoys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames: it subsided June 10, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several were executed; the Danae frigate, taken into Brest by her crew, 1800; in the fleet in Bantry Bay, 1807; at Malta, where the mutineers blew themselves up with a powder magazine, 1807; at Vellore, 1807.

Murtin, Mary, died near Milford, aged 109.

Myfod, Montgomeryshire, numerous cattle killed at, by eating of the yew-tree, Nov. 12, 1814.

N

Naas, Battle of, between the Irish rebels in 1798, and two regiments of the royal forces: the former were defeated with considerable loss.

Nabonassar, the Era of, beginning Feb. 25 or 26, A.C. 747; add 748 to the present year, to find that when the era of Nabonassar commenced.

Naerden taken by the Prince of Orange, Sept. 1673.

Narva in Livonia, founded 1223.

Naiad, transport, lost on the rocks off the coast of Newfoundland, Oct. 22, 1805.

Nairn, Lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715; discharged July 24, 1717.

Namur surrendered to the French, July 1, 1692; retaken by the Allies, 1695; garrisoned by the Dutch, 1715; taken by the French, 1746; restored to the Dutch, 1748; the garrison expelled by the Emperor Joseph II., 1781; taken by the French, 1792; evacuated by the French, 1793; retaken by them 1794; surrendered to the Allies, 1814.

Nancy taken by the French, Oct. 1733.

Nantes, Edict of, published by Henry IV. of France, granting toleration to the Protestants there, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 24, 1685; not less than 50,000 French Protestants left their native land in consequence, and settled for the most part in England, to which they carried the manufactures of their own country, more especially that of silk, which began in Spitalfields.

Nantes, a powder magazine at, exploded, May 28, 1800, which destroyed a number of lives and demolished many houses; a four-pounder cannon was blown to a remarkable distance.

Napier's Bones, pieces of ivory used to aid in the computation of numbers, so that the multiplication and division of high numbers may be easily performed by them, invented by Napier, baron of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, 1617.

Naples, Kingdom of, at present ruled by the last of the Bourbon race in the enjoyment of royalty; great part of the country anciently held by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua, formerly called Capua and Campania; it has undergone many changes and revolutions: it was distinguished subsequently from the kingdom of Puglia, governed first by Roger, Count of Sicily, 1127; the Goths were once masters of Naples and Sicily, but were driven out by Belisarius, 537; the Lombards were the next possessors, and were dispossessed by Charlemagne in 800; in 1266, Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, obtained the crown from the pope to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Conradin, who was beheaded, aged 16 years; the French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders took place, one Frenchman only escaping, March 30, 1282; Peter of Arragon reigned 1282; the two crowns disjoined, 1303; Charles Durazzo became king of Hungary, murdered there by order of the queen regent, in her presence, 1386: for this murder she was taken out of her carriage and drowned in the river Bosseth, 1386; Sicily united to Naples, and the kings since called kings of the Two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French and annexed to Spain, 1504; the tyranny of the Spaniards led to an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who in fifteen days raised 200,000 men, 1647; this insurrection subsided, and Masaniello was murdered, 1647; attempt

of the Duke of Guise to possess the crown, 1647; the kingdom completely conquered by Prince Eugene, 1707; Naples ceded to the Emperor, by the treaty of Radstadt, 1714; Sicily in 1720; both kingdoms recovered by the crown of Spain, 1734; Charles, the son of Philip of Spain, reigned, 1735; reign of Ferdinand IV., 1759; his flight on the approach of the French republicans, Jan. 14, 1799; Nelson appeared, Naples retaken, and the king restored, July 13, 1799; again taken by the French, April 7, 1801; earthquake felt throughout the kingdom, and thousands perished, July 26, 1805; treaty, offensive and defensive, between France and Naples, Oct. 8, 1805; Ferdinand again driven from Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte crowned king, Feb. 6, 1806; Joseph abdicated for the crown of Spain, June 1, 1808; the crown transferred to Joachim Murat, July 1, 1808; a new constitution granted to Sicily, 1812; Naples surrendered to a British fleet, and Ferdinand re-entered, June 17, 1815; Joachim Murat shot, Oct. 15, 1815; revolutionary movement, headed by General Pepe, July 15, 1820; suppression of the Carbonari, Sept. 16, 1820; death of Ferdinand IV., who reigned 66 years, and reign of Francis I., 1825; reign of Ferdinand II., Nov. 8, 1830; commencement of the dispute relative to the sulphur monopoly, afterwards amicably adjusted, March 15, 1840; Palermo and the great towns of Sicily in open insurrection against the king of Naples: the people proclaimed a provincial government, and insisted on having the constitution of 1812, Jan. 12, 1848; a constitution modelled on the French charter of 1830, proclaimed Jan. 29, 1848; bombardment of Messina, April 13, 1848; fighting at Naples, between the troops and national guard, May 15, 1848; Messina bombarded for five days, by the Neapolitans, and taken, Sept. 7, 1848; blockade of Palermo, April 30, 1849; entered by the Neapolitans after much fighting, May 13, 1849; and the absolute monarchy re-established.

NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, born at Ajaccio in Corsica, Aug. 15, 1769, died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, aged 52.

NAPOLEON Francis, son of Napoleon Bonaparte, and King of Rome, and styled in Vienna Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811; died of a decline at the palace of Schœnbrunn, July 22, 1832; Madame Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, died at Rome, 1832.

NAPOLEON, Remains of, brought from St. Helena, and deposited in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, 1840.

NARVA, Battle of, between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden, Nov. 30, 1700, in which Peter the Great lost 30,000 men, and as many more made prisoners, while the Swedes did not amount to more than 30,000 opposed to thrice as many Russians.

NASEBY, Battle of, between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax; Cromwell, who was present with his iron regiment of horse, turned the tide of the battle, which was decisive, the king, abandoning his baggage, obliged to fly for his life; all his cannon taken, and 5000 prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NATIONAL Benefactors, those who have enriched the garden with useful and valuable plants are deserving of remembrance. Sir. W. Raleigh introduced the potato; Sir Anthony Ashley first planted cabbages here; a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument; Sir Richard Weston brought over clover-grass from Flanders in 1645; figs were planted in Henry VIII.'s reign at Lambeth by Cardinal Pope—it is said the identical trees are still remaining; Spilman, who erected the first paper-mill at Dartford, in 1590, brought over the first two lime-trees,

which he planted, and are still growing; Thomas Lord Cromwell enriched the gardens of England with three different kinds of plums.

National Debt; though money seems to have been borrowed in the reign of Henry VI., the existing debt of the nation dates no further back than the reign of William III.; it was alarming to the nation in 1697, though only £5,000,000; this monarch left it, at his death in 1702, £16,000,000, that is, on Queen Anne's accession, 1714; on the accession,

of George I. it was £54,000,000
of George II., 1727, 52,000,000
of George III., 1760, 146,982,844.

When the American war was concluded so unhappily, the debt was raised to above £237,000,000; for in 1786, it was £266,725,097, which England paid to lose America, and the interest was £9,536,026; in 1790 it was reduced to £242,000,000. but then there was an unfunded debt of £30,000,000. The war begun for the restoration of the Bourbon family, from 1794 to its end, and money borrowed in 1817, cost in loans £275,313,114, in addition to the previous debt; and £64,750,000 on account of Ireland, with nearly £33,000,000 of Exchequer bills. In one year of the war, 1814, the current taxes added to the loan for that year, carried the expenditure to above £100,000,000 sterling; the interest for the debt coming out of the taxes: the following table will show the amounts of principal and interest down to 1844, for 28 years:

United Kingdom.	Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt.	Annual Charge thereon.
At 1st Feb.	£	£
1817.	796,200,191	29,842,014
At 5th Jan.		
1818	776.742,403	29,310,454
1819	791,867,313	29,934,294
1820	794,980,481	27,789,658
1821	801,565,310	30,149,920
1822	795,312,767	29,985,216
1823	796,530,144	28,596,866
1824	791,701,614	29,078,570
1825	781,123,222	28,372,206
1826	778,128,267	28,267,272
1827	783,801,739	28,556,903
1828	777,476,892	28,389,869
1829	772,322,540	28,245,534
1830	771,251,932	28,285,900
1831	757,486,996	27,674,754
1832	755,543,884	27,658,299
1833	754,100,549	27,703,433
1834	751,658,883	27,782,116
1835	743,675,299	27,783,454
1836	758,549,866	28,403,305
1837	761,422,570	28,553,192
1838	762,275,188	28,524,739
1839	761,347,690	28,585,503
1840	766,547,684	28,748,794
1841	766,371,725	28,556,324
1842	772,530,758	28,701,458
1843	773,061,340	28,609,708
1844	772,169,092	28,516,882

The amount of the unfunded debt, for the above years, and the rate of interest for Exchequer bills now, 1853, reduced to 1d., will readily be observed in this table :—

In the Year ended the 5th Jan.	Amount of Capital in Exchequer Bills.	Rate of Interest.		Charge of Interest in the said Year.
	£			£
1817	44,650,300	3d.	22 Nov. 1816	2,173,927
1818	56,729,400	2½d.	24 Feb. 1817	1,891,315
1819	43,208,400	2d.	11 Oct. 1817	2,026,450
1820	36,303,200	—	.....	847,091
1821	30,965,900	—	.....	1,529,181
1822	31,566,550	—	.....	2,009,311
1823	36,281,150	—	.....	1,309,409
1824	34,741,750	1½d.	24 June 1824	1,111,220
1825	32,398,450	—	.....	1,066,015
1826	27,994,200	2d.	19 Dec. 1825	820,000
1827	24,565,350	—	.....	770,000
1828	27,546,850	—	.....	802,186
1829	27,657,000	1¾d.	30 Sept. 1829	860,475
1830	25,490,550	1½d.	11 Dec. 1829	806,076
1831	27,271,650	—	.....	726,465
1832	27,133,350	—	.....	604,365
1833	27,278,000	—	.....	577,320
1834	27,906,900	—	.....	723,596
1835	28,521,550	—	.....	636,417
1836	28,976,600	2d.	29 Sept. 1836	688,701
1837	26,976,000	2½d.	21 Nov. 1836	692,095
1838	24,044,550	2d.	14 Dec. 1837	871,309
1839	24,026,050	1¾d.	18 Mar. 1839	641,370
1840	19,965,050	2½d.	16 Mar. 1840	788,707
1841	21,076,350	—	.....	559,130
1842	18,343,850	2d.	15 June 1842	797,046
1843	18,182,100	1¾d. 1½d.	17 Mar. 1843 16 June 1843	631,601
1844	18,407,300	—	.....	594,051

The interest paid within each year is given in the column of charge, which interest has accrued upon the capital stated in the preceding year.

S. J. Wood.

Exchequer Bill Office.

Operations were undertaken in 1822, 1824, 1830, 1834, and 1844, to reduce a portion of the charges on the National Debt. The dissentients from the reduction of the interest were paid off.

	Gross Capital.	Annual Interest	Annual Interest saved.
	£	£	£
1822.	152,422,143		
	2,794,276		
5 per Cents. reduced to 4 per Cents.: viz., £105 4 per Cents. for £100 5 per Cents., per 3 Geo. IV., c. 9.	149,627,867	7,481,393	
	7,481,350		
	157,109,217	6,284,368	1,197,025
Bank of Ireland Debt at 5 per Cent. reduced to 4 per Cent. at par, per 3 Geo. IV., c. 26.....	1,153,840	57,692	
	1,153,846	46,153	11,539
1824.			
Old 4 per Cents. reduced to 3½ per Cents. at par, 5 Geo. IV., c. 11...	76,248,180	3,039,927	
	76,248,180	2,668,685	
			381,242
1824 & 1825.	1,013,668		
5 per Cents. 1797 reduced to 3 per Cents.; viz. £138 : 6 : 8. Consolidated 3 per Cents. for £100 5 per Cents. 37 Geo. III., c. 10...	41,011		
	972,657	48,632	
	1,296,876	38,860	
			9,726
	153,671,091		
	2,880,915		
1830.	150,790,176	6,031,607	
4 per Cents. exchanged for £100 of 3½ per Cents., or £70 of 5 per Cents., per 11 Geo. IV., c. 13.....			
	Interest.		
	5,254,186		
	23,469		
		5,277,655	753,952
1834.			
4 per Cents. 1826 reduced to 3½ per Cents. at par, per 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 31.	10,622,911	424,916	
	10,622,911	371,801	53,115
1841.			
Bank of Ireland Debts at 5 and 4 per cent. reduced to 3½ per cent. per 3 and 4 Vict., c. 75, and Warrant of Treasury, January 30, 1841.	1,015,328	50,769	
	1,615,384	64,615	
	2,630,768	115,384	
	2,630,768	92,076	23,308

	Gross Capital.	Annual Interest.	Annual Interest saved.
1844.			
3½ per Cents. Reduced at par to 3¼ per Cents. until Oct. 10, 1854, and from that period to be reduced to £3 per Cents., and not liable to further reduction until after October 10, 1874, per 7 Vict., c. 4 and 5.....	157,243,517		
	67,701,606		
	9,514,369		
	14,401,171		
	248,860,663		
	103,352		
	248,757,311	8,706,505	
	248,757,311	8,084,612	
			621,893
			£3,051,800

The different heads of the debt before the above reductions, say in 1807, together with the interest and management expenses for one year when the unredeemed debt was as follows:

	Capital.	Interest and Management.
Cons. 5 per cent. Ann.	£46,674,742 1 8	£2,354,740 14 0
5 per cent. Ann. 1797 and 1802	2,406,132 13 3	121,389 7 10
Cons. 4 per cent. Ann.	49,725,084 17 2	2,011,379 13 7
Red. 3 per cen Ann.	164,705,570 6 5	5,015,284 12 3
Cons. 3 per cent Ann.	406,116,201 18 5¼	12,366,238 6 11
Def. 3 per cent. Ann.	1,750,685 0 0	
3 per cent. Ann. 1726	1,000,000 0 0	30,450 0 0
Bank of England	11,686,800 0 0	356,502 3 5
South Sea Stock	3,662,714 8 6	
Old South Sea Ann.	11,907,470 2 7	735,974 13 11
New South Sea Ann.	8,494,830 2 10	
South Sea Ann. 1751	1,919,600 0 0	58,667 15 6
Value of Long Ann.	21,245,367 16 0	1,151,510 9 1½
Ditto of Short Ann.	211,519 12 10	423,039 5 9
Ditto of Life Ann.	279,074 7 6	55,811 17 6
Ann. with survivorship, 1765	18,000 0 0	540 0 0
Tontine Ann. 1789	239,428 4 3	19,952 7 0¼
Funded Debt	£732,033,231 11 5¼	£24,701,484 7 6¾
Navy, victualling, and transport debt	6,000,000 0 0	
Exchequer Bills	12,000,000 0 0	
Do. for Bank Charter	3,000,000 0 0	630,000 0 0
Ordnance debt, Treasury Bills, &c.	3,000,000 0 0	
Total funded and unfunded debt	£756,033,231 11 5¼	£25,331,484 7 6¾
Redeemed by Commissioners	117,581,858 0 0	3,316,252 14 9
Total unredeemed debt in 1807	£638,451,373 11 5¼	£22,015,231 12 9¾

An account of the amount of the interest of the public debt unredeemed and due to the national creditor, both funded and unfunded, in each year ended 5th January, 1798, 1799, and 1800; stating also the market price of gold for the corresponding dates.

Years ended.	Charge for Interest of the Unredeemed Funded Debt.		Issued for Interest or Unfunded Debt.	
	£	£	£	£
5th January, 1798, England .	14,327,634	...	297,722	...
25th March, 1798, Ireland .	505,721	...	45,128	...
		14,833,355		342,850
5th January, 1799, England .	15,196,423	...	356,847	...
25th March, 1799, Ireland .	714,762	...	41,818	...
		15,911,185		398,665
5th January, 1800, England .	15,241,462	...	1,021,626	...
25th March, 1800, Ireland .	954,223	...	68,902	...
		16,195,685		1,090,528

In an account presented to the House of Commons on the 15th of April 1824.

	Price of Standard Gold, in bars, per ounce.			Price of Foreign Gold in coin, per ounce.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th of January, 1798 . .	3	17	10½	4	0	0
... 1799 . .	3	17	9	4	0	0

Gold rose afterward from 80s., at which it had been stationary for six or seven years, to 95s. in 1809; to 97s. 6d. in 1811; to 105s. in 1812; and 110s. in 1813, or 29 per cent. above the mint price of 79s. 10½d. per oz., to the great mischief of trade, to remedy which, parliamentary wisdom could find no better refuge than passing an act in the face of the truth, that a note of one pound of the Bank of England and a shilling, were of the same intrinsic value as a guinea in gold, the paper being in fact at 29 per cent discount. Amount and weight of the debt: to pay the national debt, as it stood in 1786, would require nearly 47,000lbs. weight in £10 bank notes, having 512 notes to one pound. This sum in cash, if put into carts, each containing 1000 lbs. weight, and having two horses to draw, allowing forty feet to each cart, would load 5000 carts, and cover 37 miles in length, with a remainder of 116 carts in the 38th mile. Were it to be laid down in carts in a line, it would extend above 4300 miles in length. In 1794 the national debt was 260 millions, and if a man were to count 100 shillings in a minute for 12 hours a-day, it would take him 1797 years, 283

days, 3 hours and minutes. The whole of this sum being 5900 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, its whole weight will be 83,709,968 lbs., which will require 41,936 carts, each to have a ton weight, to convey it to any place; or, supposing a man could carry one hundred pounds from London to York, it would require 838,670 men to perform it; and if all these men were to walk in a line at only one yard distance from each other, they would cover 456 miles and a half, and 70 yards. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, if all these shillings were laid in a straight line, close to one another's edge, the line they would cover would be 83,070 miles, more than double the circumference of the globe.—Query. Is there in the whole universe as much gold in circulation as would discharge this debt? If this is not sufficient, is there as much gold and silver in circulation as would be sufficient for the purpose?

National Confederation at Paris, commemorated, July 14, 1790, in Champ de Mars.

National Debt of the United States of America in 1790, only £16,000,000, afterwards paid off.

National Assembly of France, the States constitute themselves only, June 16, 1789; assembly dissolved itself, Sept. 21, 1792.

National Convention of France formed, Sept. 17, and opened in due state, Sept. 21, 1792; it continued in existence until the Executive Directory was installed at the Luxemburgh, Nov. 1, 1795.

Nativity of the Virgin Mary, celebration of, instituted, 695.

Naturalization, first act for, passed in England, 1467; another, 1709; for the Jews, 1753; repealed in December following.

National Gallery of Painting commenced by the government, which purchased Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures in May, 1824; a receptacle called by the above name was opened for their reception in Trafalgar Square, 1827, built by Wilkins.

Naumberg, city of, founded, 808.

Nautical inventions and improvements took place, 1302, and better vessels were constructed than before.

Naval Engagements, *see* Battles, Naval.

Naval Estimates, annually voted under the following heads, 1849: wages, seamen and marines, £1,425,380; victualling, £653,683; Admiralty office, £136,303; Register and Record office for seamen, £9772; scientific branches, £80,395 (£30,000 of which were for two expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin); establishments at home, £140,841; abroad, £25,839; wages at home to artificers, £851,346; abroad, £39,280; naval stores, £1,511,671; improvements—repairs of yards, £688,601; medical stores, £29,000; miscellaneous, £81,547; total, £5,673,658, with half pay, &c.; making £7,068,730 strictly naval, the post-office department, convict service, and army and ordnance transport, raised the total to £7,951,842.

Naval Salutes, the compliment paid by ships to each other's flag at sea belonging to different nations, or on entering foreign ports, answered generally by fewer guns; fired also at the presence of royalty, or a commander-in-chief on the spot hoisting his flag; formerly an honour exacted from all vessels in what were called the British seas; the Dutch disputed it, but agreed to submit to the custom in 1673; it was formally assented to by France in 1704.

Naval Dress, or Uniforms, regulations of, 1748; blue, faced with white, until altered by William IV. to blue and red; the white facing has since been restored; in the reign of James I., 1609, the six principal masters in the navy wore coats of fine red cloth.

Naval Pay, 1626, captain of a first-rate, with from 400 to 600 men, monthly, £14: lieutenants, ditto, £3, 10s.; master, ditto, £4: 13: 9; in a fourth-rate, with from 100 to 120 men, captains, £9: 6: 8; lieutenants, £2, 16s.; master, £3: 7: 6; surgeons, £1, 10s. per month in all rates; the master gunner £2 and £1: 6: 8.

Naval Asylum, founded by the Duke of Clarence, 1801.

Naval College, Portsmouth, founded, 1720, on Portland Island.

Naval Architecture, school of, founded at Portsmouth, 1816.

Navarino, the Pylos of the ancients, and the supposed birthplace of the venerable Nestor, situated on an eminence overlooking the vast harbour of the same name. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1498, and in 1722 built the citadel, defended by six bastions. The Russians took it in 1770.

Navarino, Battle of, between the fleets of England, France, and Russia, under Admiral Codrington, and those of Turkey and Egypt, in which the latter were nearly all destroyed, to the number of 30 sail of the line, Oct. 20, 1827; it was the same day of the month on which, 480 years before Christ, Themistocles, with 380 ships, defeated the fleet of Xerxes in defence of Greece at Salamis, when he saved his country; they who preferred the interests of a shortlived policy to the undying interests of humanity, called this victory of Navarino over Eastern barbarians "an untoward event," so was that of Salamis to the Persians; all victories in defence of human rights have been untoward events to the enemies of freedom.

Navigable Rivers, and Canals to join, made in Eng. by Hen. I., 1130; the Thames made navigable to Oxford, 21 James I., 1625; the Kennet from Reading to Newbury, 2 Geo. I., 1715; the Dee, from Hartford to Ware and London, 12 George II., 1739; Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761; Northamptonshire navigation began, Aug. 7, 1761. *See* Canals; American Lake Erie, 363 miles long, with 84 locks, 1822, Champlain, 64 miles long, 1823; Delaware and Hudson, 109 miles; the Ohio and Erie 324 miles, 1832; in 1840 no less than 4032 miles of artificial navigation in the United States; 985 in the State of New York alone; 973 in Pensylvania, and 764 in Ohio; in England 582½ miles completed between 1800 and 1845; Caledonian opened, 1822, cost of, £1,149,613; tonnage rates produced in 1837 no more than £2520 from 1242 vessels that used it; total length of French canals, 1249½ English miles, 1848; in Ireland 300 miles; in England 2200, with 1800 miles of navigable rivers, or 4000 of all in 1835.

Navigation, Art of, first recorded of the Phœnicians; Hanno's voyage to the Gambia, or to Senegal, A.C. 500; to Cornwall, the Cassiterides from Gades, or Cadiz, whence tin came, A.C. 1200; voyage to, related in Festus Avienus, the metal spoken of, *temp.* Solomon; great advance in navigation about 1490; on the discovery of America, and in the 18th and 19th centuries; rendered more perfect by the chronometer and by steam, 1810 to 1850; also by the following discoveries and improvements, from 1420 to 1820: plane charts and compass, 1420; compass, variation discovered, 1492; first work on navigation, 1545; the log, 1577; Mercator's chart, 1599; Davis's back-staff for measuring angles, 1600; Gunter's application of the logarithmic tables, 1620; middle latitude sailing, 1623; Norwood measurement of 367,200 feet to a degree, 1633; Harrison's timekeeper used, 1764; Nautical Almanac published, 1767; Barlow's correction of the compass, 1820; the first attempt at circumnavigation from Seville, 1519; Sir F. Drake's from Plymouth, 1577; Richie's pendulum researches, 1761; Newton and Huygens prove the

earth's figure; Ulloa, Condamine, Godin, and Bouguer, go to South America to measure an arc, 1735; Maupertuis, Clairault, and others, to Tornea, to measure an arc, 1736; measurement between Paris and Amiens, 1756; longitude between the sun and Sirius found, 1684; reward offered by Philip of Spain for the longitude, 1598; by parliament, 1714; again, £20,000 if within 30 miles of the truth, 1774; reward of 10,000 livres by the Duke of Orleans, 1716; Werner's mode by the moon and stars, 1514; improved by Morin, 1634; Harrison's idea *longitudinis*, 1696; Dr. Halley's improvements of, 1730 to 1731; Meyer's lunar tables, 1755; ditto purchased for £3000, 1762; Euler's lunar theory rewarded with £300; Maskelyne's advance of lunar observations, 1764; longitude by the occultations of a star, 1676; Marcus discovered the satellites of Jupiter, 1699, 1610; the satellites applied by Galileo to discover longitude, 1611; longitude by the clock and chronometer, by Hook and Huygens, 1662, 1664; by Roy and Berthoud, Paris, 1754, 1763, 1767; Harrison in England received in all £24,000 for his chronometer, 1735, 1762; Mudge received £500 for an improvement, 1777; longitude by the variation chart of Halley, 1760; new azimuth compass, 1789; latitude by the altitudes of the sun, 1594; the astrolabe and cross staff superseded by Hadley's quadrant, 1731.

NAVIGATION Laws of Oleron, 1194; acts passed, 1381; again, 1541; for the colonies, 1646, 1651, 1660, 1778; of the Thames shipping, 1786; laws altered, 1822, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41, 42, 43, 44, 46; reciprocity acts, 4 Geo. IV. c. 77, and 5 Geo. IV. c. 1; repeal of the navigation laws *in toto*, 1849.

NAVIGATION by Steam, earliest attempts at, 1781 and 1790, in France, America, and Scotland; one by Fulton, established on the river Hudson, in America, 1806-7; the first that plied for hire on the Clyde, a three-horse power, 1812; steam vessels employed in the different parts of the United Kingdom and its colonies in 1849, were 1296, amounting in burden to 177,310 tons, viz. ports of England, 865, carrying 103,154 tons; Scotland, 166, 29,206 tons; Ireland, 111, having 26,369; Guernsey and Jersey 7, of 955 tons; in the colonies, 147, of 17,626 tons burthen. There were built, 1820, in England, 3 steam vessels of 102 tons; Scotland, 4 steam vessels of 403 tons; Ireland, 1 steam vessel of 150 tons; the colonies, 1 steam vessel of 116 tons; total, 9 vessels, and 771 tons aggregate;—1830, in England, 10 vessels, 931 tons; Scotland, 8 vessels, 814 tons; colonies, 1 vessel, 481 tons; total, 19 vessels, and 2226 aggregate;—1840, in England, 59 vessels, 6186 tons; Scotland, 16, vessels, 4110 tons; colonies, 3 vessels, 461 tons; total, 78 vessels, and 10,757 tons;—1848, in England, 80 vessels, 5343 tons; Scotland, 32 vessels, 9383 tons; Ireland, 2 vessels, 610 tons; colonies, 14 vessels, 1142 tons; total, 128 vessels, and 16,476 tons;—the year of the heaviest tonnage was 1847, when 115 vessels, 78 for England, 24 Scotland, 1 Ireland, and 12 in the colonies, gave 17,333 tons; in 1849, the grand total of the steam vessels of the United Kingdom and colonies reached, for England, 865, and 103,154 tons; Scotland, 166, and 29,206 tons; Ireland, 111, and 26,369 tons; Jersey, Guernsey, &c., 7 vessels, and 13,896 tons; total, 1274, 173,580 tons. The largest steam vessel, the Great Britain, built of iron, 1851; the length of the keel, 289 feet; total length, 322 feet; beam, 51 feet; depth, 32 feet 6 inches; feet of water when loaded, 16 feet; displacement, 2984 tons; tonnage by old measurement, 3443 tons; plates of keel nearly 1 inch thick; plates of bottom varying to ¾ of an inch at extremes, and to ⅞ths generally; topsides ½-inch,

extreme aft 7-16ths; the ribs framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½ inches, ½ inch thick, and 7-16ths; distance of ribs from centre to centre, amidships, 14 inches, increasing to 21 inches at the ends; ten iron sleepers from the engine-room, gradually diminishing in number to the fore-end of ship and under the boilers, in midships 3 feet 3 inches in depth, supported by angle irons in the form of inverted arches; five water-tight partitions; could stow 1200 tons of coal; the engines, 340 tons; the boiler 200 ditto, and 200 tons of water tanks; the main shaft 28 inches in diameter in the centre, and 24 inches in the bearings; in the rough weighed 16 tons, lightened by a hole of 10 inches in diameter, bored through; the screw shaft one long and two coupling parts; the part next the engine, solid, 28 feet by 16 inches diameter; the hollow intermediate shaft 65 feet by 2 feet 8 inches diameter; the screw part 25 feet 6 inches, and 16 inches diameter; the total length, 130 feet, weight, 38 tons; the screw of six arms, 15 feet 6 inches diameter, 25 feet pitch, and weighs 4 tons; the main drum 18 feet diameter, weighing 7 tons; the screw shaft drum 6 feet diameter, weight with the pull when working equal to 85 tons on the bearings of the main shaft; the cylinders, 4 in number, 88 inches each; stroke, 6 feet; power, 1000 horses; the condensers of wrought iron, 12 feet by 8, and 5 deep; under the whole space of the engines up to the top, the angle irons doubled; the upper main and saloon decks of wood, the two cargo decks of iron; the officers and seamen all accommodated on two decks under the forecastle; from the ship's bottom to the upper deck, ran on either side, for the whole length of the engines and boiler space, a strong iron partition, forming below the coal bunkers; and above, the servants' accommodations on one side, engineers' cabins and stokers' accommodations on the other; she had six masts, fitted with iron rigging, adopted in consequence of its offering two-thirds less resistance than hemp; the plain sails of the Great Britain amounted to nearly 5000 yards, she carried four large life-boats of iron, and two boats of wood in the davits, and one large life-boat on deck; built according to a patent, and capable of carrying 400 people.

NAVY, Commercial, of Europe, 1849:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England and dependencies	34,090	4,144,515
France	13,845	589,517
Russia	242	59,706
Austria	6,199	208,551
Prussia	835	222,094
Hanover	545	56,682
Mecklenburg	327	46,260
Hamburgh	237	57,102
Lubeck	71	4,752
Bremen	215	63,052
Holland	1,195	275,084
Belgium	289	27,416
Norway & Sweden	5,450	471,172
Denmark	3,036	153,408
Spain	2,700	80,000
Portugal	798	80,525
Sardinia	3,522	167,360
Roman States	950	38,000
Two Sicilies	9,174	213,198
Lucca	180	20,000
Tuscany	774	25,512
Ionian Islands	2,183	48,662
Greece	3,169	137,558
Turkey	2,220	182,000

NAVY, Commercial, tonnage of, outwards:—

	English.	Foreign.
1663 to 1669	95,266	47,634
1668	190,533	95,267
1700	273,693	43,635
1715	421,431	26,573
1726	432,832	23,651
1736	476,941	26,627
1750	609,798	51,386
1760	540,241	107,237
1770	806,495	63,176
1780	731,286	154,111
1790	1,424,912	148,999
1800	1,445,271	685,051
1809	1,531,552	699,750
1810	1,624,274	1,138,527

The following are exclusive of the intercourse between England and Ireland, and the coasting trade:—

1820 . . .	1,549,508	. 433,328
1830 . . .	2,102,147	. 758,368
1840 . . .	3,292,964	1,488,888
1849-50 . .	4,785,428	2,299,060

Total inwards British and Foreign, 1802, 1,813,256 tons; 1814, 1779,632; 1835, 3,309,724; 1849, 6,919,900. In coasting vessels, as report received before 1824, when the tonnage was, 1824, 8,552,177; 1830, 8,255,630; 1840, 9,616,661; 1849-50, 10,489,414.

Navy, East India, swept away after the trade was thrown open; in 1683, the company's merchant navy employed 22 ships of 10,880 tonnage; in 1810, it had 64 regular vessels, from 756 to 1200 tons, and 39 extra vessels, 22,000 tons, having 8000 men; in 1814, the trade thrown open and increased as follows:—In

	Inwards.	Outwards.
1833,	76,820 tons.	83,769 tons.
1839,	138,486 do.	125,620 do.
1849,	225,636 do.	231,937 do.

Navy, Royal, of England, consisted in Alfred's time of very small vessels, number unknown, 897; under king Edgar, amounted to 350, in 965; the maritime towns furnished their quota of ships to the crown, whence the Cinque ports, *temp.* Ethelred II., 1007; Edward III. summoned his ports to supply their quota for the siege of Calais, 1346; he possessed but 25 ships of his own, manned by 419 seamen, divided into the South and North East Fleet: Fowey 47 ships; Dartmouth 32; Plymouth 26; London 25; the King 25; Bristol 22; Sandwich 22; Southampton 21; Winchelsea 21; Shoreham 20; Dover 16; Margate 15; Isle of Wight 13; Weymouth 13; Hoke 11; Hamhook 7; Teignmouth 7; Ilfracombe 6; Exmouth 10; Rye 9; Heth (Hythe) 6; Maidstone 5; Lymington 5; New Hythe 5; Portsmouth 5; Hastings 5; Lyme 4; Sofford 5; Poole 4; Romney 4; Sidmouth 3; Warham 3; Alford, Hoo, Marten, Feversham, Seaton, Yalme, Newmouth, 2 each; Swansea, Patrickstown, Polruan, Wadworth, Cardiff, Bridgewater, Carmarthen, Carichesworth, Millbrook, 1 each. The North East Fleet: Yarmouth 43; Newcastle 17; Hull 16; Lynn 16; Harwich 14; Grimsby 12; Ipswich 12; Goford 13; Dunwich 5; Hartlepool 5; Bricklesea 5; Colchester 5; Oreford 3; Barton 3; Saltfleet 2; Wainfleet 2; Blackney 2; Malden 2; Tinmouth 2; Derwin, Whitbanes, Mersey, Scarborough, Wrangle, Swinfleet, Stockeith, Ravensey, York, Walcrich, Bamburgh, Woodhouse. On 40 days' notice, each port sent its ships, and 15 days' charge after setting sail, every year if demanded, and the king to pay the rest; at the death of Elizabeth, 1603, she left her navy 30 sail, from 1000 tons, and 500 men, to 200 tons, 100 men, and 11 of less burden; in 1641, there were 33 sail, of 22,411 tonnage in the royal navy; 1675, the navy consisted of 151 sail, 70,587 tonnage, and 30,260 seamen; in 1702, of 272 sail and 159,020 tonnage, and 40,000 men; in 1753, of 291 ships, 234,924 tonnage, and 10,000 men; 1783, of 617 sail, 500,781 tonnage, and 110,000 men; in 1789, of 452 sail, 413,667 tonnage, and 20,000 men; the peace establishment then had in commission 2 second rates, 15 third rates, 1 fourth rate, 5 fifties, 6 forty-fours, 31 frigates of from 36 to 20 guns, a sloop, and several cutters. In 1815, March 1, there were in commission, efficient, 58 of the line, 16 fifties and fifty-twos, 132 frigates, 129 sloops, and 171 gun brigs; guard, prison and hospital ships, 7 of the line, and 5 others; in ordinary, 114 of the line, 12 fifties, 66 frigates, 40 sloops, 38 gun brigs; building, 21 of the line, 2 fifties, 6 frigates, 5 sloops, 2 brigs; in all, a total of 200 sail of the line, 32 fifties, 208 frigates, 179 sloops, 211

brigs. The Royal Navy in commission in 1844, in ordinary, building and including steam vessels of all sizes, tenders, tugs, and yachts, was 628; in commission, 233, of all classes. Sea-going line-of-battle ships, 31 frigates, 7 of 50 guns, 4 of 44 and 42 guns, 5 of 38 and 36 guns, 15 of 28, 26 and 24 guns; 2 corvettes of 26 and 20 guns; 35 sloops, 14 of 18 guns, and 21 of 16 guns; 17 brigs, 5 of 12 guns, and 12 of 10, 8, and 6 guns; 36 small brigs, sailing-packets, cutters, &c.; 13 guard and stationary ships; 4 troop-ships; 2 sailing yachts; 84 steam-vessels; one royal yacht; 4 frigates, 1 of 22 guns; and 79 sloops, packets, tenders, tugs, &c.; these stationed—

Mediterranean	20
East Indies	21
Brazil and Pacific	24
North America and West Indies, and Lakes	17
Coast of Africa and Cape ...	30
Ireland	10
Surveying	23
Troop-ships	4
At home, stationary, packets, and fitting	84
	233

The return to July 30, 1849, constituting the naval force, 19 first-rates, mounting from 110 to 120 guns, and ranging from 2612 tons to 3394; 52 second-rates, mounting from 78 to 104 guns, and ranging from 1954 tons to 3165; 20 third-rates, mounting from 70 to 72 guns, and averaging from 1742 tons to 2214; 40 fourth-rates, mounting from 50 to 60 guns, and ranging from 1458 tons to 2147; 42 fifth-rates, mounting from 36 to 44 guns, and ranging from 946 tons to 1634; 31 sixth-rates, mounting from 10 to 28 guns, and ranging from 500 to 1082; 85 sloops, corvettes, and brigs, mounting from 3 to 18 guns, and ranging from 227 tons to 363; 11 packets, mounting from 4 to 6 guns, and ranging from 182 tons to 362; 14 surveying vessels, mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 73 tons to 516; 5 troop-ships, mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 501 tons to 1709; 1 store ship, with 2 guns, of 314 tons; and 29 cutters, schooners, and tenders, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 25 tons to 330; total 339. Steam vessels of the royal navy, 1849; 3 line-of-battle ships of 80 guns, ranging from 2335 tons to 3074; 4 guard ships of 56 guns, ranging from 1761 tons to 1846; 4 frigate guard ships of 24 guns, ranging from 1090 tons to 1228; 22 frigates, mounting from 6 to 36 guns, and ranging from 1190 tons to 1980; 64 sloops, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 649 tons to 1287; 26 gun-vessels, mounting from 2 to 4 guns, and ranging from 284 tons to 557; 4 schooners, of 8 guns, ranging from 490 tons to 516; and 34 tenders, &c., mounting from 1 to 3 guns, and ranging from 42 tons to 1034; total, 161. In addition to these, there are 47 steam-vessels, ranging from 225 tons to 1800, employed as packets under contract, and capable of being made available for warlike purposes in case of emergency. In 1853, the total of the navy was 525 ships, from 2 to 110 guns; 180 armed steamers, from 100 to 800 horse-power; 32,000 seamen, 2000 boys, and 15,000 marines.

Navy of France, first noticed in records of 725, when it defeated the Frisons; much improved under Henry IV., 1697; reached its highest point during the American war, both of warlike efficiency and seamanship. Of the 1110 vessels of different nations, captured or destroyed by the English navy, between 1793 and 1815, no less than 683 were French, of which 110 were of the line and 216 were frigates; force in 1853, 168 vessels, or 130 for sea, 38 in port, and 24,624 men.

Naval Officers, pay of, in England, France, and Holland, 1830 to 1850; the following is the compa-

rative pay of the naval officers of the various powers, not including mess allowances:—

	FRANCS.
An English Vice Admiral	36,000
A Dutch ditto	38,700
A French ditto	28,000
An English Rear Admiral	27,000
A Dutch ditto	24,250
A French ditto	12,000
An English Commander ...	12,911
A Dutch ditto	17,200
A Russian ditto	10,920
A United States Commander	7,120
A French ditto	6,000
An English Commander of a Frigate	7,475
A Dutch ditto	6,450
A Russian ditto	4,740
A United States ditto ...	4,212
A French ditto	4,200

NAVY Office, formed 1644; altered 1782; again 1843.

NAWORTH Castle, Cumberland, built, 1330.

NEATH Abbey, Glamorganshire, built, 1150; the castle at the same place, 1090.

NEAPOLITAN Fisherman, revolution made by one, commonly called Tomasi Anello, 1647; his name generally contracted to Masianello; he was but 24 years old when he aroused the people, and for ten days was absolute master of that large city; he overawed the nobility, terrified the government, disposed of princes, and put to death or elevated whom he pleased, and repealed the taxes; but on July 16, 1645, ten days after his assumption of power, he fell the victim of his audacity, in the midst of 100,000 citizens, who had suffered themselves to be led by him.

NAZARENES, a Jewish sect, converts to the belief of Christianity, so called; they disappeared at the beginning of the fourth century.

NECKCLOTH of lace, a fashion adopted in the reign of Charles II., 1674.

NECROMANCY, sometimes called the black art, patronised by Mary of Medicis, mother of Henry III., of France, 1572, at which time it was a general study in France.

NEEDLES, said to have been manufactured first in England by a negro, 1545, when he dying without teaching his trade, it was lost until 1566, when it was taught by a German, named Growse; an article of importance in British commerce, in which the manufacturers of this country excel.

NEGROES adjudged to be free while in England, 1772; first declared free in Scotland, 1778; the first traffic in slaves begun by the Spaniards, 1508; the English followed the example, 1563; the traffic abolished, 1807; slavery abolished in the English colonies, 1834.

NELSON, Lord, in England, and Duke of Bronte in Sicily, killed in the battle off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; born, 1758; went to sea, 1770, in the Raisonable; joined the Triumph, 1772; went on a voyage of discovery toward the North Pole, 1773; went to India in the Seahorse, but returned home in the Dolphin, from ill health, 1776; rated a lieutenant in the Worcester, and passed for his commission, April 8, 1777; was at once employed as second on the Lowestoffe, and went in that ship to the West Indies; in 1779 he was appointed to the Bristol; he distinguished himself in subduing a fire on board the Glasgow, and was posted, June 11, 1779; he first commanded the Hichenbroke, on an ill-planned expedition to the river San Juan, where he distinguished himself, but the fever took off more than half of his crew; he next commanded the Janus, 44; then the Albemarle, 1781; came home, 1782, and visited France to recruit his delicate constitution, 1783; in 1786 he was employed on the American station; in 1787 he married Mrs. Nesbit, a widow of Nevis; in 1793 he was appointed to the Agamemnon, 64; in that vessel he distinguished himself against Bastia; in 1794 he lost

an eye before Calvi; in the action with the French fleet, March 14, 1795, he showed his bravery and talent most conspicuously; he cut out nine ships from Alassio Bay, and destroyed two; he bore a broad pendant in April, 1796, and shifted his flag to the Captain, 74; he fought and captured a Spanish frigate of superior force, and was directly after attacked by a second, hauled off and got away from him; after having been engaged above a hundred times against the enemy, he joined the fleet of Sir John Jervis, in the Captain, and took the San Nicholas, 80, by boarding, and then the San Josef, 112, in the same way; after numerous lesser actions, but equally gallant, he led his fleet soon after his appointment, in pursuit of the French, to Aboukir Bay, where he defeated them, Aug. 1, 1798; of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates he captured 8, burned 2 and 2 frigates; only 2 sail of the line and 2 frigates escaped. On April 2, 1801, he engaged the Danish vessels and batteries off Copenhagen, and defeated them, burning, sinking, or capturing nearly the whole line. On Oct. 21, 1805, he achieved his crowning victory, off Trafalgar, where he was mortally wounded, and died two hours after the action was over; his remains were brought to England, and interred in Saint Paul's, London, at the public expense, Jan. 9, 1806.

Neopolis, Battle of, between Sigismund of Hungary and the Turks, when the latter were victors; fought in 1396.

Nepaul, war with that state in India, Nov. 1, 1814; peace, Dec. 2, 1815; war renewed, Jan., 1816; peace ratified, March 15, 1816; embassy from, to England, of Jung Bahadoor, who arrived at Southampton, May 23, 1850, to whom due honour was paid; he quitted England to return, *via* Paris, Aug. 20.

Nestorians, a religious sect who were the followers of one Nestorius, once a bishop of Constantinople, called a heretic by ecclesiastical historians; he maintained that the Virgin was the mother of Christ as man, but not of God, for it was impossible; he died, 439.

Nether Hall, Essex, built 1280.

Netley Abbey, Hants, built, 1239.

Netherlands declared themselves free, 1565 and 1789; became a province of France, 1724; placed under the House of Orange, 1814; revolted, and were made a kingdom under prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, named that of Belgium, 1831.

Netherlands, education in; of the entire population of 6,148,286 souls, the number receiving education in the elementary schools, in 1825-26, was 633,859, and in the colleges and Latin schools, 7038. The proportion of students of the respective branches of learning in the six universities of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Louvain, Liege, and Ghent, in the season 1825-26, were, of theology, 325, of law, 807, of medicine, 374, of the natural sciences, 226, of philosophy and literature, 904.

Nevill's Cross, Battle of, between the English under Philippa, queen of Edward III., and the Scots under David Bruce, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner and 15,000 of his men slain, Oct. 17, 1346.

Nevis, Island of, West Indies, planted by the English, 1628; taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored at the peace of 1783.

Newark Castle, built 1140; the town chartered by Edward IV., and subsequently by Charles II.

Newark Priory, Surrey, built about 1189.

Newberg, in the upper Palatinate, destroyed by fire, Aug. 1800.

Newbrook House, Mayo, Ireland, burned, Dec. 2, 1833.

New Church, in the Strand, London, opened Feb. 1, 1720.

Newcastle on Tyne founded and

the Castle built by Robert son of William I., 1080; Blackfriars Bridge at, founded, 1251; burned by accident, 1349; sustained damage to the extent of £10,000, 1750; Nunsfield at, covered with streets, and £2,000,000 expended on, between 1830 and 1840.

Newcastle-under-Lyne Castle, built, 1340.

Newcastle, Duke of, obtained a verdict for £20,000 against the Hundred of Boxholme for the wanton destruction of his castle of Nottingham, Oct. 1831, Aug. 9, 1832.

New Caledonia discovered, 1774.

New Cut from the river Lea to Limehouse, London, made Sept. 17, 1770.

New England settled by the Plymouth Company, 1614; New Plymouth built, 1620; Salem built, 1628, and Boston, 1630.

New College, Oxford, founded by William, Bishop of Winchester, for 70 fellows, 1375.

New Exchange, Strand, taken down, 1737.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1500; settlement at, begun by the English, 1520; the fishing commenced and began to flourish, 1577; Devonshire employed 150 vessels at, in 1625; value of fish and oil, 1676, estimated at £386,400.

New Forest, Hants, made by turning off the people in the most despotic manner, 1080, by William I., and laying waste 30 miles of ground; large tract of woods burned at, near St. John's, 1786.

New Guinea discovered, 1699.

New Holland, the island of, though nearly as large as Europe, the south extremity only discovered by Tasman, 1642; Cook surveyed east and north-east coasts, 1770, from 38° S., and ascertained its separations by Torres Strait from New Guinea; its circuit completed by Captain Furneaux, 1773; Bass discovered the South Point to be part of an island, separated from New Holland by a strait; large colonies are now formed on the southern, eastern, and western coasts; Port Jackson in, first settled, 1787.

New Inn, society of, founded, 1485.

New Jersey, United States of America, planted by the Swedes, 1637; granted to the Duke of York, 1674; settled by the English, 1682; proprietary government of, surrendered, 1702.

Newmarket, a flood caused great damage at, June 10, 1755.

Newport, Shropshire, 20 houses consumed at, Sept. 3, 1749; again, 1791, seventeen dwellings, and 20 barns full of corn, with numerous out-offices, were destroyed.

New River, London, an artificial cut completed in three years for the purpose of bringing good water to London, finished 1613 by Sir Hugh Middleton, who was knighted by James I.; 42 miles long, it is conducted from Hertfordshire by many windings; it ruined its projector; for 30 years after it was completed, its shares brought only £5 each, sold originally at £100; recently they have been sold at £9,000 and £10,000 per share.

New South Wales, the English colonies on the eastern coast of New Holland thus denominated; the principal town is Sidney, having 30,000 inhabitants; originally begun as a convict settlement under Governor Phillips with 800 transports, Jan. 20, 1788; Sidney is seven miles from the headland of Port Jackson; the proclamation for the first legislative council made here, July 13, 1829. Up to the 31st of May, 1851, this colony was known only as a pastoral country, furnishing to the European consumer wool, tallow, oil, and hides as its principal exports. Its imports were about equal to its exports—

	Imports.	Exports.
In 1845...	£1,233,000...	£1,556,000
„ 1846...	1,680,500...	1,481,500
„ 1847...	1,282,000...	1,870,000
„ 1848...	1,556,500...	1,850,400
„ 1849...	1,793,400...	1,891,300
„ 1850...	2,078,300...	2,399,600

The ratio per head of the population being on an average, per annum—

	Imports.	Exports.
1844 to 1847, ...	£6 18s.	... £7 11s.
1847 to 1850, ...	7 8	... 8 7

New Spain and Mexico discovered, 1518.

New Style introduced into England, Sept. 3, which was made the 14th, 1752; there was much opposition to the change by the ignorant of all ranks; this change was intended to make the reckoning agree with the Gregorian Calendar: a difference of 11 days had arisen since the year 200, by reason that the solar year consisted of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes, and not 365 days 6 hours. To obviate this error, Pope Gregory XIII. finding the error ten days in 1582, determined that year should consist of 365 days only; that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile excepting that beginning each fourth century; thus three days are retrenched in 400 years because 11 minutes make three days in that period; thus May 1, Old Style, would be May 12, New Style.

Newspapers, or, "News'-papers" as originally written; first the English "Mercury," published in England, July 23, 1588; the "London Weekly Courant," 1622, the first containing general information; the "Weekly Courant," 1662; the "London Gazette," under the commonwealth, and during the civil war many provincial papers appeared, as the "Kingdom's Intelligencer," the "Mercurius Anticus," the "Parliament's Scout," "Mercurius Civicus, or London Intelligencer," the "Weekly Account," "Mercurius Britannicus," &c. The "Public Intelligencer," by Sir R. L'Estrange, 1663, which ceased when the London Gazette had printed the first number at Oxford, where the court was during the plague, Nov. 7, 1665; continued in London Feb. 5, 1666; newspapers and pamphlets were prohibited from being published without a licence, by Charles II., 1680; after the revolution newspapers increased in number, and circulation; the first daily paper was called the "Orange Intelligencer;" and from thence to 1692, there were 26 newspapers. In 1696 there were 9 weekly papers, but only 1 daily paper, besides the votes of parliament, published in London. In 1709 there were 18 weekly and 1 daily paper, the London Courant. In 1724, there were 3 daily, 8 weekly, and 10 evening papers three times a week. In 1792, in London, were published 13 daily, 20 evening, and 9 weekly papers; in the country 70, and in Scotland 14 country newspapers. In 1795, there were 38 published in London, 72 in the country, 13 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers; 14 in London were daily, 10 three times a week, 2 twice a week, and 12 weekly. In 1809, there were 63 published in London, 93 in the country, 24 in Scotland, and 57 in Ireland; making a total of 237 newspapers in the United Kingdom. The Old Whig or "Consistent Protestant," of March 24, 1706, was not larger than a foolscap sheet of paper, having four pages of three columns each; a page and a quarter were filled with advertisements, nearly all of books; it was published at the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, by J. Roberts, and also by H. Whitridge, Cornhill, price twopence; it contained accidents, deaths, and inquests; the lord mayor and aldermen were all it appeared of Portsoken in those days, for they began their convivialities by breakfasts at the Boar's Head, East Cheap, still renowned it would seem for Sherris Sacke; the first attempt to diminish newspaper circulation by a stamp occurred in 1713, increased 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1798, 1805, 1808,; reduced, 1833: number of stamps issued:

1753, ...	7,411,757
1760, ...	9,404,790
1775, ...	12,680,000
1780, ...	13,217,371
1790, ...	14,035,639
1800, ...	16,084,905
1810, ...	20,172,837
1820, ...	24,862,186
1830, ...	30,158,741
1840, ...	49,033,384
1850, ...	65,741,271 at 1d.
.....,	11,684,423 at ½d

In 1850, there were 891,650 advertisements that paid duty at 1s. 6d., and the amount was 159 publications, of which 48 only were newspapers, properly so called; the sum of duty received, £66,873 : 15 : 0. In 222 English provincial papers there were 875,631 advertisements, giving £65,672.

NEWSPAPERS, Irish, the number of newspapers in 1836 was 78, and 5,144,582 stamps; 1839, 90, and 5,509,034 stamps; and 1850, 102; advertisement duty at 1s., 236,128, £11,806; stamps, 6,302,728 at 1d., and 43,358 at ½d; the first Irish newspaper, "Pue's Occurrences," published 1700; "Faulkner's Journal," 1728.

NEWSPAPERS, Scotch, papers 1836, number 54, stamps 2,654,438; 1839, 64, 3,974,444; and 1850, 94, but 110 paid duty, some not being newspapers; stamps, 7,643,045 at 1d., 241,264 at ½d.; the first newspapers of Scotland were got up in London and sent down; the oldest now in existence is the Edinburgh "Evening Courant," which dates from 1705; then the "Caledonian Mercury," 1720; the "Glasgow Courant" was begun in 1715; the "Dumfries Journal," 1750; in 1793 there were only 14 newspapers in Scotland, there are now 94, and the difference in the quality of the matter is not less remarkable than the numerical progress.

NEWSPAPERS, French, when, between 1820 and 1830, the arbitrary system of rule in England disappeared, the advance of the free press became rapid and extraordinary; so in France, after the exclusion of the Bourbon dynasty, and its arbitrariness, the same kind of advance was observable; the first French paper was the "Journal de Sçavans," 1665. In 1816, the "Moniteur" published 1,650, "Journal de Debats," 8,000, "Gazette de France," 3,000, "Journal de Commerce," 3,500, "L'ami de la Religion et du Roi," 3,300, "Quotidienne," 3,100, "Journal des Maires" 4,300: In 1830, the papers above 100 were as follows, besides 22 of inferior or professional character, carrying the daily number of all to 91,982;

Le Constitutionnel, ...	16,666
Le Journal des Debats, ...	9,900
La Gazette, ...	9,863
Courrier Français, ...	5,000
Quotidienne, ...	4,166
Moniteur, ...	2,666
Universel, ...	1,000
Drapeau Blanc, ...	666
Le Temps, ...	4,000
Gazette des Tribunaux, ...	3,000
Journal du Commerce, ...	2,500
Le Figaro, ...	2,336
Le Globe, ...	1,833
Le National, ...	1,590
Messager des Chambres, ...	1,330
Nouveau Journal de Paris,	1,330
Courrier des Tribunaux, ...	1,160

Nov. 1842, the French had increased their daily papers as follows:—

Charivari, morning, ...	2,258	Radical politics.
Corsaire, do.	5,968	Violent, do.
Constitutionnel, do.	3,226	Thiers' party.
Corsaire, do.	606	Radical.
Courrier Français, do.	3,225	Liberal.
Debats, do.	8,871	The Court.
Droit, do.	904	Judicial.

Echo Français, do.....	2,451	Legitimist.
Estafette, do.	5,873	Neuter.
La France, do.	1,613	Septembrist.
Galignani, do.....	2,500	English.
Gazette de France, evening, ...	4,355	Legitimist.
Gazette de Tribunaux, morning, ...	3,442	Judicial.
Globe do.	1,890	Ministerial.
Legislative, do.	1,870	Opposition.
Moniteur, do.	1,935	Ministerial and Official.
Messager, evening, ...	968	Ministerial.
Moniteur Parisien, do.	1,613	do.
National, morning, ...	1,381	Radical.
Patrie, do.	1,703	Violent Legitimist.
Presse, do.	18,863	Anti-ministerial.
Union Catholique, do.	1,964	Papal party.
Univers Religieux, do.	1,154	French Church.
Siècle, do.....	38,729	Opposition.

The liberty of the press ceased in France on the accession of Louis Napoleon, 1852-3.

Newspapers of America, 1840; 116 were daily; 14 every three weeks; 30 twice a week, and 881 once a week; 38 in German, 4 in French, 1 in Spanish, and several in Spanish and French; the first paper published was in Philadelphia, 1719; in 1850, the State of New York published 458 papers, 56 of which were daily.

Newspapers in Holland, the first, 1732; in Germany, 1715; in Constantinople, 1797.

Newspaper, one printed by Robt. Barker, Newcastle, 1639.

Newspapers sent to India, 1845; inwards 154,940; outwards 686,561; total 841,501; the number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per annum: after the plan took place, in 1794, they amounted to near 10,000,000 per annum; number of, transmitted through the general post-office, 1830, 12,962,000; ditto, to the British Colonies, 1830, 185,448.

Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.

New Testament translated into the Chinese language by the East India company's translator at Canton; printed 1814.

New York State, settled by the Dutch, 1612; confirmed to the English, 1664; dispossessed by the Dutch, 1673; restored, 1674; granted to the Duke of York, 1665; took out a new patent, 1672; first legislative assembly, politic, 1683; episcopacy made the established creed, 1693; adopted the constitution of the States, July 26, 1788.

New York City, population of, 1850, 750,000; of the State, 2,428,921; imports, 1840, value of, 60,440,750 dollars; exports, 34,264,080 dollars; partly burned, Dec. 29, 1773, and Nov. 20, 1776; 300 houses destroyed in, by fire, Aug. 7, 1778; great fire in 1796, and 1811.

New Orleans, United States of America, founded by the French, 1717; conveyed by them to the Spaniards, 1762; re-conveyed to the French, 1800; British, under General Pakenham, defeated at, the general killed, and 3000 men killed and wounded, with the loss of only a score or two of the Americans, Jan. 8, 1815; population, 1840, 102,193.

New London, United States of North America, first settled, 1646; a large part burned in the war of independence; population, 1840, 5519; the harbour one of the best in the United States, tonnage, 44,822 in 1840.

New Zealand discovered by Tas-

man, 1642; visited by Cook, 1769; colonized by the English, 1839; European population in 1843—7109; 1844—7825; 1845—7581; 1846—7381; 1847—7973; 1848—10,483; imports, 1844, £74,381; exports, £38,644; 1847, imports, £105,216; exports, £26,762; 1848, imports, £109,412; exports, £22,875; tons of shipping engaged in the new trade from England, 10,365 in 1848.

New Brunswick, population of, 1806—35,000; 1816—56,000; 1824—78,000; 1834—119,457; 1847—156,162; the imports of, exceeded the exports for 16 years, terminating 1847, by £2,000,000; timber, fish, and shipbuilding the exports and business of the colony.

Newtownbarry, Ireland, riot at, on the clergy seizing stock for tithes, the yeomanry fired on the people, and 35 men, women, and children were killed and wounded; the coroner's inquest could not agree on a verdict, June 18, 1831.

Ney, Marshal, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskwa; one of the bravest and most distinguished marshals of France, who, with so many others, joined the cause of his old master and benefactor on his return from Elba, regarding the cause of the Bourbons as lost; the Bourbons, under the protection of their country's enemies, determined to sacrifice him, and, though most clearly included in the armistice and decree of July 24, 1815, he was hunted out, sentenced, and clandestinely shot, meeting his doom with a fortitude worthy of himself, Aug. 16, 1815.

Niagara Fort, near the celebrated falls of that name, in North America, taken by the English, Dec. 19, 1819.

Nicene Creed, composed at the council of Nice, held in the time of the Emperor Constantine, 325; here the Arians were condemned, and 318 bishops settled to their mind the time to observe Easter, and the doctrine of the Trinity; first appointed to be read by Pope Marcus, 336.

Nice taken by the French, 1705

Nicolaites, a sect founded by Nicholas, one of the first deacons of the church, who, taking a vow of continence, bade his wife marry whom she pleased; hence his followers maintained the doctrine of a community of wives; the Nicolaites about the year 68 denied the divinity of Christ.

Niger, Steam Expedition to, in 1841, commenced the ascent of the river, Aug. 20, in three vessels; fever appeared on board, Sept. 2; the expedition reached 270 miles from the sea, on Sept. 11; one vessel returned with the sick; one of the others ascended the Niger to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, but the fever was so rapid that she was obliged to return; the other vessels having returned before her, when all three dropped anchor at Fernando Po, Oct. 17, greatly reduced by sickness.

Night Watchmen in the streets, said to have originated in Germany, when a horn was used in place of a rattle, but the latter are mentioned before 1671; placed at first upon steeples day and night, their business was to call the hour; a bill passed for a nightly watch in London, 1812.

Nile, Battle of the, fought Aug. 1, 1798, under Nelson in Aboukir Bay, Egypt; source of the, said to be in the Mountains of the Moon, in 10° Lat. N.; receives no lateral waters for 1250 miles; Bruce left England to trace the river to its source, 1768; reached what he deemed that object, Nov. 14, 1770; returned 1773; in 1829, the river rose 26 in place of 22 feet, and, inundating an extraordinary tract of country, it drowned 30,000 persons.

Nine of Diamonds, this card is named the curse of Scotland, because the butcher of Culloden, as he was called, or the Duke of Cumberland, wrote his sanguinary orders on the back of that card, 1745, at the battle of Culloden.

Nineveh, City of, once the capital

of Assyria, so called from Ninus, 2009 A.C.; Sardanapalus set fire to his palace and burned himself here, 820 A.C.; destroyed by the Medes, 612 A.C.; the ruins of, now called Mosul, recently opened by Mr. Layard, and of which some portion has been lately placed in the British Museum.

NISBET, Battle of, between the English and Scotch, in which the latter were routed, and 10,000 slain, May 7, 1402.

NITRIC Acid, discovered by the chemist Lully, 1287.

NITROUS Acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771; gas by Dr. Hales; oxide gas by Priestly, 1776.

NISSA taken by the imperialists, July 28, 1737; retaken by the Turks, Nov. 13, same year.

NITHESDALE, Earl of, taken prisoner at Prestonpans, Nov. 13, 1715; condemned to death for high treason, but escaped from the Tower, Feb. 25, 1715-16.

NOBILITY in England permitted to build 1117 castles, 1150; the privilege withdrawn and 1100 razed, 1153; patents to nobles of an estate granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095; Neville, Duke of Bedford, degraded from the peerage for being poor, *temp.* Edward IV., 1478; noblemen's privileges restrained, June, 1773.

NOBILITY of France renounced their privileges, May 23, 1789; liveries and armorial bearings abolished, June 18, 1790; records of, destroyed, June 25, 1792; a new nobility created by the Emperor Napoleon, 1808; hereditary peerage abolished in France, Dec. 27, 1831.

NOCTON, seat of Lord Ripon, destroyed by fire, July 15, 1834.

NONCONFORMISTS, the name given to those (2000 in number) who, after the act of uniformity passed, uprightly left the establishment rather than sign the articles as required, Aug. 24, 1662.

NONJURORS doubly taxed, and obliged to register their estates, May 27, 1723.

NON-RESISTANCE, Doctrine of, maintained at Oxford, July 24, 1683.

NOBLE, an old English coin, made in the reign of Edward III., and stamped with a rose, whence it was called a rose noble: value 6s. 8d., anno 1340.

NONES, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of all the other months; the nones are the six days following the above four months named, and of the other months, the four days next after the first.

NON-RESIDENTS, by a return sent to the privy council by the archbishops and bishops in the present century; the numbers resident and non-resident in the enumerated sees, are shown to be as follows, between 1830 and 1840:—

	Resident.	Nonresid.
Canterbury.....	202.....	127
York	391.....	276
Lincoln	501.....	532
Norwich	462.....	413
Glouces. & Bris.	179.....	196
Hereford.....	156.....	150
Ely	246.....	226
Worcester	168.....	151
Chichester	134.....	113
St. David's.....	81.....	331
Llandaff.....	69.....	110

It thus appears that in the sees of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, who have the surveillance of the bishops in the other sees, the number of non-resident incumbents falls short of the number resident by only one-fifth.

NONIUS, a Spanish physician and mathematician, was the inventor of the angles of 45° in every meridian; he died 1577, aged 80.

NOOTKA Sound, discovered by Captain Cook, 1778; settled by the English, 1786; the Spaniards, in 1789, took possession of the settlement; a demand of reparation was made and arranged amicably, 1790.

NORFOLK Island, discovered 1747 by Cook; made a colony of Port Jackson, by Governor Phillips, 1788; and a severe penal colony of Port Jackson, 1805.

Norbertines, Order of, instituted by St. Norbert, 1120.

Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower Hill, May 8, 1575; Duke of, committed to the tower, Oct. 24, 1722; archdeaconry of, erected 1124.

Norham Castle, Durham, built, 1100; the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation first observed there, 1104; taken by the Scotch, 1513.

Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.

Norman Language, first used in English courts of law, 1079; architecture of, prevailed in England, from 1066 to 1189.

Normans massacred at Durham, 1069.

Normandy, once part of Neustria, ceded by Charles the Simple of France, to the Norsemen; made a dukedom, 876; reduced by the English, 1137; conquered by the French, 1204; purchased of the English by the French, 1259.

Norroy, Lord, the Earl of Abingdon's son, burned by accident at Rycaut, Oxfordshire, Nov. 12, 1746.

North, Lord, administration of, under which England lost her North American colonies, Earl Gower was Lord President, Lord Halifax privy seal, &c.; this lord became premier, Jan. 1770, and remained such until March 30, 1782; he then leagued himself with the whigs, and the coalition ministry was formed, which had only a few months of existence; Lord North died Earl of Guildford, 1792.

North America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; settlement begun in, by the English, 1610.

Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church at, built by the Knights Templars; archdeaconry of, provided, 1092; battle of, between the Duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the latter was made prisoner, July 19, 1460; ravaged by the plague, 1637; fortified by the parliament, 1642; walls of, demolished, 1663; town burned, Sept. 3, 1673; navigation opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

Northallerton, Battle of, the Standard, between the English and Scotch, Aug. 22, 1137-8, in which the archbishop unfurled a consecrated standard, and the English placed a cross on a waggon, which was carried along by the troops; the Scotch under King David were routed with great slaughter.

North Briton paper, Wilkes, No. 45, April 23, 1763; burned in London, by order of both houses of parliament, by the common hangman, Dec. 3, 1763; it contained a satirical commentary on the king's speech; Wilkes arrested on a general warrant, which was pronounced illegal; he reprinted the No. 45, and was then prosecuted in the ordinary manner.

North-East Passage to Russia discovered, 1553.

North-West Passage sought in vain, in 1744 and 1746, by Captain Phipps; afterwards died at Mulgrave, 1773. The following attempts have been made for this purpose, down to the last, of Sir John Franklin, in search of whom so many vessels have sailed and returned in vain; Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition sailed from the Thames, May 20, 1553; Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage, 1576; Captain Davis' expedition, 1585; Barantz's expedition, 1594; Weymouth and Knight's, 1602; Hudson's voyages, the last undertaken, 1610; Sir Thomas Button's, 1612; Baffin's, 1616; Foxe's expedition, 1631; Middleton's expedition, 1742; More and Smith's, 1746; Hearne's land expedition, 1769; Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave's expedition, 1773; Captain Cook, in the Resolution and Discovery, 1776; Mackenzie's expedition, 1789; Captain Duncan's voyage, 1790; the Discovery, captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-

west coast of America, Sept. 24, 1795; Lieutenant Kotzebue's expedition, Oct., 1815; Captain Buchan's and Lieutenant Franklin's expedition in the Dorothea and Trent, 1818; Captain Ross and Lieutenant Parry, 1818; Lieutenants Parry and Lyddon, in the Hecla and Griper, May 4, 1819; they return, Nov. 3, 1820; Captains Parry and Lyon, in the Fury and Hecla, May 8, 1821; Captain Parry's third expedition with the Hecla, May 8, 1824; Captains Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail, Feb. 16, 1825; Captain Parry, again in the Hecla, sailed from Deptford, March 25, 1827, and returned, Oct. 6, 1827; Captain Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned, Oct. 18, 1833; Captain Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar seas, Sept. 8, 1835; Captain Back sailed from Chatham in command of his Majesty's ship Terror, on an exploring adventure to Wager River, June 21, 1836. Captain Back, in the month of December 1835, awarded, by the Geographical Society, the king's annual premium for his polar discoveries. Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, in the ships Erebus and Terror, left England, May 24, 1845.

Northumberland, Kingdom of, begun 547; ended 828; it was a kingdom of the Heptarchy.

Northumberland, Dudley, Earl of, became popular, 1552; made Count Palatine of Durham, 1552; beheaded, Aug. 22, 1553; Earl of, beheaded, 1592.

North and Grey, Lord, apprehended at Brussels, Oct. 4, 1715; set at liberty soon afterwards; taken in the Isle of Wight and committed to the Tower, Sept 29, 1722.

Norton Priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.

Norway, part of, around Scandinavia, fell by marriage to the king of Denmark, 1375; converted to Christianity, 1000; subdued by Canute, 1019; Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, united, 1439; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark, in 1814, in exchange for Norway, given to Sweden.

Norwich burned by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1004; cathedral begun, 1096, Saxon and Norman, 411 feet long, 71 broad, steeple 313 feet high; bishopric formed, 1088; worsted manufactory established at, 1340; the plague here, 1348; the chief magistrate first styled mayor, 1419; St. Andrew's hall erected, 1415; deanery, 1538; the public library instituted, 1784; riot at, June 12, 1828; new canal and harbour opened, June 3, 1831.

Norwood, Richard, measured a degree of the meridian between London and York, 1632.

Nose Manufacture; this art invented by Gasper Taliacotius, born at Bononia, 1553, professor of physic and surgery; he died, 1599. His statue stands in the Anatomy Theatre there, holding a nose in his hand. He wrote *Chirurgia Nota*, in which he teaches the art of engrafting noses, ears, lips, &c. He shows that Alexander Benedictus, a writer on surgery, described the operation for lost noses before him; and the great anatomists, Vesalius and Mr. Charles Barnard (Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Anne) assert, that it has been practised with dexterity and success, from authorities not to be contested. Dr. Fludd, a Rosecrucian philosopher and physician, informs us of a nobleman in Italy who lost part of his nose in a duel: he was advised by one of his physicians to take one of his slaves, and make a wound in his arm, and to join the little remainder of his nose to the wounded arm of the slave, and continue it there for some time, till the

flesh of the arm was united to his nose. The nobleman prevailed on one of his slaves to consent to the experiment, by which the double flesh was united, and a piece of flesh was cut out of the slave's arm, which was so managed by a skilful surgeon as to serve for a natural nose. The slave, being rewarded and set free, went to Naples, where he fell sick and died; at the same instant a gangrene appeared on the nobleman's nose; upon which that part of the nose which belonged to the dead man's arm was, by the advice of his physicians, cut off, and, being encouraged by the experiment, he was prevailed upon to have his own arm wounded in the like manner, and to apply it to the remainder of his nose, which was done, and a new nose was cut out of it, which continued with him till his death; again practised, 1815-24.

Notables of France, convened by the minister Calonne, 1788; they were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788; notables of Spain, assembled at Bayonne, May 25, 1808, conformably to a summons issued by the Emperor Napoleon to that effect.

Notaries Public, originally appointed by the fathers of the church to collect the acts and the remains of martyrs, in the 1st century; afterwards changed to a commercial office; an act to regulate their transactions, 40 George III., 1800.

Notes and Bills, first stamped, 1782; taxes on, advanced, 1796, 1808, 1815.

Notre Dame, Church of, at Paris, built, 1270; bell in, baptised and named after the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince de Foix and Duchesse Damas acting as proxies, Nov. 15, 1816.

Nottingham, built, 924: the castle defended by the Danes against king Alfred; rebuilt by William I., 1068; town burned, 1140; archdeaconry formed, 1194; riots at, Nov. 14, 1811; ditto, Jan. 1812; again, April 1814, being directed against the use of machinery in manufactures; Watch and Ward act enforced, Dec. 2, 1816; the castle belonging to the Duke of Newcastle burned by a mob, Oct. 8, 1831.

Nova Castella, in Calabria, Italy, and a number of villages near, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

Nova Scotia settled in 1622 by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, who obtained a charter, confirmed in England at the peace of Utrecht, 1713; it was taken by the French 1745, and 1758, but confirmed to England, 1760; divided into 2 provinces, 1784; a bishopric founded in, 1787; population of, 1838, 154,991; trade of, exports, 1847, £568,720 in value; imports, £1,031,835; shipping built in the province, 1836, 9280 tons: in 1838, 182 ships, 16,966 tons; in 1841, 167 ships, and 23,904 tonnage; in 1841, there were 1799 vessels of all sizes belonging to the province, of which six were steam-vessels.

Nova Zembla discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, 1553.

November, the ninth of the Roman calendar, and thus the eleventh from the year 713, A. C.

Novi, Battle of, between the French under General Joubert, and the Russians under Suwarrow, Aug. 15, 1798, when the French were beaten, and Joubert fell; a second battle between the French and Austrians took place at Novi, Jan. 8, 1800, when the former were defeated.

Nuncio from the Pope, one arrived in England in 1687, and was admitted to an audience by James II., a step that hurried on the revolution.

Nuneaton Nunnery, Warwickshire, built 1170.

Nunnery, the first in France founded at Poictiers, by the sister of St. Martin, in 360; the first English was established at Folkstone, by King Eadbald, 630.

Nuns expelled from their con-

vents by Henry VIII. in England, who seized their property for his own use, 1545; many expelled from their convents in Germany, 1785, and from those of France, Jan. 1790.

Nutley Abbey, Buckinghamshire, built 1170.

Nutmeg, the first planted in Jamaicain the 18th century.

Nuts' Land, New-Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1628.

O

Oak of Navarre, order of knighthood, begun in Spain, 722.

Oak Sawdust first discovered to be useful in tanning, as well as the bark, 1765; the timber best adapted for shipbuilding; named by Dr. Halley the royal oak, from Charles II. having hid in one, 1676; the ilex, or evergreen oak, brought from the south of Europe to England in the 16th century; the scarlet oak, from the north in the 17th century; the chestnut-leaved oak, from North America in the 16th century; the Turkey oak, from the south of Europe, 1735.

Oaken Boughs, several persons committed for carrying them, May 29, 1716; two soldiers nearly whipped to death in the park for.

Oakham Castle, Rutlandshire, built 1162.

Oakhampton, or Okehampton, Castle, Devonshire, built 1058.

Oaks, Roses first grafted on, by M. Borrowsky, 1825.

Oates, Titus, a chaplain of a man-of-war, who was dismissed the service for immoral conduct, and became a public lecturer; in conjunction with one Tongue he invented a plot, affecting to be the discovery of an intention to assassinate King Charles II., for which several persons of the Catholic faith were tried and executed, 1678; he received a pension, which was taken from him, April 21, 1681, and Aug. 30, 1681; £100,000 damages given against him for scandal respecting the Duke of York, June 18, 1684; convicted of perjury, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and pilloried, May 8, 1685, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; pardoned, and pensioned with £300 per annum, May 31, 1689; died, 1705.

Oaths introduced by the Saxons, 600; admitted in decisions, 824; administered to a judge, 1344; of supremacy first administered, 1535; refused by all the bishops but one, 1559; of allegiance, first, 1605, *temp.* James I.; of engagement, imposed by parliament, Feb. 1648; of abjuration, enjoined March 2, 1701; "So help me God and all the saints!" concluded every oath until 1550; oath modified on repeal of the test and corporation act, 1828; certain oaths abolished in the customs and excise departments, substituting declarations, 1831; affirmations in place of oaths by Separatists, 1833-1837; Quakers were admitted to an affirmation, 1702; altered and modified again, 1721.

Oatmeal and Oats; imported from Ireland, 1845, 2,353,955 qrs.; in 1849, only 1,122,067 qrs.

Obelisk erected on the spot where the Emperor Joseph II. and General Lacey ploughed an acre of land, Aug. 19, 1769.

Obolus, an old Greek coin of about five farthings in value; noted in the record of the ungrateful treatment of Belisarius by the Emperor Justinian, who, after all his public honours and services, was forced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople,—"Give an obolus to Belisarius," about the year 560.

Observatories for astronomical purposes and the aid of nautical science; one anciently in Egypt, on

the tomb of Osymandias; at Benares; in Alexandria; the first at Cassel, 1561; Tycho Brahe's at Uraniburg, 1676; at Copenhagen, 1657; Royal French, at Paris, 1667; at Greenwich, 1675, latitude, 51° 28′ 39″ north, longitude, 0, 0, 0: at Nuremberg, 1678; Utrecht, 1690; Berlin, 1711; Bologna, 1714; St. Petersburgh, 1725; Oxford, 1772, lat. 51, 45, 40 N., long. 0, 5, 1·5 W.; Dublin, 1783, lat. 53, 23, 13, N., long. 0, 25, 22, W.; Armagh, 1793; Cambridge, 1824, lat. 52, 12, 50·7 N., long. 0, 0, 23·54 E.; besides these, there are observatories at Aberdeen, lat. 57, 8, 57·8 N., long. 0, 8, 22·78 W.; at Abo, Dorpat, Altona, Bedford; Edinburgh, lat. 55, 59, 20, long. 0, 12, 43·6, W.; Geneva, Bremen, Gotha; Christiana, Buda, Cracow, Cadiz Real and the city; Bushy Heath, Beaufoy's, lat. 51, 37, 44.3, long. 0, 1, 20·93, W.; Gottingen; Cape of Good Hope, lat. 33, 56, 3, long. 1, 13, 55, E.; Kensington, South's, lat. 51, 30, 12·7, long. 0, 0, 46, W.; Kew, 51, 28, 37; long. 3, 1, 3, W.; Manheim, Naples, Nicolaiff, Koenigsburg, Marseilles, Padua, Rome, Kremsmunster, Milan, Ormskirk, lat. 53, 34, 18, N. long. 0, 11, 36, W.; Modena, Padua, Palermo, Madras, lat. 13, 4, 9·2, N., long. 5, 21, 33·77, E.; Makerstoun, lat. 55, 34, 45, N., long. 0, 10,4, W.; Munich, Paris, lat. 48, 50, 13, N. long. 0, 9, 21·5, E.; Speyer, Stockholm, Wilna, Verona, Turin, Vienna, Prague, Slough, lat. 51, 30, 20, N., long. 0, 2, 24, W.; Paramatta, lat. 33, 48, 49, S., long. 10, 4, 6 25, E.; South Kilworth, lat. 52, 25, 51, N., long. 0, 4, 26, W; Santa Cruz, St. Helena, lat. 15, 55, 26, S., long. 0, 22, 50, W.; Viviers.

Occupations of the People, 1831; England, 2,745,336 families employed in—

Trade and manufactures,	1,182,912
Agriculture	761,348
All other families	801,076
Wales, 166,548 families employed in—	
Trade and manufactures,	44,702
Agriculture	73,196
All other families	48,641
Scotland, 502,301 families employed in—	
Trade and manufactures,	207,259
Agriculture	126,591
All other families	168,451
Total families in G. Brit.	3,414,175
Employed in—	
Manufacts. & commerce,	1,437,873
Agriculture	961,134
All other families	1,018,168

As to 1831 and 1841, there was a decrease in those employed in agricultural pursuits; thus in all Great Britain, in agriculture, in 1831, there were 31·51 per cent. employed, in 1841 only 25·93; in trade and manufactures, 1831, 39·65, and in 1841, 43·53; in other pursuits, 28·84 in 1831, and 30·54 in 1841. Of these there were, for all Great Britain, the following numbers engaged in—

Trade, commerce, and manufactures	3,092,787
Agriculture	1,490,785
Labour not agricultural	758,495
Army at home and abroad	41,394 / 89,230
Navy and Merchant seamen, marines, half-pay, watermen, &c., at home and abroad	216,351
Clerical profession	23,406
Legal do.	17,340
Medical do.	22,004
Other educated pursuits,	141,977
Government civil service	16,865
Municipal and Parochial Officers	25,210
Domestic servants	1,157,698
Persons of independence	504,264
Alms people, paupers, &c.	197,896
Total occupied	7,795,702
Women and children	10,922,268
Total	18,717,970

Occupations of the People of Ireland, 1841—Families, 1,472,787; and of these were employed in agriculture, 974,188, or 632 in every

1000 raised food for the population of Ireland; in England, 251 persons raised food for the remainder of the 1000. Of tea-dealers in England and Scotland there were, in 1841, 82,063 and 13,357; of brewers, 44,232 and 433; of maltsters, 9286 and 1690; of soapmakers, 150 and 17; of spirit-dealers, 56,012 and 15,720; tobacco-dealers, 158,344; wine-dealers, 24,170 and 2948, who all have licenses from the excise; the male-servants in the united kingdom were 211,966 in 1831, and 529,231 in 1841, in the latter year being 40 per 1000 of the population; the female servants in 1831, were 936,646, and in 1841, 1,162,966, being 85 in 1000 of the female population; the persons employed in the cotton manufacture in England, Wales, Scotland, &c., were, in

1841,	377,662
Hose	50,955
Lace	35,347
Wool and Worsted	167,296
Silk	83,773
Flax and Linen	85,213
Total	800,246
In Ireland:	
Cotton	6415
Lace	655
Wool and Worsted,	77,726
Silk	770
Flax and Linen	138,609
Other Fabrics	441,044
Total	665,219
In mines of Coal	118,233
,, Copper	15,407
,, Lead	11,419
,, Iron	10,949
,, Tin	6,101
,, Manganese	275
,, Salt	268
,, Other minerals	31,173
Total, Eng., Scotd., &c.	193,825
Ireland	3096

Employed in factories in England, 1847, 105,588; Scotland, 7931; Ireland, 1721; Total, 121,240. Workers of metals, 36,222 in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Occupations of the People in France, 1835:

Town population	7,000,000
Landed proprietors, families, &c.	20,000,000
Agricultural labourers and families	3,000,000
Artisans in rural districts	2,000,000
Total	32,000,000

Ocean Monarch, American emigrant ship from Liverpool to Boston, with 396 passengers on board, took fire near Great Orme's Head, North Wales, and of those on board 178 perished in the flames or in the sea, Aug. 24, 1848.

Ochotsk, in Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind at, from the south-east, came on towards the end of Jan. 1810, which lasted two days: the waters of the Ochotsk rose 12 feet, flowed over the tops of the houses, and a transport was driven into the middle of the town.

Octarchy, the most powerful of the sovereignties in the time of the heptarchy over the rest; Hengist the first octarch, 455.

October, the eighth Roman month under Romulus, and tenth afterwards both among Roman and Christian nations in general.

Octogenarians, of 100,000 born in England in 1841, 50,301 will reach 45 years of age; but of this last number 9398 will reach 80, and be alive in 1921, a term of life in proportion to numbers elsewhere unparalleled.

Oczokow, Town of, taken by the Russians, July 13, 1737; demolished and abandoned by them, Oct. 9, 1738.

O'Connell, Daniel, a Roman Catholic, first returned to parliament for the county Clare, Ireland, July 5, 1828.

O'Connor, Roderick, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.

Odometer, a degree of the meridian, measured with an instrument; one by Fernel, 1550; one described by Hulsius of Frankfort, 1604; the most perfect made by one Hoklfield in Saxony, 1765; the most complete now used, having an index and dial-plate, invented by Mr. Payne of Bond Street, the watchmaker.

Offa, King of the Mercians, 757; made England tributary to Rome, 790.

Offa's Dyke, an intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee river, made by Offa the Saxon, to secure the country from Welsh incursions, 774.

Offan, near Stratford-on-Avon, damaged greatly by fire, May 14, 1754.

Offerings first instituted by Pope Pelagius II., 558.

Officers' Widows, corporation founded for their relief, Oct. 23, 1732.

Officers of the board of works, great wardrobe, treasurer of the chamber and jewel office, and cofferer of the household, abolished by parliament, July, 1781.

Officers, Public, in London, of which there are many; a few of the earlier of which are as follows:—Mint office, Tower hill, 1066; Lancaster duchy court, 1376; exchequer office, Westminster, 1399; commissioners of sewers, 1425; heralds' office, 1483; wardrobe great, office, 1485; first fruits, 1543; secretary of state's, 1530; navy office, 1644; general post office, 1660; trade and plantation office, 1660; wine licence, 1661; victualling office, 1663; doctors' commons, 1670; penny post office, 1683; York buildings water works, 1691; stamp office, 1694; hackney coach office, 1694; bank of England, 1694, and offices built 1732, enlarged and embellished 1770 and 1787, and subsequently to its completion under Soane in the present century; hand-in-hand office 1696; the hawkers' and pedlars' licence office, 1697; salt office, 1702, tax since repealed; augmentation office, 1704; sun fire office, 1706; union office, 1714; London assurance, 1716; Westminster do., 1717; custom house, 1666, 1718, 1817; excise office, 1641, 1772; phœnix insurance, 1781; south sea house, 1710; Somerset house offices, 1775 to 1796, including naval pay office, audit, stamp, inland revenue, and legacy duty offices; colonial office, Downing street; admiralty offices, 1726; horse guards' offices, 1753; board of control, Cannon street, 1784; post office, 1829.

Oil of the Dahlia, discovered by Mr. Payen, 1824, soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in water.

Oil consumed in London in 1795, cost £300,000.

Old Bailey Sessions-house built 1773; enlarged, 1808; sessions held at, eight times in the year for the county of Middlesex and city of London; Old Bailey sessions proved fatal to the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, who caught the jail distemper and died, May, 1750; again fatal to several, 1772; Old Bailey, 28 persons killed in, during the execution of Mr. Steel's murderers, Feb. 23, 1807.

Oldcastle, Sir John, burned under pretence of heresy, 1418.

Oldenburg, Duchess of, visited England, March 31, 1814; left with the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, June 27, 1814; married the Duke of Wurtemberg, Jan. 23, 1816.

Old Man of the Mountains, king of the assassins, or assassinians, in the vicinity of Tyre, in Syria; his people were Mahometans, and trained up their children to kill such as their chief devoted to die; he gave the French king, Louis IX., notice that he spared him on account of his virtues, 1235.

Oleron, Laws of, regarding maritime affairs, framed by Richard I.,

King of England, when at the Isle of Oleron, in France, 1194.

Olives first planted in Italy, B.C. 562.

Olveston Priory, Lincolnshire, built 1058.

Olympiads, the old Greek measure of time, the first in 776; 2nd in 772; 3rd in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23rd in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43rd in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 B.C.

Omai, a native of the Friendly Islands, brought to England by Captain Furneaux, 1775, and afterwards sent back with presents.

Omer, St., taken by the French, 1677.

Omnibus Coaches first introduced from Paris, into London, 1829; the first started from Paddington to the bank, July 4; introduced by Shilliber, a coach proprietor.

O. P. Riots at Covent-garden theatre, O. P. meaning old prices, Sept. 18, 1809, on opening the new theatre; the performances for many weeks could not be heard; at last the manager, who had raised the prices too exorbitantly, gave way, and peace was restored, Dec. 10, 1809.

Opera House, or Queen's Theatre, built about 1704 by Wren or Vanburgh, Haymarket; burnt, 1789, and the foundation of a new one laid, April 3, 1790; used as a playhouse, Sept. 22, 1791.

Opera House, New English, built on the site of the Lyceum in the Strand, 1816; burned down, Feb. 16, 1830; new house opened, July 14, 1834.

Opera House at Rome, roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.

Operas invented by one Rinuccini of Florence, 1590; they were performed in 1600 in Italy; and one in 1607, called l'Orfeo, by Monteverde, was the first ever published; operas were introduced into Paris, 1669; in 1672 "Pomona" was got up there; Sir William D'Avenant introduced them into England, 1684; performed in York building, 1692; the first at Drury-lane was in 1705; Handel's operas were performed 1735.

Ophites, a religious sect which believed that the serpent which tempted Eve was a god, 187.

Opium, duty on, in England 1832, produced £6,081; trade of, between India and China, small, before 1767; in that year reached 1,000 chests, and so continued several years, the traffic being wholly in the hands of the Portuguese. It was in 1773 that the East India Company first made a small adventure in opium to China, and in 1780 a depôt of the article was established in Lark's Bay, south of Macao. The following is a portion of the return of the produce of Bengal, so far as verified by the sales of the India Company at Calcutta, commencing with 1798-99 to 1836-7:—

	Chests.	Value in Sicca Rupees.
1798-9	1,172	1,731,161
1807-8	4,538	6,854,157
1817-18	3,692	8,043,197
1827-28	6,650	11,228,416

The return is from the Chinese Repository. In a circular of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and a petition of the Calcutta merchants, the statement is given for—

	Chests.	Value in Rupees.
1837-38	19,600	21,292,386

The exports from Bombay and Damoun to China, from 1821 to 1836, are thus stated:—

	Chests.	Value per chest in Rupees.
1821	2,278	2,024
1831	9,333	1,450
1836	11,724	958

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce return the total value of the export from thence, for—

1836-7 at 24,249,821 rupees,
1837-8 at 11,242,325 do.

A proportion of the opium thus exported from India, was directed to other parts besides China; and of the whole quantity produced in Bengal in 1830, about one-third was shipped to ports in the Eastern Archipelago. In the opium districts of Bengal, the plant is cultivated by the ryots on account of the India government, and paid at a certain rate of remuneration. At Bombay it is taxed in a duty of 125 rupees per chest. The total revenue derived from it, which, in 1832, was equal to £1,000,000, exceeded £2,000,000 in 1837, and in the year following may be taken to have reached to nearly £3,000,000.

Oporto, a town of Portugal noted for a species of wine strengthened with brandy, drank out of the country almost exclusively by the English, a duty being paid of a third less upon it than on other wines by a treaty called the Methuen treaty, 1703; a company monopolizing the trade was formed here 1753, which regulated the exports, so as to keep up prices; dissolved in 1834 by Don Pedro, but re-established 1841; Soult was surprised here by Wellington, and defeated, May 11, 1809; the town, naturally very strong, was besieged by the partisans of Don Miguel, but they were obliged to retire, Sept. 19, 1832; an insurrection, in which the insurgents entered Oporto, 1847; a Spanish force entered Oporto on behalf of the Queen, and the insurgents capitulated, June, 1847.

Optic Nerve, the discovery of, by a surgeon of Bologna in the 16th century.

Optics, the science of, supposed to have originated in the twelfth century; Halley and Newton made great advances in its progress, which depends upon the particles of light, which are so small that it has been computed there are six million million times the number given off by a candle in a second of time as there are grains of sand on the whole earth; burning lenses known at Athens, B.C. 424; first treatise on, by Euclid, about 280; the magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, A.D. 50; treatise on optics, by Ptolemy, 120; greatly improved by Alhazen, 1108; hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon, 1280; spectacles invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before 1300; camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta, 1560; telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about 1571; telescope made by Jansen about 1609; the same instrument constructed by Galileo, without knowing the invention of Jansen; astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler, 1611; microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebbel, about 1621; Cassegrainian reflector, A.D. 1621; law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1624; reflecting telescope, James Gregory, 1663; do., Newton, 1666; motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer and Cassini, 1667; double refraction explained by Bartholinus, 1669; Newton's discoveries, 1674; telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about 1690; polarization of light, Huygens, about 1692; structure of the eye explained by Petit, about 1700; achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall, in 1733; constructed by Dollond, 1757; Herschel's great reflecting telescope, erected at Slough, 1789; camera lucida, Dr. Wollaston, 1807; Ramage's reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich, 1820.

Oran, in Africa, with the greatest part of its inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 8, 1790.

Orange Trees brought first to England, 1595.

Orange, House of, the title came with the Nassau family by the marriage of Claude de Chalons with the Count of Nassau in 1530; William, prince of this house, subsequently William III., landed in Torbay with an army, Nov. 5, 1688,

and was crowned with Mary, daughter of James II., April 11, 1689.

Orangemen, a party in Ireland affecting great attachment to the high church, and continually concocting broils with their Catholic fellow countrymen, dressing up the statue of king William in Dublin, and promoting party feuds; for that purpose they formed a lodge in Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795, and others in Dublin, in 1798.

Orange, Prince of, excluded from his right in Zealand, 1732; made knight of the garter, 1733; arrived in England, 1733; married the princess Mary, March 14, 1733-4, with £80,000; attended the House of Commons and was naturalized, March 21, 1733-4; returned to Holland, April 22, 1734; his princess visited England, July 2, 1734; returned, Nov. 9, 1734; had a princess, Dec. 10, 1739; the prince got possession of the principality of Nassau-Dittingbourg, Aug. 16, 1739; was elected the Stadtholder, July 14, 1746.

Orange, Prince of, embarked at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25, 1813; made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, as sovereign prince of the united Netherlands, Dec. 2, 1813; his sovereignty confirmed by the allied princes, Feb. 1815; inaugurated at Brussels, Sept. 21, 1815; hereditary prince of, married to the grand duchess Anna Paulowna, sister of the emperor of Russia, June, 1816.

Orange, William, first Prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.

Oransey Abbey, Scotland, built, 567.

Orator Henley, a theological demagogue, who gave lectures in Clare Market, in 1726; he sank into merited obscurity, and died 1756.

Oratorians, priests so called at Rome, from the place where they officiated, 1564; they also appeared in France, 1612.

Orbits Parabolic, of comets, explained, 1680.

Oratorios, the first in London, performed in 1732 in the theatre in Portugal street, Lincoln's-Inn.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261, *temp.* Henry III.

Orders, Roman Catholic, that of Anchorets began 1255; Augustines, 389; Barnabites in France, 1533; of St. Basil, 354; of French Begging friars, 1587; of Beguines, or nuns who might marry, 1208; Bethlamites, 1250; Benedictines, 548; Brigetine nuns, 1370; Canons regular, 400; Capuchins, 1515; of Carmelites, 1171; St. Catherine nuns, 1273; of Carthusians, 1086; Celestine nuns, 1274; Chaplins, 1284; Cistertians, 1091; of Clare's nuns, 1212; of Clareval, 1114; Cordeliers, 1200; Conceptionist nuns, 1488; Crossed friars, 1170; Dominicans, 1215; of Franciscans, 1209; Grey friars, 1222; of Hermits, 1157; Holy Trinity, 1211; Humbled, 1164; Jacobites, 1198; Jesuans, 1367; Jesuits, Society of, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, 1759; France, 1762; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; expelled Prussia, and other states, 1776; St. John of Jerusalem, 1113; these last banished from England, 1540; Sisters of the Society of Jesus in France, nurses of the sick, 1626; of Minories, 1435; of Minors, 1009; Monks first associated, 328; of Penitent Women or Magdalens, 1494; of Recollets, 1503; French Theatines, 1580; White Monks, 1055; Ursuline nuns, 1055; of the Holy Trinity for redeeming slaves, called Mathurins, in France, 1198; White coats, 1396.

Ordericus Vitalis, a remarkable Englishman, born at Attingham, a village on the river Severn, four miles from Shrewsbury, in the year 1075, on February the 16th; the son of Odelerius Constantius, a native of Orleans, counsellor to Roger Earl of Shrewsbury; when five years old, he was entrusted by his father to

the tuition of Seward, a priest; at the age of eleven, he was sent off to Normandy, to Mainerius, abbot of the monastery of Eu, and by him enrolled among the monks, in the year 1091; he was ordained subdeacon by Gislebert, bishop of Lisieux, on March the 15th; then after two years, deacon, by Serlon, bishop of Saes; in the year 1108, priest, by William, archbishop of Rouen; he flourished in the year 1140, and spent his life in the monastery of Eu, where he wrote 13 books of ecclesiastical history.

Ordnance, cost of, from 1801 to 1814, £58,148,904 in 14 years; in 35 years, from 1815 to 1844, £61,241,088. Total, £119,439,992 in 49 years; in 1812 and 1813, the cost was £5,241,000 each year; in 1834, £1,068,223; in 1840, £1,631,640; and in 1848, £3,076,124, being above what it was in the year of war 1803.

Ordo Disciplinarum, an order of knighthood in Bohemia, begun by the German Emperor Sigismund, in the year 1412.

Organs. The first mention of a musical instrument of this description which we find, at least in our northern histories, is in the annals of 757, when Constantine Cupronymus, Emperor of the East, sent to Pepin, king of France, among other rich presents, a musical machine, which the French writers describe to have been composed of pipes, and large tubes of tin, and to have imitated sometimes the roaring of thunder, and sometimes the warbling of a flute; first applied to religious worship by Pope Vitalianus, 658; that at Haerlem, the largest in Europe, having 60 stops, and 8000 pipes; one at Seville with 100 stops, and 5300 pipes; that at York Minster, the largest in England, and that in the Music Hall, Birmingham, the next; the best in London is that in the Temple church, though not the largest.

Oriano, at Naples, nearly all destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 20, 1782.

Oriel College, Oxford, founded by Adam de Brome, *temp.* Edward III. 1337.

Oriental Garden formed at Brighton, 1826.

Oriental MSS. discovered, of the greatest importance, by M. Bergzren, and sent to St. Petersburgh 1829; among others was the secret law of the Druses.

Origenists, a sect that grounded its opinions upon the works of Origen, maintaining that Christ was the son of God only by adoption and grace; that souls were created before bodies; that the sun and planets had souls; that the damned and fallen angels shall ultimately be saved; this sect existed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries; condemned by popes and councils, and forbidden to read the works of their founder.

Orion steam vessel, from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a rock north of Portpatrick, close to the land, and more than 50 of the passengers were drowned, in fine weather and a calm sea, June 18, 1850; the two principal officers were tried, and condemned to severe punishment, the mate to 18 months' imprisonment, and the captain to seven years' transportation.

Orkney and Shetland Islands, 57 in number, of which 29 are inhabited. Of the Shetland Islands, above 100 in number, only 32 are inhabited. Sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839; regranted, for a sum of money to James III., 1468; once were called Orcades; bishopric of, founded by St. Servanus, but it terminated with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1689. The parliamentary constituency in 1845, was 546; the county town is Kirkwall, the only royal burgh in the shire, situated in Pomona, one of the Orkneys; population, 3046.

Orleans, siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563, when the Duke of Guise was killed; the first siege was

under the command of *le Grand Talbot*, as the French call him, or John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, which siege was raised by the heroism of Joan of Arc, April 29, 1429.

Orleans, royal house of, called to the French throne in 1830, in the person of Louis Philippe, son of the Duke of Orleans, beheaded during the French revolution, and well known as *Egalité*; King Louis Philippe reigned 18 years, when monarchy was once more abolished, and the king and royal family obliged to leave France, Feb. 24, 1848; they came to England, and Louis Philippe died at Claremont, Aug. 24, 1850.

Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 24, 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.

Orleans, Duke of, regent of France, died, 1752.

Ormond, Duke of, displaced and affronted, Sept. 19, 1714; impeached, June 21, 1715; returned to France, Aug. 1715; concerted measures against England, Dec. 29, 1718; ten thousand pounds offered by the Irish to secure him, Jan. 19, 1718-9; £5000 offered by the English for the same object, March 15, 1718-9; died in France, and brought over to be buried at Westminster, 1746.

Orrery, said to be invented by Lord Orrery, after several machines approaching to it in character were upon record, as a planetary clock by Finée, 1553; the planetarium of de Rheita, 1650; modern mechanism has greatly increased the utility of this instrument; doubt exists as to the real inventor.

Orrery, Lord, committed to the Tower for high treason, Sept. 28, 1722; died Aug. 28, 1731.

Orseille, discovery of the colouring principle of, by a French chemist, 1829.

Orthes, Battle of, between Wellington and Soult, Feb. 27, 1814, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss.

Osborne and his Wife murdered at Tring, in Hertfordshire, from being suspected of witchcraft, April 22, 1751; in the same county, Jane Wenham, in 1712, was committed by Sir Henry Chauncey, a Solomon justice, for witchcraft, and afterwards tried and condemned.

Osnaburgh, Bishopric of, founded by Charlemagne, 780; the brother of George I., who held it, made Duke of York, June 29, 1716; this bishop received the order of the garter, July 3, 1716, died Aug. 3, 1728; the last bishop, the Duke of York, commander-in-chief of the English army, who died, 1827; the Duke only retained the title after the secularizations of these German abuses in 1802.

Ossory, Bishopric of, translated to Agadoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052; united to the bishopric of Ferns Loighlin, in 1822, in pursuance of the provisions of the church temporalities act of 1833.

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards in 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, on the death of Charles II. of Spain, but the scheme miscarried, with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies, 1706; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna; 1731; taken by the French, 1745, but restored, 1748; garrisoned by the French for Maria Theresa, 1756; made a free port, June 15, 1784; surrendered to the French in 1792; taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French; restored 1814.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

Ostrolenka, Battle of, between the Poles and Russians, exceedingly sanguinary, May 26, 1831; the Poles remained masters of the

field of battle, though the Russians claimed the victory.

Oswego Fort, on Lake Ontario, North America, built 1727; rebuilt, 1759.

Oswald, king of Northumbria, 633; Oswy, 643.

Osyth's, St., Priory, Essex, built 1120.

Otaheite, island of, more correctly Tahiti, discovered by captain Wallis, 1767; visited by Cook, to observe the transit of Venus, 1768, and twice subsequently; in 1799, the king, Pomarre, ceded the district of Matavia to English missionaries; queen Pomarre placed herself under the protection of England, 1843; then under that of the French king, Nov., 1843; Mr. Pritchard, English consul, seized at, March 5, 1844.

Otterburn, Battle of, between the English, under Percy of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scotch, under Sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy; but the two Percies were made prisoners, and the Scotch obtained the victory.

Otterv, St. Mary, Devon, priory of, built, 1060.

Ottoman Empire founded, on the downfall of the Greek empire at Constantinople, by Othman I., 1278; Mahomet II., took the city itself, 1453, and made it the capital of his empire.

Oudenarde, Battle of, between the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene and the French, July 11, 1708, when the latter were defeated with great loss, and the French commenced a negotiation for peace, which was broken off.

Oulart, Battle of, Ireland, between the rebels and the king's forces, in which the North Cork militia were nearly all cut to pieces, May 27, 1798.

Ourique, Battle of, between Alfonso of Portugal, and a vast army of Moors, fought on the plains of Ourique, July 25, 1139; destroying the Moorish dominion in Portugal.

Ouse Bridge, York, rebuilt, 1566.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 15, 1613.

Overland Route to India; for which England is much indebted to the perseverance of Lieut. Waghorn of the navy, whose first attempt to reach England in 31 days, was crowned with success. He left Bombay, Oct. 1, 1845, and arrived in London, Oct. 31, with the Bombay mail of Oct. 1; he proposed, in two years, to bring the mail to London in 21 days, when death put an end to his labours, Jan. 8, 1850.

Owen Glendower, born 1348, died, 1415—the celebrated Welsh chieftain.

Owyhee, Island of, discovered by Captain Cook, 1778; that brave officer killed here, in consequence of a dispute with the natives, Feb. 14, 1779.

Oxford, City of: Henry III., upon compulsion, summoned a parliament here, 1258; the statutes of Oxford settle the popular representation in the 42d Henry III.—that twelve representatives should be chosen for the people by the sixth statute, three parliaments to be held annually; town restored by Alfred the Great, 886; destroyed by the Danes, 1003; laid under an interdict by the Pope's legate, 1238; bishopric of, founded, 1541; dreadful sickness at the assizes there, when 300 persons, the sheriff, and others, died of the jail distemper, caught from the prisoners, who were infected from the filthiness and crowded state of the prison, 20th Elizabeth, 1577; diocese of the bishopric taken out of Lincoln by Henry VIII., and endowed with the lands of certain monasteries at Abingdon and Osney; and the same monarch assigned the church of the abbey at Osney for the cathedral church of the see, but afterwards removed the seat of the bishopric to Oxford, the present cathedral being that of St. Frideswide, which assumed the title of Christ Church; Elizabeth denuded the see of many

of the endowments profusely heaped upon it by Henry, her father; visited by commissioners, and abuses in reformed, 1560; a parliament held at in 1625, in consequence of the plague raging in London; again from the same cause, 1665, when the courts of law also were removed there; a parliament summoned there by Charles I., 1643-4; a great fire at, Oct. 6, 1644; refused to submit to the visitation by the authority of Parliament, 1648; theatre at, built, July 9, 1669; a great fire at, again, April 25, 1671; visited by the court, and the king summoned the parliament to meet there, when the members came armed with a considerable retinue, March, 1681; visited by William III., Nov. 10, 1695; by queen Anne and the prince George, Aug. 26, 1702; a riot at, on the birthday of the Prince of Wales, Oct. 22, 1716; a regiment of dragoons quartered in the city, under General Pepper, to overawe the university, which was deemed Jacobitish, Oct. 7, 1715.

Oxford University, first public lecture in Arabic, 1636; rejected the king's order for electing a Catholic master of Magdalen College, April 11, 1687; rejected the king's order again, Aug., the same year; James II. visited the university on Sept. 4, 1687, and Nov. 16, same year; and while his visiters expelled several of the fellows, he filled their places with Catholics; the fellows restored and their rights confirmed, Oct. 12, 1688; Modern History Professor established at, 1724; Queen Caroline gave £1000 to repair Queen's College, 1733; library built, 1745; hospital begun, 1772; observatory built, 1772; one wing of Queen's College burned, Dec. 19, 1778; visited by George III., Oct. 12, 1785; by the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and George III., 1814. *Colleges and Halls* of the University; All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437; Baliol, John Baliol, knt., and Deborah his wife, father to Baliol, king of the Scots, 1263; Brazenose, William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, 1509; Christ Church, Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; Corpus Christi, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, 1516; Exeter, Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, 1314; Hertford College, 1312; Jesus College, Dr. Hugh Price, 1571; Lincoln College, Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln, 1479; Magdalen, William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester, 1458; Merton College, Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, 1264; New College, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester—first called St. Mary of Winchester, 1375; Oriel College, King Edward II., Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe, 1337; Pembroke, Thomas Teesdale, and R. Whitwick, 1620; Queen's College, Robert de Eglesfield, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III., 1340; St. John's, Sir Thomas White, 1557; Trinity, Sir Thomas Pope, 1554; University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; re-founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about 1232; Wadham, Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife, 1612; Worcester, Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley, in Worcestershire—originally called Gloucester College, 1714; St. Alban's, 1547; St. Edmund's, 1269; St. Mary's, 1616; St. Mary Magdalen, 1602; New Inn Hall, 1392.

Oxford Castle, built, 1074.

Oxford, Earl of, his administration; Harley, Earl of Oxford, first lord of the Treasury; Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper; lord Bolingbroke and lord Dartmouth, secretaries of state; the Hon. Robert Benson, the chancellor of the exchequer, &c., June 1, 1711.

Oxford, Edward, his attack on Queen Victoria, by discharging two pistols, June 10, 1840; he was found insane, and sent to Bethlehem hospital, July 10, the same year.

Oxford Street Bazaar burned down, May 27, 1829.

Oxford, County or Shire of, council held at Burford, by the kings Etheldred and Burthwald, 682; Ethelbald, king of Murcia, defeated by Cuthred, king of Wessex, at Battle Edge, 752; a wittenagemot held at Woodstock, 866; one at Shifford, by Alfred the Great, 885; Thorne plundered by the Danes, 1010; Edmund Ironside murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016; great council at Oxford, held by King Canute, confirming the edicts of King Edgar; Harold Harefoot crowned at Oxford, 1036; William I. stormed the city, 1069; Parliament held by King Stephen at Oxford, when dane gelt was abolished, 1136; the empress Maude besieged in Oxford castle by Stephen, for three months, when the ground being covered with snow, and the water frozen, she made her way out with three knights, all dressed in white, and escaped on foot to Abingdon, 1142; a parliament at Wallingford; a parliament held at Woodstock, 1163-4, when Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Rees, Prince of Wales, did homage to Henry II.; parliaments held at Oxford, 1177, 1185, 1203, 1207; a female of the city being killed by a student, the town's people seized and hung three students, 1209; at Woodstock, a tournament held by Edward III., 1355; battle of Radford Bridge, 1387; the Yorkists defeated by Sir John Conyers at Danesmoor, and 6500 slain; at Chalgrave field, John Hampden first opposed openly the tyranny of Charles I.; Oliver Cromwell routed four regiments of the royal horse at Islip Bridge, April 24, 1645, and took Bletchington House, the same day; Woodstock manor-house surrendered to the parliament, April 26, 1646.

Oxygen Gas discovered by Priestley, Aug. 17, 1774, the principle of atmospheric air.

Oxford, Cathedral of, built 1004 and 1119, Saxon architecture, 154 feet long, 54 feet wide, 144 feet high.

Oxford Castle, Suffolk, erected 1066.

Oysters, an immense bed of, discovered off Brighton, 1824.

P

Padlocks, invented at Nuremberg by M. Becker, 1540.

Padua, built A.C. 1269; walled round by the Venetians, who united it to their dominion, 1406; it was admirably fortified by the Venetians; the bastion of Cornaro, constructed in 1534 by San Micheli, much boasted of; the first bishop said to have been the disciple of St. Peter; Marcils, bishop, 1123; noted for its brilliant fête of St Anthony, on the 13th June.

Pacification, Edicts of, in France, the name given to royal concessions from time to time in favour of Protestantism, to appease public disturbances on account of religion; edict published by Charles IX., permitting the free exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm, Jan. 1562; edict, the reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, March, 1563; these edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to depart the kingdom in 15 days, 1568; edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns, 1570; authorized the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; edict of pacification published

by Henry III., April, 1576; this edict was revoked, Dec., 1576; and was renewed for six years, Oct., 1577; edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577, 1591; edict of Nantes by Henry IV., extending the toleration allowed to Protestants, April, 1598; this last edict confirmed by Louis XIII., 1610; again by Louis XIV., 1652; revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., Oct., 1685.

PAGANISM overthrown under the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, 388 and 395; the emperor Constantine had previously ordered the Pagan temples in his empire to be destroyed.

PAGE, Baron, charged with corruption, 1722.

PAGEANTS and PAGEANTRY, London, some of the earliest as follows, with the authorities:—

Henry III., (Matthew Paris) 1236
Edward I., (Matthew Westminster) 1274
Queen Margaret, (Stow) . . 1300
Edward II., (Holinshed) . .1307-8
Richard II., (Walsingham) . 1377
Do. (Kimpton, Fabian) . . 1392
Duke of Lancaster, (Tyrrel) . 1399
Henry IV., (Froissart) . . 1399
Henry V., (Thos. of Elinham) 1413
" (Holinshed) . . 1415
" { and Queen Catherine, (Walsingham). 1421
Henry VI. 1422-32
Queen Margaret, (Fabian) . 1445
Edward IV., (Sprotti Chron.) 1451
Queen Elizabeth Grey. . . 1465
Richard III. 1483
Henry VII., (Fabian) . . 1485-87
Queen Elizabeth of York, (Ives) 1487
Katherine of Spain. . . . 1501
Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine, (Hall) 1509
Queen Ann Boleyn, (Hall) . 1533
Edward VI., (Leland). . .1546-7
Queen Mary, (Holinshed). . 1553
King Philip, (Fox and Holinshed) 1554
Queen Elizabeth 1558-9
James I. 1603-7
Charles I., (Whitelocke) . . 1633
Do. . . . . { 1641-2
Do. . . . . { 1641-2
The Parliament. 1641-2
Charles II., 1660, 1661-2, 1671-2-3, 1674-5, 1676-7, 1681
James II. 1687
William and Mary . . . 1689-92
William III. 1697
Queen Anne 1702
George I. 1714
George II.. 1727
George III. 1761

PAINTING, the Art of, first attributed to the Egyptians, in relation to the exploits of Osymandias, then pictured B.C. 2200; introduced into Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius; the best pictures came to Rome from Greece; no painters of note appeared for a long time after the emperor Augustus; painting in oil said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, in Flanders, about 1414; one of the earliest pictures was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455; painting introduced into Venice, by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476; Ucello, said to have been the first who studied perspective; the first mention of the art in England was about the year 1520.

PAINTING, British Institution for Exhibition of, formed June 4, 1805.

PAINTERS in Water Colours, Society of, London, founded 1804.

PAINTERS, Society of British, in Suffolk-street, formed 1824; New Society of, in Water Colours, 1825.

PAINTING, English Royal Academy of, established, 1768; National Gallery of Paintings, March, 1824.

PAINTERS, the most celebrated artists of Italy, France, Flanders, and Holland, have long had their positions in art assigned to them by De Piles, in the following table, as to their various merits; the dates of their birth and decease are added.

School.	Name, Birth and Decease.	Composition.	Design.	Colouring.	Expression.
Lom.	Albano, 1578, 1660	14	1	10	6
Flem.	Albert Durer, 1471, 1528	8	10	10	8
Rom. & Flor.	Andrea del Sarto, 1471, 1520	12	16	9	8
Rom.	Baroccio, 1528, 1612	14	15	6	10
Ven.	James Bassano, 1510, 1592	6	8	17	0
Ven.	John Bellini, 1422, 1512	4	6	14	0
Fr.	Bourdon, 1616, 1671	10	8	8	4
Fr.	Le Brun, 1619, 1690	10	16	8	16
Ven.	Claude Lorraine, 1600, 1682	18	18	16	0
Lom.	Caracci, 1560, 1609	15	17	13	13
Lom.	Coreggio, 1494, 1534	13	13	15	12
Rom.	Daniel da Volterra, 1509, 1566	12	15	5	8
Flem.	Diepenbeck, 1607, 1675	11	10	14	6
Lom.	Domenichino, 1581, 1641	15	17	9	17
Rom.	Giulio Romano, 1492, 1546	15	16	4	14
Ven.	Giorgione, 1477, 1511	8	9	18	4
Lom.	Guercino, 1590, 1666	18	10	10	4
Lom.	Guido, 1574, 1642	0	13	9	12
Flem.	Holbein, 1498, 1544	9	10	16	13
Flem.	James Jordaens, 1594, 1678	10	8	16	6
Flem.	Luca Giordano, 1629, 1704	13	12	9	6
Lom.	Lanfranco, 1581, 1647	14	13	10	5
Rom.	Leonardo da Vinci, 1445, 1520	15	16	4	14
Flem.	Lucas of Leyden, 1404, 1533	8	6	6	4
Rom.	Michael Angelo Buonarotti 1474, 1563	8	17	4	8
Lom.	Michael de Caravaggio, 1569, 1609	6	6	16	0
Ven.	Mutiano, 1528, 1589	6	8	15	4
Flem.	Otho Venius, 1556, 1634	13	14	10	10
Ven.	Palma the Elder, 1460, 1556	5	6	16	0
Ven.	Palma the Younger, 1544, 1628	12	9	14	6
Rom.	Parmegiano, 1503, 1540	10	15	6	6
Ven.	Paul Veronese, 1532, 1588	15	10	16	3
Rom.	Pierino del Vaga, 1500, 1547	15	16	7	6
Rom.	Pietro da Cortona, 1596, 1669	16	14	12	6
Rom.	Pietro Perugino, 1446, 1524	4	12	10	4
Rom.	Polidore de Caravaggio, 1495, 1543	10	17	0	15
Ven.	Pordenone, 1484, 1540	8	14	17	5
Fr.	Poussin, Nich., 1594, 1665	15	17	6	15
Rom.	Primaticcio, 1490, 1570	15	14	6	10
Rom.	Raffaelle, 1483, 1520	17	18	12	18
Flem.	Rembrandt, 1606, 1674	15	6	17	12
Flem.	Rubens, 1577, 1640	18	13	17	17
Rom.	Salviati, Fra., 1510, 1563	13	15	8	8
Fr.	Le Sueur, 1617, 1655	15	15	4	15
Flem.	Teniers, 1582, 1649	15	12	13	6
Rom.	Pietro Testa, 1611, 1650	11	15	0	6
Ven.	Tintoretto, 1512, 1594	15	14	16	4
Ven.	Titian, 1477, 1576	12	15	18	6
Flem.	Vandyck, 1599, 1641	15	10	17	13
Rom.	Vanni, 1563, 1610	13	15	12	13
Rom.	Zucchero, Taddeo, 1529, 1566	13	14	10	9

To the above might be added the masters of the English school, at the head of which stands Sir Joshua Reynolds, born 1723, died 1792; Isaac Oliver, born 1551, died 1617; William Dobson, born 1610, died 1646; Walker, born —— died 1660; S. Cooper, born 1609, died 1672; Thornhill, born 1676, died 1724; T. Hudson, born 1671, died 1779; Hogarth, born 1697, died 1764; Wilson, born 1714, died 1782; West, born 1738, died 1820; Barry, born 1741, died 1806; Mortimer, born 1739, died 1779; Wright of Derby, born 1734, died 1797; Romney, born 1734, died 1802; T. Gainsborough, born 1727, died 1788; Cosway, born —— died 1821; Opie, born 1761, died 1807; J. M. W Turner, born 1774, died 1852; Wilkie, born 1785, died 1841; Bone, born 1755, died 1834; Haydon, born 1786, died 1846; and others.

Paine's Castle, Radnorshire, rebuilt by Henry III.

Paisley, Monastery of, Scotland, founded 1160; five persons burned there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palatine, a dignity of German origin; Hugh d'Abrincis made palatine of Chester, 1070; a palatine of Lancaster created by Edward III., 1376; the bishoprics of Ely and Durham were made palatinates; Elizabeth abrogated that of Hexham, made by her father; the palatinate of Durham was separated from the crown as to its jurisdiction and vested in the crown, June 21, 1836.

Palatines, 7000 of the Protestant inhabitants came to England, driven from their habitations by the French, 1709; they were encamped on Blackheath and Camberwell commons, and a brief granted to collect pecuniary aid for them; five hundred families went to Ireland, and most of the remainder to New York and Hudson's Bay; but not being well treated there, they settled in Pennsylvania, at German Town, near that city.

Palatine, the Elector, took refuge in England, 1635; Cromwell settled £8000 per annum upon him, 1644; he visited London, 1680; restored to the palatinate, Oct. 19, 1708; protested against the elector of Hanover taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, May 29, 1735.

Palermo, Sicily, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.

Palissy, a French artist, discovered the method of placing the enamel upon stone ware, 1550; he died, 1590.

Pall, a habit of the Roman church on important occasions; certain offices could not be performed until an archbishop had received his from the see of Rome; it was first worn by an Irish archbishop, 1152.

Pallas Frigate wrecked, together with the Nymphe, of 36 guns, below Dunbar, and several lives lost, Dec. 19, 1810.

Palm Sunday, and observances of the papal church, in honour of the day when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, 33; this observance on the Sunday before Easter was very early instituted.

Palmyra, in the Syrian desert, discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, 1678; this is the ancient Tadmor in the desert, ravaged by Aurelian the emperor; Wood visited these ruins, 1751, and published his account of them, 1753.

Pampeluna, Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain; besieged by the British in 1813; surrendered Oct. 31, after being three months invested.

Panama, City of, destroyed by fire, 1737; colony of, in Central America, settled by Spain, 1516; revolted and became free, 1810.

Pandects, the digest of the civil law made by Justinian, discovered at Amalfi in Italy, 1137; then removed to Pisa, 1416; they promoted the revival of the Roman law from the excellence they exhibited.

PANDORA, Sloop of War, struck on a rock off the coast of Jutland, and 29 of the crew perished from the severity of the weather, Feb. 13, 1811.

PANORAMA, a species of exhibition, the invention of Robert Barker, 1788; first shown in Edinburgh, and subsequently in Leicester Square.

PANTALOON SA, the brother of the Spanish ambassador, executed for murder, July 6, 1764.

PANTHEON, Oxford Street, London, opened Jan. 28, 1772; turned into an opera-house, 1791; wholly destroyed by fire, to the extent of £60,000, Jan. 14, 1792; rebuilt soon afterwards in 1795; finally converted into a bazaar, 1834.

PANTHEON, a temple at Rome built by the emperor Augustus, of a circular form, with niches to contain the images of the gods; the gates were of brass, as well as the interior of the roof; Pope Boniface mutilated it, and converted it into a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, calling it the Santa Maria de Rotunda, about 31.

PANTOMIMIC Dances, originally introduced on the Roman stage A.C. 25, in plays acted by gesture only, being the most difficult species of action, hence modern pantomimes.

PAPAL Authority abolished by act of parliament, 1531.

PAPAL Aggression, a new phrase applied to the appointment of bishops and cardinals of the church of Rome to places in England, Sept. 30, 1850, at a consistory held at Rome by Pius IX.; in consequence of this a letter was written to the bishop of Durham, by the premier, Lord John Russell, which detached the Catholics from the number of his supporters, Dec. 31, 1850, and an act of parliament was passed to disallow their titles.

PAPER invented in China, 170 years before Christ; made of linen rags, 1170; coarse paper made at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarcely any but brown paper made in England until 1670; act passed to encourage the manufacture, 1690; the French emigrants first instructed the English in the art of making fine white paper; made of asbestos, at Danbury, United States of America, 1792, by Mr. Beach; Fourdrinier's patent for making paper by machinery, 1807; a sheet made 13,800 feet long and 4 wide, at the Whitehall Mills, in Derbyshire, 1830.

PAPER, Licences to make, 1849, in England, 349; in Scotland, 48; in Ireland, 40; total, 437.

PAPER Stamped, first made in Spain and in Holland, 1555; floss and other kinds for hangings, 1620; some recently made at twelve shillings a yard, and other kinds twelve yards for a shilling.

PAPER, duty charged upon, in 1711; in 1803, at 3d. per lb., 31,699,437 lbs. paid duty, and the amount received was £394,824; in 1841, at 1½d. per lb., 97,103,548 lbs. paid duty, and the revenue was raised to £637,254; in 1803, each individual used 1.92, and in 1839 3.58lbs.; in 1849, 132,132,657lbs. paid duty.

PAPISTS encouraged in England under Charles I., 1640; forbid from attending the ambassadors' chapels, 1641; licensed in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1671; forbid the court, June 24, 1673; admitted to places of trust, 1685; one made a judge, Aug. 26, 1686; made privy counsellors, July 17, 1687; justices of the peace, April 28, 1687; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, and 1784; registered to the value of £375,284, 1719; taxed £100,000, Nov. 3, 1722; ordered by proclamation to be apprehended, Dec. 7, 1745; indulgences granted to, by parliament, 1779; admitted to seats in parliament, April 10, 1829.

PAPYRUS, paper made from the cuticle of a species of reed grown in Egypt, before parchment was used, the latter said to have been the invention of Eumenes of Pergamus, A. C. 190.

Paraguay, South America, discovered, 1525.

Pardons, the first granted at coronations, in 1327, by Edward III.; the seal for that of 70 Scotch prisoners passed, Aug. 10, 1748.

Parhelion, or mock sun, a remarkable one seen in Wales, at Brecon, May 1, 1750.

Parian Marbles, chronology of, put together 264 years before Christ, discovered in the Isle of Paros 1610, and presented to Oxford university by Lord Arundel.

Paris, called the city of the Parisii, 380; Clovis made it his capital, 507; burned, 588; St. Denis built, 613; rebuilt, 1231; the city first paved with stone, 1186; Notre Dame cathedral built, 1270; first parliament there, 1302; the Louvre commenced, 1522; the Hotel de Ville, 1533; the Boulevards cleared, 1536; the Tuileries built, 1564; the Pont Neuf, 1578; the barricades of, 1588, to oppose the Duke of Guise; again in 1648, against the regency; the Luxemburg, 1594; the Invalids' hospital, 1595; the Hotel Dieu, 1606; the Palais Royal, built, 1610; gate of St. Denis erected, 1672; military school, 1751; bastile destroyed at, 1789; seat of empire under Napoleon, 1804; church of St. Genevieve, 1764; Rue de Rivoli completed, 1845; the fortifications begun, 1840; completed March, 1846, at an expense of £500,000; treaties were signed in Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, May 15, 1796, Jan. 6, 1810; capitulation of Napoleon, April 11, 1814; between France and the allied powers, April 23 and May 14, 1814, July 3, 1815, Aug. 2, 1815, Nov. 20, 1815, June 10, 1817.

Paris, some statistics of, 1835; that year 170 new romances were published, of which eleven only were translations. Those 166 original romances were the work of 144 authors; 27 were by ladies, nearly a fifth of the whole number. The same year produced 299 new poems, and 151 new dramatic pieces. In 1835 were born in private residences in Paris, 9637 legitimate male children, and 9207 legitimate female children. The number of illegitimate children born in private houses during the same year, amounted to 2747 boys and 2669 girls. In the public hospitals the total amount of legitimate births was but 517, whilst that of illegitimate births in the same establishments was 4444. Of the illegitimate children 2459 were acknowledged by their fathers. The total number of dead bodies exhibited at the Morgue, consisted of 226 male and 42 female. The total number of births was 29,792, of deaths 24,792; majority of births 5000. The increase of the population during the year 1835, calculated throughout France, amounted to 166,338 souls.

Parishes, Bounds of, fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 636; reduced to 10,000 in the fifteenth century; the parishes of England and Wales given, with some variations, in one statement, England, 14,397; Wales, 1212; in others, that there are in England 14,353 parishes; others, in Wales, 1182; making a total of 15,535; of which there are—

56	parishes,	inhabitants	under 10
148	from	16 to	20
533	.	. 20	50
1170	.	50	100
4774	.	100	300
3121	.	300	500
2332	.	500	800
806	.	800	1,000
1543	.	1,000	2,000
437	.	2,000	3,000
209	.	3,000	4,000
133	.	4,000	5,000
245	.	5,000	10,000
118	.	10,000	50,000
0	.	50,000 & upwards.	

Parish Registers commenced, 1586.

Parish Apprentices, new law respecting, making the assent of two magistrates necessary to bind them, Oct. 1, 1816.

PARK, Mungo, set out on his second and last voyage to Africa, to discover the course of the Niger, on the 30th of Jan. 1804, and returned no more, having been drowned at Bousa during an attack of the natives.

PARK, the first in England made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.

PARK, St. James', drained by Henry VIII., 1537; planted, 1688; improved, 1774; deer removed and drains filled up, 1775; improved further, and ornamented, 1825; the Serpentine river, Hyde park, made about 1730, by Queen Caroline, wife of George II.

PARLIAMENT of England, first mentioned as such in the statute of Westminster, 3 Edward I., 1272; though some have declared that the term was used, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, 1041; the first summons by writ, 7 John, 1205; the first account of a house of commons, in a mode not to be mistaken, in the year 1258, when 12 persons were chosen to represent the commons in three different parliaments, to be held yearly; the representation of knights, citizens, and burgesses occurred 49 Henry III., 1265; first summon of barons, by king John, A.D., 1205; parliament of Merton, 1236; refused to assist the king, 1241; the assembly of knights and burgesses, 1258; first assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation, 1264; first regular parliament, according to many historians, 22 Edward I., 1294; the commons receive various distinctions and privileges; regular succession of, 1297; first a deliberative assembly, they become a legislative power, whose assent was essential to constitute a law, 1308; delegated their power to nobles appointed by the king, 1398; parliament of but one session, of only one day, Richard II. deposed, 1399; lawyers excluded from the house of commons, 1404; the illiterate parliament, 1404; members were obliged to reside at the place they represented, 1413; freeholders only to elect knights, 1429; the journals commenced, acts of parliament printed, 1501, and consecutively from 1509; members protected from arrest, 1542; Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons, 1549; members fined £20 each for absence; refused the lords' conference, and denied their authority in levying taxes, 1593; the parliament remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court and country, June 1620; complained of the king's encroachments on their privileges, 1621; met at Oxford on account of the plague in London, Aug. 1, 1625; new one called and dissolved, and several members committed, 1640; four members of, sent to the Tower, and dissolved by Charles I., 1628; refused bail, and claimed their privilege, which the king denied them, 1629; the long parliament, which voted the house of lords useless, first assembled, Nov. 3, 1640; long parliament met, 1640; every member obliged to take the sacrament, 1640; triennial parliaments established, 1641; parliament kept the Scotch army in pay to proceed vigorously against the bishops, 1641: voted a continual sitting; protected five members the king demanded of them, and armed the militia, Jan. 1641; impeached the lords who adhered to the king, and borrowed money on loans; committed the attorney-general to the Fleet prison, and mustered the train bands, 1641-2; made the Earl of Essex general, seized Dover castle, treated the king's message with due contempt, 1641; assembled 15,000 troops, 1642; parliament defeated at Powick bridge, near Worcester, Sept. 23; secured Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol, fought the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23; sent £20,000 and 300 barrels of powder to Ireland; voted their general £5,000, Nov. 7; treat with the king for peace ineffectually, Nov. 11; mus-

tered 24,000 men on Turnham Green; invited the Scotch into England, Nov. 15; took Farnham castle, Chichester, Winchester, Leeds, Doncaster, and Wakefield, their general wintering at Windsor; would not permit the courts of law to remove to Oxford, and forbade holding assizes until further orders, Dec. 1642; requested the king to come to parliament unarmed, Jan. 1642-3; forbade free commerce between London and Oxford, Feb. 1; drew up propositions for peace, and took the solemn league and covenant, Sept. 25, 1642; made a new seal, declared that of Charles void; seized the regalia and plate, and sold them, Nov. 11, 1643; received an embassy from Holland to seek a reconciliation; a great part of the members met at Oxford, Jan. 1643; had very great success against the king's troops, and sent proposals of peace to Charles, Nov. 20, 1644; converted Christmas day into a fast; erased the king's preservation out of the commission given to General Fairfax, 1645; the members entertained at Grocer's hall, in the city, June 17, 1645; the king made overtures for peace, which were rejected, Dec. 1645; the parliament army successful; the votes against any personal treaty with the king, Jan. 1645-6; both houses of parliament voted that the king should be disposed of as they saw fit, Sept. 18, 1646; the Scotch receive £400,000 of their arrears, to deliver up the king, Jan. 30, 1646-7; voted the disbanding the Irish army, April 7, 1647; put London in a posture of defence against the army, June 11; sent four bills to the king to sign, which he refused, Dec. 24, 1647; proceeded without his consent, Jan. 1647-8; voted to present no more addresses to him, Feb. 15; formed a union with the city, May 20; voted a personal treaty with the king, June 30; broke off all treaty with him, June 30; voted the seizing the king to be without their consent, the army made a declaration against them, Dec. 4; forty-one members seized and imprisoned by the army, Dec. 6; it seized the public money, Dec. 7; met to consider how to proceed against the king, Dec. 25; ordered the bended knee to be omitted towards him, Dec. 27; resolve that the people under God are the original of all just power, Jan. 4, 1648-9; the rump parliament; it voted the trial of Charles I., Jan. 1649; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the house of commons, 1649; declared it treason to proclaim the prince of Wales, and style themselves the Commonwealth of England, Jan. 29; voted the peers useless, Feb. 6; abolished kingly government, Feb. 7; ordered a council of state, the house being reduced to 80 members, Feb. 14; the earl of Pembroke elected a member for the county of Berks, April 16, 1649; an act passed for the sale of church and crown lands, July 16, 1649; law proceedings ordered to be in English, Oct. 25, 1650; incorporated Scotland into the general commonwealth, Feb. 4, 1650; the Scotch sent 21 members, Aug. 16, 1652; turned out of doors by Cromwell, April 20, 1655; met at Cromwell's summons, July 4; dissolved, Dec. 12, 1653; restored in the ancient forms, Jan. 27, 1658-9; Richard Cromwell granted £10,000 to pay his debts, and ordered to quit Whitehall in six days, May 25, 1659; turned out of the house by Lambert, Oct. 13, 1659; appointed a council of state and an oath to renounce the title of Charles Stuart to the throne, and refused by Monk, Feb. 6; dissolved the house, Feb. 20, 1660; a convention parliament, 1660; Catholics excluded from parliament, 30 Charles II; the commons committed a secretary of state to the tower, Nov. 1678; the speaker of the commons refused by the king, 1679; a convention parliament, 1688; James II. convened the Irish parliament at Dublin, attainted 3000 Protestants, 1689; act for triennial parliaments,

1694; presented to the duke of York £10,000, to the duke of Gloucester £10,000, and £1,200,000 to the king, Charles II.; met at Oxford on account of the plague, Oct. 1665; opposed the marriage of the duke of York with a Catholic, Aug. 27, 1673; prorogued for a year, which was unconstitutional, Nov. 16, 1675; the duke of Bucks, lord Wharton, and the earl of Shaftesbury sent to the Tower for contempt, Feb. 15, 1676-7; the speaker refused by the king, 1679; the king's authority denied in pardoning an impeached lord, March 23, 1679; resolved that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, Oct. 27, 1680; resolved to grant no supply until the duke of York was excluded from the throne, Jan. 7, 1681; the next parliament wholly devoted to the court, 1685; sent a member to the Tower for taking a bribe, and the speaker expelled, March 7, 1694-5; refused the continuance of the Dutch guards, March 16, 1699; dissolved by George I. without seeing them, Jan. 15, 1714-15; scrutinized severely the conduct of the preceding ministry, April 1, 1715; expelled Gen. Forster, Jan. 10, 1715-16; repealed the triennial act, May 7, 1716; septennial act, 1716; disagreed about the trial of the earl of Oxford, June 29, 1717; Mr. Shippen committed to the tower for speaking lightly of the king's speech, Dec. 4, 1717; expelled all members who were South Sea directors, and committed several to the Tower, Jan. 23, 1720; deprived the late directors of the South Sea Company of their estates, to make good the deficiency, to the amount of £2,014,000, May 17, 1721; disagreed with the peers on the committal of the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 26, 1722; ordered the pretender's declaration to be burned by the common hangman, Nov. 16, 1722; expelled lord Barrington for countenancing the Hamburgh lottery, Feb. 15, 1722-3; expelled Sir R. Sutton and Sir A. Grant for frauds in the charitable corporations, May 4, 1732; lord mayor and an alderman committed to the Tower, 1771: John Ward of Hackney expelled the House of Commons for perjury, May 16, 1776; Mr. Atkinson, a corn contractor, expelled for the same crime, 1784; a vote passed to pay the debts of the prince of Wales, 1787; decided that a dissolution did not abate an impeachment, 1791; bills passed against the circulation of French assignats here, 1793; Mr. Pitt denominated the reform he had before so strenuously advocated to the house, "seditious," 1794; Irish parliament merged with the English at the Union, 1800; Horne Tooke expelled under the pretence that no clergyman could sit in the house, 1801; lord Melville brought to trial for misapplication of the public monies, 1806; the affair of the duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, with an examination of the case by the house, 1809; Perceval, the minister, assassinated at the door of the House of Commons, 1812; the first parliament of Great Britain met, Oct. 24, 1707; the triennial act repealed, and septennial act voted, May 1, 1715; the journals ordered to be printed, 1752; privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons, 1770; the lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons, in Wilkes's affair, 1770; assembly of the first parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Feb. 2, 1801; committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810; return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Catholic elected since the revolution, July 5, 1828; the duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Catholic peer under the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, April 28, 1829; the reformed parliament, Aug. 7, 1832; both houses of parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16,

1834; committal of Smith O'Brien by the Commons for contempt, July 20, 1846.

PARLIAMENT, correct statement of the increase of the representatives in, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.—

Henry VIII. added	38
Edward VI.	44
Mary	25
Elizabeth	62
James I.	27
Total	196

The great disproportion that existed between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster, before the passing of the reform bill in 1832, and six boroughs electing an equal number of representatives, may show the necessity of the reform bill:—

PLACES.	ELECTORS.	MEMBERS.
London	7,000	send 4
Westminster	10,000	2
Middlesex	3,500	2
Surrey	4,500	2
Southwark	2,000	2
	27,000	12
Newton	1	send 2
Old Sarum	1	2
Midhurst	1	2
Castle Rising	2	2
Marlborough	2	2
Downton	4	2
	12	12

Number and duration of parliaments, from 27 Edward I, 1299, to 4 Victoria, 1841:—

Edward I.	8 parl. in	8 yrs. reign.
Edward II.	15 ditto „	20
Edward III.	37 ditto „	50
Richard II.	26 ditto „	22
Henry IV.	10 ditto „	14
Henry V.	11 ditto „	9
Henry VI.	22 ditto „	39
Edward IV.	5 ditto „	22
Richard III.	1 ditto „	2
Henry VII.	8 ditto „	24
Henry VIII.	9 ditto „	38
Edward VI.	2 ditto „	6
Mary	5 ditto „	5
Elizabeth	10 ditto „	45
James I.	4 ditto „	22
Charles I.	4 ditto „	24
Charles II.	5 ditto „	36
James II.	2 ditto „	4
William III.	5 ditto „	13
Anne	5 ditto „	12
George I.	2 ditto „	13
George II.	5 ditto „	33
George III.	12 ditto „	59
George IV.	3 ditto „	10
William IV.	3 ditto „	7
Victoria	4 ditto „	17

The duration of the different parliaments which have sat since the reign of Henry VIII. is as follows, with the days of meeting and of dissolution:—

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. 1510	23 Feb. 1510
	4 Feb. 1511	4 March ... 1513
	5 Feb. 1514	22 Dec. 1515
	15 April ... 1523	13 Aug. ... 1523
	3 Nov. 1530	4 April ... 1536
	8 June 1536	18 July 1536
	28 April 1539	24 July 1540
	16 Jan. 1541	29 March ... 1544
	23 Nov. 1545	31 Jan. 1547
EDWARD VI.	4 Nov. 1547	15 April 1552
	1 March ... 1553	31 March ... 1553
MARY	5 Oct. 1553	6 Dec. 1553
	2 April 1554	5 May 1554
	12 Nov. 1554	16 Jan. 1555
	21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. 1555
	20 Jan. 1557	17 Nov. 1557
ELIZABETH	23 Jan. 1558	8 May 1558
	11 Jan. 1562	2 Jan. 1567
	2 April ... 1571	29 May 1571
	8 May 1572	18 March ... 1580
	23 Nov. 1585	14 Sept. 1586
	29 Oct. 1586	23 March ... 1587
	4 Feb. 1588	29 March ... 1588
	19 Nov. 1592	10 April ... 1593
	24 Oct. 1597	9 Feb. 1598
	7 Oct. 1601	29 Dec. 1601
JAMES I.	19 March ... 1603	9 Feb. 1611
	5 April ... 1614	7 June 1614
	30 Jan. 1620	8 Feb. 1621
	19 Feb. 1623	24 March ... 1625
CHARLES I.	17 May 1625	12 Aug. 1625
	6 Feb. 1626	15 June 1626
	17 March ... 1627	10 March ... 1628
	13 April ... 1640	3 May 1640
	3 Nov. 1640	20 April ... 1653
CHARLES II.	25 April ... 1660	29 Dec. 1660
	8 May 1661	24 Jan. 1678
	6 March ... 1679	12 July 1679
	17 Oct. 1679	18 Jan. 1681
	21 March ... 1681	28 March ... 1681
JAMES II.	12 March ... 1685	28 July 1687
	22 Jan. 1688	26 Feb. 1689
WILLIAM III.	20 March ... 1689	11 Oct. 1695
	27 Nov. 1695	7 July 1698
	24 Aug. 1698	19 Dec. 1700
	26 Feb. 1700	11 Nov. 1701
	20 Dec. 1701	7 July 1702
ANNE	20 Aug 1702	5 April ... 1705
	14 June 1705	15 April 1708
	8 July 1708	21 Dec. 1710
	25 Nov. 1710	8 Aug. 1713
	12 Nov. 1713	15 Jan. 1715

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
George I.	17 March ... 1715	10 March ... 1721
	10 May 1722	5 Aug..... 1727
George II.	28 Nov..... 1727	18 April ... 1734
	13 June..... 1734	28 April ... 1741
	25 June..... 1741	18 June..... 1747
	13 Aug..... 1747	8 April ... 1754
	31 May 1754	20 March ... 1761
George III.	19 May 1761	11 March ... 1768
	10 May 1768	30 Sept..... 1774
	29 Nov..... 1774	1 Sept..... 1780
	31 Oct. 1780	25 March ... 1784
	18 May 1784	11 June..... 1790
	10 Aug. 1790	20 May 1796
	11 July 1796	29 Jan. 1802
	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806
	15 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807
	22 June..... 1807	29 Sept..... 1812
	24 Nov. 1812	10 June..... 1818
	4 Aug..... 1818	29 Feb. 1820
George IV.	23 April. ... 1820	2 June..... 1826
	14 Nov..... 1826	24 July 1830
	26 Oct. 1830	22 April. ... 1831
William IV.	14 June..... 1831	3 Dec. 1832
	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834
	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837
Victoria...	15 Nov. 1837	23 June..... 1841
	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847
	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852
	4 Nov..... 1852	

Parliamentary grants to the king were once paid in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Parliament, the first of George IV., opened by the king in person, April 27, 1820.

Parliament House, Westminster, destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834; new house opened, Feb. 19, 1835.

Parliament House, Dublin, built 1731, at the expense of £40,000; destroyed by fire, Feb. 28, 1792, and rebuilt.

Parma, Italy, founded by the Etruscans; made a duchy, and united with Placentia, 1545; came to Spain by marriage, 1714; the duke of, raised to the throne of Tuscany in 1801, as king of Etruria; afterwards united to France; conferred on the Empress of Napoleon, April 5, 1814; battle of, June 29, 1734, the confederates against the Emperor, indecisive; between the French and Russians, in which the former were defeated, July 12, 1799.

Parr, Robert, died at Kinner, Shropshire, Sep. 21, 1757; aged, 124.

Parties, the first distinction of, in the English court, in a political sense, by the titles of "town and country parties," 18 James I. 1621; of whigs and tories, 31 Charles II., 1682, occasioned by the meal tub plot; of high and low church, caused by the prosecution of the notorious Sacheverel for seditious sermons, 8 Anne, 1710; of Jacobites, from 1716, those who appeared in arms for, or expressed their wishes in behalf of James II.

Partition Treaty, between England and Holland, Oct. 11, 1678, settling the Spanish succession; another, between England, France, and Holland, March 13, 1700, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir; for the partitions of Poland, secret and infamous, between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the same with Austria, Aug. 5, 1772; a third, to the same unworthy end, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795.

Passage Boat lost in the Frith of Dornoch, and 40 persons out of 127 drowned, Aug. 13, 1807; another, on the Ardrossan canal, between Paisley and Johnstone, heeled over, and precipitated 100 persons into the water, 84 of whom were drowned, Nov. 10, 1810.

Passau, Treaty of, between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 12, 1552; a large part of the town consumed by fire, 1662.

Passion of Jesus Christ, Order of knighthood in France, began, 1382.

Patay, Battle of, in which the brave Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was present, and the Earl of Richmond defeated the English, and took the celebrated Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, prisoner, June 10, 1429; when Charles VII. entered Rheims, in triumph, and was crowned, July 17; Joan carried the sword of state, upon the occasion.

Patents granted for titles, first, in 1344, by Edward III.; for printing books, 1591; one, for copper and brass coins in England, granted 1636.

Patras, in Greece, in the Morea, destroyed by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Patrick St., Order of, in Ireland, began, Feb. 25, 1783.

Patrick St., the Irish apostle, said to have been born, 373, and dying, 493, was buried at Downpatrick.

Patronage of Churches begun, 402.

Patten, Margaret, died near Paisley, in Scotland, 1739, aged 138.

Pattison, Mr. and Mrs., drowned in the Lake de Gaune, in the Pyrenees, Sept. 20, 1832.

Paul Jones, the commander of an American privateer, who landed in Scotland, pillaged the house of Lord Selkirk, and burned the shipping in the harbour of Whitehaven, 1778; he took two vessels of the navy, with which he entered a port of Holland, and the Dutch refused to deliver them up, 1779.

Paul, St., converted, 33; wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, 51; to the Galatians, 51; to the Thessalonians, 53; second do., 53; second epistle to the Corinthians, to the Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, and to Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; to Timothy and Titus, 65; second epistle to Timothy, 66; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; died, 67. These dates are traditional only. Festival of, instituted, 813; order of, instituted at Rome, 1549.

Paulet and Harry, Captains, tried by a court-martial, and acquitted, 1755.

Paul's, St., Church of, built in London, 1755; according to report, on the site of an old temple of Diana, 610; burned, 964; rebuilt, 1240, after 150 years' labour; fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt after partial burning, 1631; totally burned in the great fire, 1666; first stone of the present church laid, 1675; finished, 1710; cost £1,000,000; first service in, Dec. 2, 1697; the churchyard iron balustrade rather more than 3 furlongs round, style Grecian; 500 from E. to W., 248 from N. to S.; 107 wide, 356 high.

Paul's School, London, founded by Dr. Colet, 1509. The rules were these:—"The mauster shall reherse these articles to them that offer their children on this wyse here followynge:—If youre chylde can rede and wryte Latyn and Englyshe suffycyently, so that he be able to rede and wryte his own lessons, then

be shal be admitted into the Schole for a Scholer. If youre chylde, after reasonable season proved, be founde here unapte and unable to lernynge, than ye, warned thereof, shal take hym awaye, that he occupye not ouse rowme in vayne. If he be apt to lerne, ye shal be contente that he continue here tyl he have competent lyterature. If he be absent vi. dayes, and in that mean season ye shew not cause resonable (resonable cause is al only sekenes) than his rowme to be voyde, without he be admitted agayne, and pay iiiid."

PAULISTS, robbers who left Brazil, and attempted to form a republic about 1590.

PAUPERS' AND BREAD PRICES.

Years.	Price of Bread.	Value of the pound sterling in quartern loaves.	Average money wages of husbandry labour.	Bread wages in quartern loaves.	Poor Rates.	Number of Paupers.
1687	3d.	80	6s.	24	£665,362	311,917
1776	6½	37	8	15	1,523,163	695,177
1785	6	40	8	16	1,943,649	818,851
1792	7	34	9	15	2,645,520	955,326
1803	10	24	10	12	4,113,164	1,039,716
1811	12	20	12	12	5,922,954	1,247,659
1812	20	12	15	9	6,452,656	2,079,432

PAVIA taken by the Lombards, 568; fell to Austria, 1706; taken by the French, 1796, and held until 1814, when Austria again obtained it; battle of, between the French under Francis I., and the Imperialists, when the latter gained the victory, and Francis was made prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525.

PAWNBROKERS began their trade in Italy about 1458; regulated by various statutes, 1756, 1783, 1796, 1804; there are 334 in London, and in the rest of England 1127.

PEACE betwen England and the Welsh, 1121; France, 1160; Scotland, 1174; France, 1200; Welsh and Scotch, 1209, 1219; France, 1291, Scotland, 1319 and 1343; France, 1359, 1395, 1420; Scotland, 1424, 1458; France and Scotland, 1465, 1492, 1527; Scotland, 1534, 1546; Scotland, 1549; France, 1550; France and Scotland, 1558, 1560; France, 1563; France and Scotland, 1572; France, 1628; Spain, 1630; Holland, 1653; France, 1654; Spain, 1648; Algiers, 1662; France, Denmark and Holland signed at Breda, June 19, 1667; Spain, 1668; Algerines, 1671; France, 1672; Spain and Holland, 1674; France, 1697; of Utrecht with France, &c., Mar. 3, 1713; Spain, July 13, 1713; between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 6, 1714-5; England and Sweden, 1719; England and Spain, 1720; Sweden and Russia, Sept. 1, 1721; England, the Emperor, and France, May 20, 1727; France, England, and Spain, Oct. 28, 1729; Imperialists and Turks, Sept. 12, 1739; Russians and Turks, Jan. 27, 1739-40; Swedes and Russians, 1742; Hungary and Poland, 1742; Bavarians and Austrians, April 29, 1745; Russians, Saxons, and Imperialists, Dec. 16, 1745; at Aix la Chapelle with France, April, 1745; concluded Oct, 20; proclaimed in London, Feb. 2, 1748-9; the states of Tripoli and Tunis, Nov. 1, 1751; between the Russians and Prussians, April 7, 1761; between England and France, Fontainebleau,

Nov. 3, and definitively, Nov. 22, 1762; Russia and Turkey, 1774; with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, Jan. 1783; France and Spain, 1801; between France and Russia, Oct. 9, 1801; England and France, preliminary, Oct. 1, 1801; Spain and Russia, Oct. 10, 1801; definitive treaty signed at Amiens, Mar. 25, 1802; England and her allies with France, April, 1814; England and her allies with France, July 3, 1815; between Saxony and Prussia, May 18, 1815; England and Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816; with the United States, Dec., 19, 1814.

Peace Congress, a society thus denominated for the purpose of promoting peace between different nations, and sending deputations to other countries for that purpose; the sittings of the society commenced at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, but there had been a previous meeting at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849; the society also met at Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1850.

Peace, great ceremonies at the proclamation of, in London, 1814; procession to St. Paul's on thanksgiving day, for the restoration of, July 7, 1814; national jubilee in the parks in celebration of, Aug. 1, 1814.

Pearl, a substance found in a particular species of the oyster, highly valued for ornamental purposes; one, said to have been found in 1574 as large as a pigeon's egg, valued at £13,996; a very large one spoken of by Tavernier, belonging to the Shah of Persia, valued at £110,000.

Pearls, Artificial, first invented and manufactured, 1686.

Pearl Ashes, manufactory of, established in Ireland, 1783.

Pedestrianism, Powell, an Englishman, went on foot from London to York, and back again, in 140 hours; Captain Barclay walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours in 1809.

Pedro, Dom, ex-emperor of Brazil, died in Portugal, Sept 24, 1834, aged 36.

Peel Castle, Isle of Man, built before 1245.

Peel Castle, Lancashire, built, 1140.

Peel, Sir Robert's two administrations; Sir R. Peel first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Lyndhurst chancellor; Henry Goulburn, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Nov. and Dec., 1834; went out of office, April, 1835;—second administration, Sir Robert first lord of the treasury, the Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office; Lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor; Sir J. Graham Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Aug. and Sept., 1841; Sir Robert resigned, June, 1846.

Peel, Sir Robert, killed by a fall from his horse, July 2, 1850.

Peep of Day Boys, in Ireland, a species of banditti who visited houses to rob them of arms; they first appeared in July, 1784.

Peers of France began to be created, 778; abolished, 1790; renewed by Napoleon, 1801; abolished, 1848.

Peers, the first in England created by William the Conqueror, 1066, in the person of William Fitzosborne, made Earl of Hereford; the first made by patent was Lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II., 1387; in Ireland Sir John de Courcy was the first made, as Baron Kinsale, 1181; in Scotland, Gilchrist was created Earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1037.

Peers, House of, the number at the death of Charles II. was 176; at the death of William III., 192; Queen Anne created twelve at once, 1711, at whose death there were 209; at the death of George I., 216; of George II., 229; of George III., 339; of George IV., 396; of William IV., 456.

Peers of Scotland complained of

court influence being used in their election, 1735.

Peers, eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.

Peers, protections of, and of foreign ministers, cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.

Pelagius, the founder of the Pelagian sect, a native of England, 400; he maintained that Adam was mortal by nature, whether he had sinned or not; that the consequences of his sin were confined to his own person; that new-born infants were in the same state as Adam before he fell; that the law qualified men for heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel; that the general resurrection does not follow in virtue of the Saviour's, &c.; these doctrines were held to be most dangerous heresies by the church; he was a disputant with St. Augustine.

Pelham Administration, called the Broad Bottom, having in its ranks nine dukes of all party colours, 1744.

Pellew Islands, the Antelope wrecked upon, in 1783; the king Abba Thule permitted Captain Wilson to bring his son Lee Boo to England, where he died in 1784, of the smallpox.

Pellew, Edward, Lord Exmouth, the conqueror of Algiers, a gallant naval officer, of the first character for seamanship, elder brother of an equally brave officer, Sir Israel Pellew, who was blown up in his own frigate, the Amphion, at Plymouth, in 1796, and miraculously saved; Lord Exmouth was born 1757, died 1833; Sir Israel 1761, died 1832.

Pembroke College, Oxford, founded, 620; Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.

Penal Laws, treaty of, Limerick; this treaty, signed Oct. 3, 1691, was ratified by William III., April 5, 1691, and by parliament, 1697; "The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of King Charles II.; and their Majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security, in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance upon account of their said religion."

Penal Laws and Tests attempted to be repealed, even as far as related to Protestants, but in vain, 1732; test and corporation acts' repeal argued against by Pitt, in 1792; subsequently repealed by George IV., 1828.

Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics, most of them subsequent to the treaty of Limerick, being the heads of the principal acts: If any popish priest shall celebrate matrimony between any two persons, knowing that both or either is of the Protestant religion (unless previously married by a Protestant clergyman), he shall suffer the punishment of a Popish regular, [that is, transportation;] and if he return, the punishment of high treason; first statute, 6 Anne, 1708; second statute, 8 Anne, 1710. No peer of the realm shall sit in the House of Peers, nor person chosen as a member of the House of Commons shall sit as such, unless he first take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass, idolatry of the church of Rome, invocation of the Virgin Mary, or of the saints; penalty,—all the punishments of a popish recusant convict, 3 Will. and Mary, 1691. No Catholic shall vote at the election of any member to serve in parliament, as a knight, citizen, or burgess, 14 Geo. I., 1727; conditionally reinstated, 1793. No Catholic shall be mayor, sovereign, portreef, burgomaster, bailiff, alderman, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, town-clerk, common-councilman, master or warden of any guild, cor-

poration, or fraternity in any city, walled town, or corporation in Ireland; first statute, 17 and 18 Chas. II., 1667; Irish statute, 21 and 22 Geo. III., confirming the English Test and Corporation Acts. Persons holding offices, civil and military, and receiving pay, salary, fee, or wages, to take the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, and to subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the mass, &c.; English statute, 25 Chas. II., 1675; a severer enactment as regards penalties in Ireland, 9 Anne, 1710. All military offices, except master-general of the ordnance, commander-in-chief, and generals, opened to Catholics, 1793. By act for preventing Papists having it in their power to obstruct the building or repairing of churches, by outvoting the Protestant parishioners, 12 Geo. I., 1745. By act for disarming the Papists, requiring them to deliver up to the justices or civil officers all their armour, arms, and ammunition, &c., and authorising search, &c., by day or night; makers of fire-arms forbidden Catholic apprentices, 7 Will. III., 1695. No Catholic to be employed as fowler for any Protestant, 10 Will. III., 1698; penalty,—fine and one year's imprisonment for first offence; for the second, all the pains and penalties of persons attainted of a *præmunire*; these acts were confirmed, 13 Geo. II., 1739; they were qualified, 33 Geo. III., 1793. Catholics not to serve as grand jurors, unless a sufficient number of Protestants cannot be found, 6 and 8 Anne; issues to determine questions arising upon popery laws, to be tried by known Protestants only, 6 and 8 Anne, 1708-10. No Catholic to serve on juries in actions between a Protestant and Catholic, 29 Geo. II., 1755. Catholics (in England) prohibited from practising physic, or exercising the trade of apothecaries, 5 Jas. I., 1606. The Catholics disabled from taking leases for a longer term than 31 years, or at rents less than two-thirds of the improved yearly value, 2 & 8 Anne, 1703-9; they cannot dispose of their estate by will, or lend money upon the security of land, 2 Anne, 1703; allowed to take leases for a term of 999 years, 18 Geo. III., 1778; permitted to take or to transfer lands by devise, descent, purchase, or otherwise, the same as Protestants, 21 and 22 Geo. III., 1781. Catholics prohibited from the keeping any horse of a value exceeding 5*l*., statute 7 Will. III., 1694. A child conforming to the established religion, may force his parent to surrender his estate under a fair allowance, 2 Geo. I., 1716; the eldest son may reduce his fee-simple estate to a life estate, 1 Geo. II., 1727; a younger brother may deprive the elder of the legal right of primogeniture. Catholics prohibited from keeping schools, or procuring the education of their children at home, 2 Geo. I., 1716; prohibited from sending them beyond seas for education, 6 Geo. I., 1719. Catholics permitted to keep schools and teach, 32 Geo. II., 1758; admissible to Trinity College, 1793. No Catholic to be guardian, or to have the custody or tuition of any orphan or child under the age of 21 years, 2 Anne, 1703; permitted to be guardians, 1782. A Catholic may dispose of the custody of his own child or children, by will, during minority, to any person other than a Catholic ecclesiastic, 30 Geo. III., 1790. Punishment for not working upon Catholic holidays, each offence, 2s. fine on labourers, or in default, the punishment of whipping, 7 Will. III., 1694; punishment for burying the dead except in Protestant churchyards, or being present at the burying any dead other than therein, 9 Will. III., 1697. Who shall attend or be present at any pilgrimage, or meeting held at any holy well or reputed holy well, fine 10s., or in default, whipping, 2 Anne, 1703; magis-

trates to demolish all crosses, pictures, and inscriptions publicly set up to promote the piety of Catholics, 2 Anne, 1703; all officers and soldiers shall diligently frequent divine service and sermon, in the places appointed for the assemblage of the regiment, troop, or company, to which he may belong; [no exception made in favour of Catholic soldiers.] If a Catholic become possessed of any right of presentation to a benefice, the same shall be *ipso facto* vested in the crown, if he do not abjure his religion, 2 Anne, 1704. Statutes (in England) interdicting donations and bequests for superstitious uses; such as towards the maintenance of a priest or chaplain to say mass, to pray for the souls of the dead, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c., to be used as prayers for dead persons. Such to be vested in the king, and applied to Protestant institutions, 1 Edw. VI., 1546. The obtaining from the bishop of Rome any manner of bull, writing, or instrument, written or printed, containing any thing or matter, or publishing or putting in use any such instrument, the procurers, abettors, and counsellors to the fact, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, 13 Eliz., 1570; any child who (with the consent of parents) shall be found begging, the parson and warden of the parish shall detain, and they shall bind such child to a Protestant master until the age of 21, or to a Protestant tradesman until the age of 24 years, 2 Geo. I., 1716.

Penance introduced into the Catholic church, 157; in the English at present, only adjudged for scandal, brawling, or fornication.

Pendragon Castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.

Pendulums for Clocks, disputed between the celebrated Galileo, 1641, and Huygens, 1656; the perfect use of them is undoubtedly owing to the latter.

Penitents, in the Catholic church of many orders; Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c.; the order of St. Magdalen penitents was founded at Marseilles, 1272; those of Jesus, in Spain, 1556; those of Orvieto became an order of nuns, 1662; there were others in Italy and Germany.

Penitentiary House, Milbank, for the imprisonment of convicts, act for the erection of, 1812; convicts removed into, June, 1816.

Pennarvon Priory, Anglesey, built, 540.

Penn, Sir William, and his son; the elder, a brave admiral of the time of Charles II., died, 1670; the son, the founder of Pennsylvania in the United States of America, died, 1718; his charter for settling Pennsylvania dated 1680.

Penny, Mr., of Clements Inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.

Penny Post-Office established by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1683; who assigned it to another person named Dochra; the government subsequently claimed it, and allowed the last-named person £200 per annum; penny-post set up in Dublin 1774; made a twopenny-post in London, July, 1794; merged into the general penny-post, Jan. 10, 1840.

Penny, the first English coin current among the Anglo-Saxons; in the reign of Edward I. it was struck with a cross, that it might be parted into halfpence and farthings; copper money or pence, halfpence, and farthings, were coined by Boulton and Watt at Birmingham in 1795 for the crown.

Penruddock, Mr., beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.

Pennan Castle, Anglesey, built, 540.

Penryn, Cornwall, incorporated, 1610.

Penrith destroyed by the Scotch, 1385.

Pensioners, the band of, first established, 1590.

Pens, first made from quills, 635.

Pensions in Ireland, exceeded the civil list by £35,129, 3s. 3d., Nov., 1761.

Pension Bill rejected by the House of Lords, 1731, also in 1733, 1739-40.

Pensioners from the crown disabled from sitting in parliament, June 26, 1716 and 1742.

Pennsylvania, 6200 Irish settled in, 1730.

Pension of £20 first granted to a lady for national services, 1514; another, £6, 13s. 4d. per annum, 1365; another for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.

Penton near Andover, 15 houses burned at, 1754.

Perceval's, Spencer, administration commenced, Oct. 30, 1809; it terminated with his death, being assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by a person named Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

Percy, the last of that celebrated family, died, Nov. 23, 1722.

Perkin Warbeck, the impostor, appeared, 1493.

Perrott, Mr., a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his estate and effects, Oct. 26, 1761.

Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.

Perreau, Robert and Daniel, executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1776.

Perfumery, stamp tax on, and a licence required from the vendor of, 1786.

Peronne, treaty of, between Louis XI. of France, and the Duke of Burgundy, confirming Arras and Conflans to the duke, 1468.

Persecutions: the first, 33; the second, 44: the first general persecution of the Christians was under Nero, 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164; under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235; under Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Dioclesian, 302: by the Arians under Constantine, 337; under Sapor, 340; under Julian the apostate, 361.

Persecutions of the Jews: Antiochus, King of Syria, killed 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sold 40,000 for slaves, 170; the Romans destroyed 520,000; an inumerable number perished by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which however exceeded the slain; and an edict was issued forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th Adrian, A. D. 136; the Emperor Leo I. wanting them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 772; in London, on the coronation of Richard I., though they had come from all parts of Europe, and brought the king presents for their protection, 1189; 500 were besieged in York Castle by a mob, and cut each other's throats, 1190; in London, one of them being accused of usury, 700 were murdered, 1262; an act passed that no Jew should possess a freehold, 1269; all apprehended the same day throughout England, their effects confiscated, and banished the realm, to the number of 15,000, with scanty provision for departing, 1287; re-admitted into England by Cromwell; they were massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, 1348.

Persecutions by the Papists of the Protestants: in Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers were killed by William de Furstemburg, 1524; in England, when Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, and above 300 Protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, May 3, 1555; of the Protestants in France great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the galleys passed against all who harboured them, 1723.

Persecutions of Protestants by Protestants; those of the Puritans by the Stuarts, Laud, and the Star-Chamber; the sanguinary persecu-

tions by Lauderdale in the north, 1660 and 1665.

Persian Trade began, 1569; through Russia, 1741; importations from thence, Sept., 1742.

Persia subjugated by the Greeks in the reign of Sapor, 238; Hormisdas ruled it, 273; Sapor II., 310; conquered by the Saracens, 651; Tamerlane, 1402; Shah Abbas, 1582; Abbas II., 1641; Solyman, 1666; Mahmoud, 1722; Ashraff, the usurper, slain in battle, 1725; Tamasp, or Thamas II., recovered the throne of his ancestors, 1729; Abbas II., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed as Nadir Shah, 1732; Nadir Shah (the victorious king), assassinated by his nephew at Korassan, 1736; Adil Shah, 1747; Shah Rokh, 1748; Interregnum, 1750; Kureem Khan, 1753; Abool-Fatteh-Khan, 1779; Interregnum, 1780; Ali-Moorad-Khan, 1781; Jaffier Khan, 1785; Interregnum, 1788; Looft-Ali-Khan betrayed into the hands of his successor, who ordered his eyes to be plucked out, and afterwards put him to death, 1789; Aga-Mahommed Khan, assassinated, 1794; Feth-Ali-Shah, 1798; Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Feth, succeeded by his son, 1834; Nasr-ul-Din, or Nausser-ood-deen, Sept. 4, the present Shah of Persia, 1848.

Perth, Scotland, said to have been founded by Agricola, 70; besieged by the regent Robert, 1339; James I. murdered at, in the Blackfriars monastery, for which his murderers were tortured to death; Gowrie's conspiracy at, Aug. 5, 1600; taken by Cromwell, 1651; by the Earl of Mar, after the battle of Dunblane, 1715.

Peru discovered, 1513; conquered, and the most abominable cruelties executed upon the inhabitants, by Pizarro, 1530; all the incas or princes brutally murdered; the Spanish yoke thrown off, 1826; a new Peruvian constitution introduced, and signed by the president of the republic, March 21, 1828.

Peruke, the first used in France and Italy, 1620; came into England, 1660.

Pesth, Hungary, a city frequently taken and re-taken in the wars between Turkey and Hungary; Buda-Pesth, so called because one-half the town with the first name is on one side of the Danube, and the other upon the opposite bank, remained with the Hungarians after the siege of Vienna, in 1684; taken by the Austrians, Jan. 5, 1849; it was re-taken by the Hungarians, who evacuated it the same year.

Petard, a species of mortar, consisting of a conical chamber, with a rim to suspend it against gates intended to be blown open; said to have been first used by the Huguenots, in 1579; it is applied for breaching under several other circumstances.

Peter-Pence, originally presented by Ina king of the West Saxons to the pope, for the endowment of an English college there, 735; it was paid at the feast of St. Peter, and levied on all families possessing 30d. per annum in land, yearly rent; confirmed by Offa, 777, and afterwards claimed by the pope as an annual tribute until suppressed by Henry VIII.

Peter the Wild Boy, a youth found in a state of nature in a forest of Hanover, in the reign of George I., in Nov. 1725; he was supposed to be then about 13 years old; he preferred for food wild plants, leaves, and bark, to the luxuries of the royal table: he was never known to articulate a syllable, nor vary in his savage habits, but died as he had lived, in Feb. 1785, aged 72.

Peter, St., Festival of, established 813.

Peter I. of Russia, born 1672; visited England, 1697; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716; condemned him to death, June 21, 1717; took

the title of emperor, Oct. 1721; died, 1725.

PETER II. married the daughter of his prime-minister, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.

PETER III. deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.

PETERSBURGH built, 1713; 2000 houses destroyed at, by fire, Aug. 12, 1736; and 11,000 in 1780; in June, 1796, a large magazine of stores and 100 sail of vessels burned.

PETERBOROUGH founded, 633; one of the kings of Mercia built an abbey at, dedicated to St. Peter, 689; the monastery turned into the cathedral by Henry VIII., and made a bishop's see; the first bishop was the last abbot of the monastery, John Chamber; the present building erected between 970 and 1170; the style Saxon and Gothic, 471 feet long, and 156 broad.

PETER St., Order of knighthood, begun in Rome, 1520.

PETER's, St., Church, at Rome, begun in 1514; finished, 1629.

PETERHOUSE College, Cambridge, founded, 1257.

PETERS, Hugh, M. A., put to death with great insult and cruelty by Charles II., for having signed the sentence of Charles I., 1660.

PETERSWALSDEN, Convention of, between Great Britain and Russia, at which they planned a decisive course of action against France, July 8, 1813.

PETRONIUS Arbiter, a Roman satirist, put to death, 66.

PEVENSEY Castle, Sussex, built on a Roman fortress, before the reign of Henry IV., in 1540; numerous brass coins of six or seven Roman emperors discovered at.

PFAFFENDORF, Battle of, between the Prussians and Imperialists, when the latter were defeated by the king of Prussia with great slaughter, Aug. 15, 1760; by which he prevented the junctions of the Russian with the Austrian armies.

PHAROS, Tower of, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, seen at the distance of 100 miles, 280. A. C.; it became the example for all the light-houses that were subsequently erected.

PHENOMENA, Remarkable, the first eruption of Vesuvius on record, flame and smoke darkening the air, and the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed, 79; (Herculaneum discovered, 1737, and a number of ancient works of art, MSS., and utensils have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of having been charred by fire.) Another fatal eruption—4000 persons were destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632. The most dreadful eruption that had been known for a century previous, happened in 1767; a column of fire appeared in the air at Rome, 30 days, 390; the country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts, that they darkened the air, and, after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and caused a stench, which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406; in the month of Aug. 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers or locusts settled upon the lands of France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and the stench caused a pestilential fever. A prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands in a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other with sticks, and by fire, 1059; at Oxen Hall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence, resembling a mountain, remained so several hours, then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, 1179; Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, accidentally dug up in St. Mary-hill, London; the skin was whole, and

the joints of the arms pliable, 1494; Marcley hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 1571; continued in motion till Monday following—carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle, on its surface—overthrew a chapel in its way—formed a large hill twelve fathoms high, where it settled, and left a chasm forty feet deep and thirty long, where it stood before; in 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire, a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Blackmoor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn; an unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noonday, in England, so that no person could see to read, Jan. 12, 1679; a remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680; a body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6, till three the next morning, 1715; the Thames laid dry, both above and below London bridge, by a strong westerly wind, which drove back the tide, 1716; so remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James' Park, and fell with their fares into the canal, many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1, 1729, in the evening; heart of a man found at Waverley, in Surrey, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731; Portland Isle had 100 yards of its north end sunk into the sea, which did £4000 damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735; Scarborough cliff sunk, and the Spa removed, Dec. 18, 1737; Pilling bog destroyed 60 acres of land, April, 1745; a remarkable meteor appeared like a flash of lightning, penetrated the theatre at Venice during the representation, when 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case, the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769; Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from twelve to two o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769; Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild-fowl, &c., it covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31. 1771; the river Pever in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773; a large plantation, with all the buildings, destroyed by the land removing from its former site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes; an unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, North America, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1785; the island of Sabrina rose out of the sea, near the Azores, in the Atlantic, June 13, 1811—at first, the columns of smoke arose out of the sea from the depth of 40 fathoms, then flame, and lastly, land appeared; at length it rose 150 feet above the sea, and ultimately to 300—persons landed upon it—it afterwards sunk down again, and in 1814 had an anchorage over it in 16 fathoms water.

PHILADELPHIA greatly injured by a fire which broke out there at the theatre, Dec. 28, 1799.

Philanthropic Society founded, 1788.

Philip II., of Spain, refused the order of the garter sent him by Queen Elizabeth, 1559.

Philip III. published his renunciation of the crown of France, July 8, 1712.

Philippine Islands discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.

Philipsburgh taken by the Imperialists, July 9, 1676.

Phillipopoli, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Phillips, Lieut.-Colonel, the companion of Captain Cook in his circumnavigation, who witnessed the death of Cook, died at Lambeth, Sept. 11, 1832.

Phipps, Captain, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, sailed from England, to make discoveries as near as practicable to the North Pole, 1773; environed with ice for some time near Spitzbergen—he returned without advancing the cause of discovery, Sept. 20, 1773.

Philpot, John, a divine of England burned in Smithfield, Dec. 18, 1555.

Phosphorus, discovered by Brandt, 1667; Scheele prepared it from bones; Kunckell, a Saxon chemist, 1670—and by Boyle, in England; Canton's phosphorus, so named from its discoverer, 1678; proto-phosphoretted hydrogen discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1812.

Phosphoric Barometer, phenomena of, discovered 1699.

Phrenology, one of the principal sciences in which Germany has been so fertile, promulgated by Dr. Gall, in 1803; Spurzheim followed the steps of Gall, and societies have been established for the same pursuit in England.

Physic Garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerard, at London, 1567; one endowed at Oxford by the Earl of Danby, 1652; one at Chelsea begun by Sir Hans Sloane, given to the Apothecary's company, 1721; the botanic garden, Dublin, commenced 1763.

Physic, the practice of, confined to ecclesiastics from 1206 to 1500; school of, established in Dublin, 1814.

Physicians, College of, projected in London by Dr. Linacre, who obtained a patent, constituting it a corporate body of regular London physicians, Oct. 23, 1518, he being the first president—the celebrated Harvey bequeathed it books and instruments; the college in Warwick Lane, built by Sir Christopher Wren, left in 1823, for a new building in Trafalgar Square.

Physicians, Dublin, College of, founded by Charles II., 1667—reincorporated, 1692; royal college of physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

Physiognomy, the discovery of the mental passions by the natural form and expression of the features of the face, in 1776—Lavater, of Zurich, carried researches on the subject the farthest, for the idea was not new.

Piazza Navona, fountain at Rome, made, 1680.

Pigeons employed as carriers by the Turks in Hungary, 1552.

Pichegru, General, conspiracy of, against Bonaparte, detected; arrested with Georges and Moreau, Feb. 23, 1804, and confined in the Temple, where he strangled himself, April, 6, 1804, aged 43.

Pickett, William, revived the art of painting on glass, died Oct. 14, 1795, aged 65.

Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the Conquest, and yet entire.

Picquet, the first known game on cards, invented 1390.

Picts, first mentioned in history, 284—the Scots being the mountaineers, and the Picts the lowlanders, supposed to have been a German colony; they were subdued by the Scotch about 838, under Kenneth, who extended the terri-

tory of Scotland nearly as far as Newcastle.

Picts Wall, the first from the Forth to the Clyde, built by Agricola, 85; in Northumberland, from the town of Newcastle to Carlisle, in Cumberland, for 74 miles, 8 feet thick and 12 high, erected by Adrian, to defend the south from the incursions of the northern barbarians, 121; that of the emperor Severus, from the mouth of the Tyne to Bowness, on the Solway Frith, 209.

Pictures—Three of the most celebrated collections sold in this country, were:—1779, the Houghton, 232 pictures, £40,555; 1798, the Orleans, 296 pictures, 43,500; 1824, the Angerstein, 38 pictures, 57,000. In the Houghton collection, "the Consultation of the Doctors," by Guido, was valued at £3500; "Holy Family," by Vandyke, £1600; "Magdalen at Christ's feet," by Rubens, £1600; "Cook's Shop," by Teniers, £500.

Pictures and Crosses removed out of the English church, 1641.

Pie-poudre Court, a tribunal for doing justice between buyers and sellers, at fairs and markets, in *temp.* Edward IV., 1476—one of these courts was held at Bartholomew fair, as late as Sept. 6, 1804.

Pierre, St., Martinique, 700 houses burned at, Oct. 1752.

Pigeon, the carrier, a number let loose from London at 7 a.m., and one of thirty-two let fly, arrived at Antwerp at noon the same day—a second, in an hour after the first, and all by the following day, Nov. 23, 1819.

Pilgrims—The number of pilgrims who visited Rome in 1750, when a jubilee was proclaimed, was, at the opening of the Holy Gate, 1300—and in the week which followed Christmas, 8400. In 1850, only 36 pilgrims attended the opening of the Holy Gate, and but 440 arrived during the ensuing week.

Pilgrimages began in the middle ages of religious superstition, but were most in repute about the year 1100—kings, nobles, and common people, performed the most painful journeys; some to Rome, others to more distant shrines, even to Palestine. The foundation of hospitals was owing to their necessities, about the year, 840; licences were issued to vessels to take the pilgrims abroad, 1428.

Pilgrimage of Grace, an English insurrection so denominated, headed by one Aske, and 40,000 followers, against Henry VIII.—they were subdued by the Duke of Norfolk, and a great number were put to death, 1536-7.

Pillage of the Thames annually, on each branch of trade, was once estimated as under; to prevent which was the chief cause for making the new docks at Wapping and in the isle of Dogs, 1802, 1803, 1827:

East Indies - - -	£25,000
West Indies - - -	232,000
British American colonies	10,000
Africa and Cape of Good Hope - - - -	2,500
North and South Fisheries	2,000
United States of America -	30,000
Mediterranean and Turkey	7,000
Spain and Canaries - -	10,000
France and Netherlands -	10,000
Portugal and Madeira -	8,000
Holland - - - -	10,000
Germany - - -	25,000
Prussia - - - -	10,000
Poland - - - -	5,000
Sweden - - - -	3,000
Denmark - - -	5,000
Russia - - - -	20,000
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Isle of Man - -	2,000
Ireland - - - -	5,000
Coasting trade - -	20,000
Coal trade - - -	20,000
Total	£461,000

Pillory, the punishment of, abolished, 1 Victoria, June, 1837; it was used in cases of libel, perjury, forgery, and misdemeanour, the first statute being 41 Hen. III.,

1256; sometimes the nose was slit in addition, the face branded with letters, or both ears cut off, as was so cruelly executed by Charles I. and his star-chamber, for censuring his favourite priest, Laud; if very obnoxious to the populace, rotten eggs, stones, and other missiles caused loss of life; if the reverse was the case, the sufferer was cheered, and the attendant officers of justice hooted and pelted; it was first abolished in 1815-16, except for perjury, and in the last case *temp.* 1 Victoria.

Pilnitz, Treaty of, against France; this convention, to which Europe indirectly owed 22 years of bloodshed, and an enormous waste of treasure, took place July 20, 1791; the revolution in France appeared to offer an opportunity, from its apparent weakness, of imitating the partition of Poland; a treaty was agreed upon by which the emperor should seize all that Louis XIV. had acquired in the Netherlands, and, uniting that to the other Netherlands, give them to the Elector Palatine, while Austria should unite Bavaria to her own dominions; the same object mainly produced the celebrated march to Paris of the Duke of Brunswick, in 1793; the spoil of France was a stronger bait to action than even the Bourbon restoration.

Pines, these trees were introduced into England at different periods; the stone and cluster pine, and other sorts, it is uncertain when, but the Weymouth pine was introduced from North America, 1705; the frankincense pine from the same quarter, before 1713.

Pinkey, Battle of, between the English and Scotch, when the latter were routed, with the loss of 10,000 men and 1200 prisoners, while the victors did not lose 200.

Pinney, Mayor of Bristol, tried for negligence and pusillanimity during the memorable riots; he was acquitted, Nov. 1, 1832.

Pins first used in England, and articles of foreign commerce, 1483; made of brass wire brought from France, 1540; made in Engl., 1543.

Pipes of lead for water conveyance, first cast by the Rev. Robert Brook, 1539.

Pippins first planted in Lincolnshire, 1525.

Pisa, republic of, founded 1403; leaning tower or campanile at, 188 feet high, and 11 feet over the base.

Pistols first used by cavalry in war, 1544.

Pitch and Tar first made from pit coal, at Bristol, 1774.

Pitcairn's island in the Pacific, discovered 1773, inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, Captain Bligh, 1789, unknown until 1814; emigrated to Otaheite for want of water, but disgusted with the Otaheitan manners, returned again, 1832.

Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.

Pitt, William, afterwards Earl of Chatham, the most popular, powerful, and successful minister England ever possessed, with oratorical powers of the highest order, born 1708, died May 11, 1778; buried at the public expense in Westminster Abbey, June 9. "Without dividing he destroyed party, without corrupting he made a venal age unanimous. France sunk beneath him. With one hand he smote the house of Bourbon, and wielded with the other the fierce democracy of England."

Pitt, William, the second son of the Earl of Chatham, who became prime minister, Dec. 27, 1783, and remained in office until 1801; he came into office again, May 12, 1804, and remained until his death, Jan. 23, 1806; he possessed great oratorical powers, and continued to keep his place under very disadvantageous circumstances; with a strong desire to be a great war minister, he was unfortunate in all his objects, France to the hour of his decease obtaining a continued series of successes; he received the honour

of a public funeral in Feb. 1806. His ambition, above all pecuniary considerations for himself, did not hesitate to make them the means for the attainment of his objects, and the burthens of the nation were made under his administration to press with a weight that had no previous example. The want of success in the measures of the allies, whom he unsparingly subsidized, preyed upon his mind, and accelerated his death.

Pius IX., the existing pope and bishop who fills the chair of St. Peter; the name of nine of the same Catholic high functionaries, derived from Antoninus Pius, so named from his piety, 138.

Pius, Order of knighthood at Rome, 1500.

Pix, the box that contains the host, as ordered by the Lateran council, 1215.

Plague, numerous visitations of that scourge occur before the Christian era. At Rome, 10,000 persons perished daily, A.D. 78; the same disease again ravaged the Roman empire, A.D. 167. In Britain a plague raged so formidably, and swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A.D. 430. A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years; at Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, A.D. 746; at Chichester in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772. In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, A.D. 954. In London a great mortality, A.D. 1094; and in Ireland, 1095. Again in London; it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. In Ireland, after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172; again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204. A general plague raged throughout Europe, causing a most extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard. In England, 1247 and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; In Paris and London, a fearful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367, and in Ireland, in 1370; a great pestilence in Ireland, called the fourth, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383; 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407; again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine, great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470; a pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England a plague, which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceeding years, 1478. The sweating sickness fatal at London, 1485; the plague at London so dreadful, that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500; again, the sweating sickness; in most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII., 1517. Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522; a pestilence throughout Ireland, 1525; and the English sweat, 1528; and a pestilence in Dublin, 1575; 30,578 persons perished of the plague, in London alone, 1603-1604; 200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in 1611; in London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625; in France, a general mortality; at Lyons 60,000 persons died, 1632. The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656; memorable plague, which carried off 68,596 persons in London, 1665; 60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720; at

Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c., 1791; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily. One of the most terrible plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760. In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassorah, 1773; in Egypt more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792; in Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799; in Spain and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805; at Arta, 1817, two-thirds of the population taken off after 48 hours' illness. At Malta it committed great ravages, 1813; in Lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in Naples, 1816; again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828; the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, Dec. 23, in the same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832; again visited England, 1848 and 1849. The black death raged in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, and in Asia; Aleppo lost 500 daily; Cyprus, nearly all its inhabitants; Florence, 60,000; Venice, 100,000; Marseilles, in a month, 16,000; Sierra, 70,000; Paris, 50,000; St. Denis, 14,000; Avignon, 60,000; Strasburgh, 16,000; Quebec, 9000; Basle, 14,000; Euport, 16,000; Weimar, 5000; Limburg, 2500; London, 100,000; Norwich, 51,100; the Franciscan friars in Germany, 124,434; the Minorites in Italy, &c., 30,000; in some parts of France not 2 out of 20 inhabitants were left alive; 500 per day died in the Hotel Dieu at Paris; Yarmouth, 7052, &c., terminating in England, 1349; Spain was ravaged till after 1350 by the black death, which had ravaged every country in Europe, except Russia, from 1347; no less than 25,000,000 of its inhabitants disappeared from Europe.

Plague in London; the mortality from this disease most fatal; the last year of its appearance, 1665, in Sept., when 7165 died in one week; 1 person died Feb. 14; 2, April 25; 9, May 9; 3, May 16; 14, May 23; and so it increased up to Sept. 17, when 8297 died, of which number 7165 died of the plague; these fell to 281 in the week of Dec. 19, of all diseases, including these cases, 525; the great plague years of London gave for deaths of plague, besides other diseases, 1592, 11,503 of plague; 1603, 30,561; 1625, 35,403; 1630, 1319; 1636, 10,400; 1665, 68,596. In 1625 the total deaths were 54,256; of plague, 35,403, including within and without the walls in the liberties in Middlesex and Surrey; the 9 out-parishes and the post-house; 121 parishes were infected, and one was clear; two or three persons were reported annually to die of it for nearly fourscore years previous to its extinction, the year of the great fire, 1666.

Plague in Edinburgh, 1513, the year before the battle of Flodden field; disappeared until 1645; all business and intercourse suspended, from April to December, of 5000 inhabitants in Leith 3000 perished; a great famine followed; entering one end of a street, it would clear one side and leave the other untouched; water-courses were observed to stop its progress; at Stirling all the magistrates, the executioner, and all the town council died.

Planets and Asteroids, the years of their discovery were as follows, with their revolutions, &c.:—

Names.	Periodical Revolution round Primaries.	Mean Distance from the Sun in English Miles.	Diameter in English Miles.	Time of Rotation upon their axes.	Hourly Motion in their Orbits in Miles.	Date of Discovery.	Discoverer.
	Yrs. d. h. m. s.			d. h. m. s.			
Sun	.....	.....	887,076	25 7 48 0	.....		
Mercury ...	0 87 23 15 44	36,890,000	2,950	1 0 5 28	111,256	Known to the Ancients.	
Venus	0 224 16 49 8	68,770,000	7,900	0 23 21 8	81,398	Known to the Ancients.	
Earth.....	1 0 5 48 48	95,298,260	7,912	0 23 56 4	75,222		
Moon	0 27 7 43 5	95,298,260	2,160	27 7 43 5	2,335		
Mars	1 321 22 18 27	145,205,000	4,500	1 0 37 20	56,121	Known to the Ancients.	
Flora.....	3 98 ...	209,826,000	.....	.....	.....	18th October, 1847.	Hind.
Victoria ...	3 207 ...	222,373,000	.....	.....	.....	13th September, 1850.	Hind.
Vesta.....	3 229 ...	225,000,000	296	.....	44,200	29th March, 1807.	Olbers.
Iris.....	3 252 ...	227,334,000	.....	.....	.....	13th August, 1847.	Hind.
Metis.....	3 253 ...	227,387,000	.....	.....	.....	26th April, 1848.	Graham.
Hebe	3 282 ...	231,089,000	.....	.....	.....	1st July, 1847.	Hencke.
Parthenope..	3 306 ...	233,611,000	.....	.....	.....	11th May, 1850.	De Gasparis.
Egeria	4 45 ...	244,940,000	.....	.....	.....	2nd November, 1850.	De Gasparis.
Astræa	4 51 ...	245,622,000	.....	.....	.....	8th December, 1845.	Hencke.
Irene.....	4 55 ...	246,070,000	.....	.....	.....	19th May, 1851. 23rd May, 1851.	Hind. De Gasparis.
Eunomia ...	4 114 ...	252,300,000	.....	.....	.....	29th July, 1851.	De Gasparis.
Juno	4 131 ...	254,312,000	79	.....	41,600	1st September, 1804.	Harding.
Ceres.....	4 220 ...	263,713,000	163	.....	40,900	1st January, 1801.	Piazzi.
Pallas	4 227 ...	264,256,000	670	.....	40,800	28th March, 1802.	Olbers.
Hygeia	5 219 ...	300,322,000	.....	.....	.....	12th April, 1849.	De Gasparis.
Jupiter	11 315 14 39 2	495,917,000	88,780	0 9 55 21	30,358	Known to the Ancients.	
Saturn	29 164 7 21 50	909,026,000	77,230	0 10 16 1	22,351	Known to the Ancients.	
Uranus	83 294 8 39 0	1,828,071,000	35,000	.....	15,846	13th March, 1781.	Herschel.
Neptune ...	164½	2,862,457,000	31,000	.....	12,000	23rd September, 1846.	Le Verrier.

PLAINS of Abraham, Battle of, in Canada, between the French, under the Marquis of Montcalm and General Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759; both the commanders fell, and both have monuments on the field where they died.

PLANETS, the inferior planetary orbs of the earth's system, or rather of the sun's; the primary planets are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, known 2000 years B.C.; Saturn, Uranus, discovered 1781, and Neptune; the space between Mars and Jupiter being void, while all the distances between the other planets were proportional; it was imagined that one was not yet observed; it was found that there were ten or twelve fragments of a planet moving in the vacant space at the point where the planet should be that was missing, some being only 400 miles in diameter; these are named Ceres, Juno, Vesta, Pallas, &c., discovered 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807, 1850, &c.; the satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo, 1610, that of Uranus by Herschel, that of Saturn by Huygens and Herschel. *See* Table, p. 501.

PANTAGENET Kings of England, fourteen in number, from Henry II. to Richard III., 1485; what the appellation is derived from is not clearly understood.

PLASKEY Castle, Essex, built by the Romans.

PLASSEY Plain, Battle of, between the English, under Lord Clive, and the natives under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757; the English, with only 3000 men, vanquished the Rajah at the head of 70,000, and thus laid the foundation of the Indian empire.

PLASTER of Paris, properly gypsum, method of taking a mask with, invented by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

PLATE, use of, prohibited at inns, with the exception of spoons, by 8 Wm. III., 1696; plate act passed, May, 1756; repealed, 1780; duty on, 1784.

PLATE, gold and silver, retained for home use:

	Gold.	Silver.
1801	5174 oz	760,261 oz.
1810	6329 ...	1,171,092
1820	4430 ...	1,113,597
1830	6429 ...	1,161,415
1840	6868 ...	1,114,467
1850	7350 ...	659,106

The gold and silver retained for home consumption was greater in weight from 1807 to 1815, than from 1830 to 1837; in the first period it was 50,750 oz. gold, and of silver 8,290,157 oz.; and the second period, 48,432 oz. gold, and 7,378,651 oz. silver.

PLATE Glass manufactory established in Lancashire, 1773; first made in France, 1688.

PLATED Ware exported in 1799, valued at £18,172.

PLATONIC Year, that which the equinoxes occupy to complete their revolutions, at the end of which time the stars and constellations will have the same place in regard to the equinoxes as they had at first, it would require 25,816 years of the common time to complete this precession; some making it a century more, some the same term less.

PLATTSBURGH, expedition undertaken by Sir George Prevost against that town on Lake Champlain, and abandoned in consequence of the defeat of the British naval force on the lake, Sept. 11, 1814.

PLAYS first performed in England, 1378; those by clerks, 1390; suppressed by parliament, 1647; permitted again, 1659; subjected to a censorship, 1737, called "the playhouse bill."

PLEADINGS in the law courts introduced, 786; changed from the Saxon into French, 1066; into English, 1362; Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be in English, 1650; the Latin was used in conveyancing until 1731.

PLEURES, in Switzerland, destroyed by the falling of the part of a mountain upon it, when 2000 per-

sons perished, Aug. 22, 1618; another town in the same district had been before buried by a similar accident.

Plum, a native fruit of England, other and better kinds introduced about 1522; the date plum came from Barbary in the 16th century.

Plural Pronoun, "we," as used by the kings of England, first adopted by John, 1179.

Plunket, Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, shamefully charged with high treason, and executed as a traitor, July 1, 1681.

Plymouth, that noble seaport, burned by the French, 1377; received a new charter, July 7, 1684; dockyard of, established, *temp.* William III.; victualling office at, burned, July 22, 1779; a fire in South Side street destroyed much property, 1795; breakwater at, commenced, Aug. 10, 1812—completed 1814.

Poaching prohibited, 1753; made a trespass, 1831.

Poet Laureate, the first, 1251, *temp.* Henry I., Chaucer so styled, 1389; James I. granted to the laureate, 1615, a hundred marks as a pension; augmented by Charles I. to £100, with a tierce of canary wine out of the royal cellar annually. The first poet laureate, *temp.* Elizabeth, was Edmund Spencer, 1598—Daniel, 1619—Jonson, 1737—Davenant, 1668—Dryden, turned out by William III., 1688—Shadwell, 1692—Tate, 1715—Rowe, 1718—Eusden, 1730—Cibber, the hero of the Dunciad, 1757—Whitehead, 1785—Warton, 1790—Pye, 1813—Southey, 1843—Wordsworth, 1850 Tennyson, 1850.

Poggio, who revived Greek and Latin literature, flourished, 1390.

Poictiers Battle of, in France, between the Black Prince and John, king of France; the latter was vanquished, taken prisoner, and brought to London, where the king of Scotland was already taken as a captive before him, Sept. 19, 1356.

Poisoning a husband, made petty treason in England by Henry VIII., 1532.

Poland, anciently the country of the Vandals, made a duchy, 694; Piastus, a peasant, elected to the ducal dignity—he lived to 120, and his reign was so prosperous, that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast, 842; introduction of Christianity, 992; Red Russia added to Poland, 1059; Boleslas II. murdered the bishop of Cracow with his own hand; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, 1080—he fled to Hungary for shelter, but was refused it by order of Gregory VII., and at length killed himself, 1081; Uladislas deposed, 1102; Premislas assassinated, 1295; Louis of Hungary elected king, 1370; war against the Teutonic knights, 1447; the Wallachians treacherously carried off 100,000 Poles, and sold them to the Turks as slaves, 1498; reign of Sigismund II., 1548; Stephen formed a militia composed of Cossacks, a barbarous race, on whom he bestowed the Ukraine, 1575; abdication of John Casimir, 1669; massacre of the Protestants at Thorn, 1724; Stanislas's unhappy reign began, 1763; he abolished torture, 1770; an awful pestilence swept away 250,000 people, 1770; the evils of civil war made the country fall an easy prey to the royal plunderers, the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia, 1772; the first partition treaty, Feb. 17, 1772; the public partition treaty, Aug. 5, 1772; a new constitution formed by the virtuous Stanislas, May 3, 1791; the royal and imperial robbers, on various pretexts, marched their armies into Poland, 1792. The Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contended successfully against superior armies, but in the end were defeated. Kosciusko, wounded and taken, was carried prisoner to Russia, 1794; Suwarrow's victories and massacres, 1794; battle of Warsaw, 30,000

Poles coolly butchered by the victor; this intelligence was the cause of a renewed "Te deum" at St. Petersburgh. The crimes of the crowned heads of Prussia and Russia were thus consummated, Oct. 12, 1794; Courland annexed to Russia, 1795; Stanislaus resigned his crown—final partition of his kingdom, Nov. 25, 1795; Kosciusko set at liberty, Dec. 25, 1796; he arrived in London, May 30, 1797; Stanislaus died at St. Petersburgh, Feb. 12, 1798; treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807; duchy of Warsaw formed, and general diet at Warsaw, June 1812; new constitution, Nov. 1815; Cracow declared to be a free republic, Nov. 1815; Polish diet opened, Sept. 1820; a revolution at Warsaw—the army declare in favour of the people, Nov. 29, 1830; the diet declares the throne of Poland vacant, Jan. 25, 1831; battle of Growchow, near Praga—the Russians lose 7000 men—the Poles, who keep the field, 2000, Feb. 20, 1831; battle of Wawz, March 31, 1831; the insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia, April 3, 1831; battle of Zelicho, April 6, 1831; battle of Seidlez, April 10, 1831; battle of Ostrolenka, signal defeat of the Russians, May 26, 1831; the Russian general, Diebitsch, dies, June 10, 1831; battle of Wilna, June 19, 1831; grand duke Constantine dies, June 27, 1831; battle of Winsk, July 14, 1831; Warsaw taken, Sept. 8, 1831; ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire, Feb. 26, 1832; general attempt at revolution in Poland, Feb. 22, 1846; the courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, revoke the treaty of 1815, constituting Cracow a free republic, violating that treaty, and Cracow declared Austrian territory—(this annexation is protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey,) Nov. 16, 1846; the kingdom of Poland incorporated with Russia, and made a Russian province, May, 1847.

POLAND, Kings and Rulers of:—

842. Piastus.
861. Ziemovitus, his son.
892. Lesko or Lescus IV.
913. Ziemomislas, son of Lesko.
964. Miecislas I.
992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted.
1025. Miecislas II.
1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
1037. Interregnum.
1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific.
1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
1081. Ladislas, called the Careless.
1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wrymouth.
1138. Ladislas II., son of the preceding.
1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
1173. Miecislas III., the Old; deposed.
1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
1194. Lesko V., the White; relinquished.
1200. Miecislas IV.; his tyranny restored Lesko, but the latter was again forced to resign.
1203. Ladislas III.; retired.
1206. Lesko V., a third time; assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.
1289. Interregnum.
1295. Premislas; assassinated.
1296. Ladislas IV., the Short; deposed.
1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia.
1304. Ladislas, the Short, again.
1333. Casimir III., the Great; killed by a fall from his horse.
1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
1382. Interregnum.
1385. Hedwige, daughter of Louis, and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, with the title of Ladislas V.

1399. Ladislas V. alone; he united Lithuania to Poland.
1434. Ladislas VI., his son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
1445. Interregnum.
1445. Casimir IV.
1492. John, Albert, I., his son.
1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia.
1506. Sigismund I., brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.
1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son of the last king; he added Livonia to his kingdom.
1573. Interregnum.
1574. Henry, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
1575. Stephen Batthori, prince of Transylvania; established the Cossacks as a militia.
1586. Interregnum.
1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1632. Ladislas VII., Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1672.
1668. Interregnum.
1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowiski; in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
1674. John III., Sobieski, whose victories over the Csssacks, Turks, and Tartars, procured him the crown.
1697. Interregnum.
1697. Frederick-Augustus, son of John-George, elector of Saxony, and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I., forced to retire from his kingdom.
1709. Frederick-Augustus, again.
1734. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
1763. Interregnum.
1764. Stanislas II., Augustus Poniatowski, commences his unhappy reign.
1772. The Austrians, Russians, and Prussians make their first division of Poland.
1793. Second great division of the kingdom by the same powers.
1795. Final partition of Poland, and deposition of the king, who died at St. Petersburgh, a state prisoner, in 1798.

Polics of London, consisted of different establishments under successive sovereigns; the London watch instituted, 1253; officers and Bow street establishment, under statutes 5, 11, 32, 54, George III.; twenty-one magistrates to preside over each of the seven divisional offices, Aug. 1, 1792; Thames police established, 1791; London police remodelled by statute, 10 Geo. IV., June 19, 1829; began duty, Sept. 29, 1829; improvement act, Aug. 17, 1839, Aug. 7, 1840; Dublin police commenced, Sept. 29, 1786; remodelled, 1807 and 1824; new act, July 4, 1836.

Poll Act, Ireland, a tyrannical act exercised in Ireland, putting a price upon the heads of many native Irish of distinction, by the Earl of Desmond, 1465.

Poll Tax, an impost in England levied with oppressive severity, 4d. per head on all above 14 years of age, 1378-79, causing subsequently the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, being raised to 12d.; it was 6d. 1448; revived in 1518; and also by Charles II., when every subject was taxed by the head, 1666-67, 1678, 1689, a duke £100, a marquis £80, a baron £30, a knight £20, an esquire £10, and every private person 12d., 1667; this tax was abolished at the revolution by William III.

Polotzk, Battle of, between the French under Oudinot and the Russian general Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812; the Russians were victors the first day, and then were

beaten; the town was taken and retaken, Oct. 20, 1812.

Polygamy, admitted in almost all the ancient nations of the East, general among the Jews, but not among the civilized nations of Greece and Rome; Mark Antony was the first who took two wives, and there were frequent examples of it until it was forbidden by Arcadius, 393; an offence in England punishable with transportation.

Polyglot Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, 6 vols. fol., printed 1514-1517.

Pomegranate Tree brought to England from the south in the 15th century, generally supposed from Spain, about 1584.

Pomerania ceded to Denmark by Sweden, 1814; by Denmark to Prussia, 1815.

Pomfret, or Pontefract castle, Yorkshire, built 1069; chartered by Richard III.; in this castle Richard II. was confined and murdered; Henry IV. desiring his death, assassins, eight in number, entered his room, when Richard with a pole-axe, wrested from one of the number, killed four of them, but was at last struck down himself, Feb. 13, 1400; here too Lords Rivers, Gray, Sir T. Vaughan, and Sir R. Howie, were murdered by order of the Duke of Gloucester, June 1483.

Pompeii, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 63; buried in hot ashes by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79; discovered after 1500 years had passed away, 1750, and many of the streets cleared.

Pondicherry, in the East Indies, taken from the French, 1693, by the Dutch, who had first settled there, 1574; besieged by the English, 1748; taken, 1761; restored, 1763; taken again, Oct. 1778; restored, 1783; taken again, Aug. 23, 1793; and finally retained, 1803.

Poniatowski, Prince, drowned in the Elster after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813.

Ponsonby, Miss, and Miss Eleanor Butler, left their friends early in life clandestinely, with a female servant, and settled in Llangollen, in North Wales, where they lived in friendship and seclusion, the last named, the only survivor, dying, aged 76, 1832.

Poole, Montgomeryshire, the floor of the sessions' hall fell in while the court was sitting, and several persons were killed, Aug. 11, 1758.

Poole, Hants, fire at, by which the custom-house, store-house, and a large inn were destroyed, April 20, 1813.

Poole, Dorsetshire, chartered 14 Edward IV.; custom house of, robbed by smugglers, Oct. 7, 1747.

Pontus, the ancient province of, under the emperors, and still more ancient kingdom of Mithridates, included by Alexis Comnenus, emperor of the East, in a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisonde in this country, 1204; which empire continued in existence until the time when the Turks overwhelmed that nation and destroyed it, in 1459.

Poor Laws and Pauperism—the poor of England were maintained by the church, and by the religious establishments, before the time of Henry VIII., and by act of parliament, 1388, so regulating their maintenance, that when that monarch destroyed the monastic establishments, and appropriated their property to his own use, he not only left the poor without resources for support, but increased their number, by turning the inmates themselves of those establishments, for the most part, upon the world, in 1538; the wreck of great families and breaking up of feudal households, had begun to be considerable in the preceding reign; persons who begged, being able-bodied, were to be set to work by 27 Henry VIII., though how work was to be obtained there was no clear provision; whipping was the penalty for the first offence for begging—the right ear cut off upon the second conviction—and death,

for the third. The amount was between 70,000 and 80,000 executions in the reign of that sanguinary tyrant; the present poor law originated with Queen Elizabeth, 1600; in 1580, there was paid, in aid of the support of the poor, £108,811—in 1748-50, the average was £730,000—between 1750 and 1775, the rate levied had doubled, being £1,720,000, of which about £1,500,000 were expended for the relief of the poor; the American war commenced, and from that time to 1814, the amount of the rates increased regularly—the last three years of that period averaged £6,123,177, expended upon the poor; from 1813 to 1844 inclusive, the sums levied under poor law acts, and expended on the poor, were in amount £238,153,571, of which there was expended in their maintenance, £190,369,632, the amount in each year being as follows: the difference consisting of county rates and similar imports.

1813	8,646,841	6,656,106
1814	8,388,974	6,294,581
1815	7,457,676	5,418,846
1816	6,937,425	5,724,839
1817	8,128,418	6,910,925
1818	9,320,440	7,870,801
1819	8,932,185	7,516,704
1820	3,719,655	7,330,254
1821	8,411,893	6,959,251
1822	7,761,441	6,358,704
1823	6,898,153	5,772,962
1824	6,836,505	5,736,900
1825	6,972,323	5,786,989
1826	6,965,051	5,928,502
1827	7,784,352	6,441,088
1828	7,715,055	6,298,000
1829	7,642,171	6,332,410
1830	8,111,422	6,829,042
1831	8,279,218	6,798,889
1832	8,622,920	7,036,969
1833	8,606,501	6,790,800
1834	8,338,079	6,317,255
1835	7,373,807	5,526,418
1836	6,354,538	4,717,630
1837	5,294,566	4,044,741
1838	5,186,389	4,123,604
1839	5,613,938	4,406,907
1840	6,014,605	4,576,965
1841	6,351,828	4,760,929
1842	6,552,890	4,911,498
1843	7,085,595	5,208,027
1844	6,848,717	4,982,096

The sums since expended upon the poor have been, in 1845, £5,039,703; in 1846, £4,954,204; in 1847, £5,298,787; in 1848, £6,180,764; in 1849, £5,792,963.

An act for the better administration of the poor laws was passed, Aug. 14, 1834; the rates do not bear heavier now upon the public, than they did at the commencement of the century. The rates were, per head on the population, in—

	s.	d.
1801	9	1
1811	13	1
1821	10	7
1831	9	9
1841	6	0
1842	6	1¼
1843	6	5½
1844	6	0¼
1845	6	0¾
1846	5	10¾
1847	6	2½
1848	7	1¾
1849	6	6½

But the difference of the currency should be considered, when it will be found that the difference in the two periods is against the later; the increase in the poor rates has kept pace with the government taxes.

	Poor Rates.		Govt. Taxes.
Reign of James II.	£160,000	.. ...	£1,300,000
1776 ...	1,496,906	... ..	8,000,000
1780 ...	2,250,000	... ...	16,000,000
1833 ...	6,700,000	....	52,000,000

The poor law amendment bill passed in 1834, produced the following results in 1836 and 1837, in the several counties of England and in Wales, paid as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor in the Years ended 25th March,			Decrease in 1837 compared with 1834.	Decrease in 1837, compared with 1836.
		1834	1836	1837		
		£	£	£	£	£
Sussex	272340	246626	161589	116684	129942	44905
Bedford	95483	77819	46524	37530	40289	8994
Buckingham	146529	124200	74436	63329	60871	11107
Northampton	179336	140179	91901	74072	66107	17829
Kent	479155	343878	247930	185503	158375	62427
Leicester	197003	100857	70077	55019	45838	15058
Oxford	152156	120616	77322	66483	54133	10839
Suffolk	296317	245509	187896	136870	108639	51026
Berks	145389	100183	65343	56618	43565	8725
Hertford	143341	85799	59369	49670	36129	9699
Norfolk	390054	306787	230762	177538	129249	53224
Surrey	486334	261501	187279	151959	109542	35320
Huntingdon	53192	35844	27273	21676	14168	5597
Southampton	314280	203466	141934	123840	79626	18094
Wilts	240156	173925	133472	105451	68474	28021
Essex	317507	239646	185395	148654	91292	36741
Middlesex	1358330	582412	408027	360981	221431	47046
Warwick	336610	158159	116404	98910	59249	17494
Cambridge	143955	96497	74808	62722	33775	12036
Gloucester	387019	161449	116185	105670	55779	10515
Derby	237170	72721	55018	48867	23854	6151
Worcester	211365	81612	58788	54706	26906	4082
Salop	222938	82493	64003	56351	26142	7652
Dorset	159252	84293	68019	58267	26026	9752
Hereford	111211	56683	42195	39218	17465	2977
Lincoln	317465	161074	131685	111242	49832	20443
Rutland	19385	9008	7510	6179	2829	1331
Stafford	410512	120512	92176	83817	36695	8359
Monmouth	98130	27626	22377	19487	8139	2890
Nottingham	225327	66030	50366	46562	19468	3804
Somerset	404200	176286	140442	124699	51587	15743
York, West Riding	976350	251821	197386	179610	72212	17776
Chester	334391	92640	73894	67917	24723	5977
Lancaster	1336854	253405	193854	183790	69615	10064
Westmoreland	55041	22283	18019	16162	6121	1857
York, East Riding	204253	91111	70446	66339	24772	4107
York, N. Riding	190756	75810	61639	56013	19797	5626
Cornwall	300938	93037	74856	70653	22384	4203
Cumberland	169681	43067	34883	32598	10469	2285
Durham	253910	79399	65392	60594	18805	4798
Devon	494478	210825	172406	161696	49129	10710
Northumberland	222912	71983	62800	59363	12620	3437
Totals of England	13091005	6029371	4462080	3803309	2226062	658771
Totals of Wales	806182	287883	255549	241432	46451	14117
Totals of England and Wales	13897187	6317254	4717629	4044741	2272513	672888

The number of paupers relieved within doors, and the total without doors in 8 years, from 1840 to 1848, was as follows: the difference between the in-door and total was the out-door relief:

	In-door.	Total.
1840	169,232	1,199,529
1841	192,106	1,299,048
1842	223,642	1,427,187
1843	238,560	1,539,490
1844	230,818	1,477,561
1845	215,325	1,470,970
1846	200,270	1,332,089
1847	265,037	1,721,350
1848	265,140	1,626,201

Of these the impotent, sick, or paupers from accident, comprised about one-third of the whole number; the burthen of the poor-rates is always where there is the greatest ignorance, or in the agricultural counties; the rates were heaviest in Wilts and Sussex in 1841-2, and least in Lancaster and Stafford; the poor-law amendment bill passed Aug. 1834 and in June 1838; for the removal of the poor, Aug., 1846 and July 1847.

Poor in Scotland, the disgraceful neglect of the poor in this country, was first attempted to be remedied by an act, passed Aug. 4, 1845, in consequence of the mockery of all charity in the means before existing for that purpose, as displayed in evidence before parliament; the sums raised for the relief of the poor were in 1847, in 880 parishes, £433,934, and in 1848, £533,462, of which were expended for actual relief; £385,743, and £485,709 respectively; number relieved, 1849, 228,645, cost per head, 42s. 5d, total £501,420.

Poor Law, Irish, the act for an Irish poor-law passed July 1, 1838; amendment of act, March 15, 1839; poor law rate in aid act, May 18, 1849; the total sum raised by assessment, Sept. 1849, was £1,671,148.

Poor in Sweden, 1829, the number relieved was 63,348, out of a population of 2,750,132; another authority stated the number relieved in 1825, to be 544,064; the annual disbursements of a farmer's family here, are only about £7, 10s. per annum.

Poor in Norway, there are so few in many places, that one is divided amongst five or six farmers, who take him in rotation, he doing any light business for them which he is able to perform.

Poor and Pauperism in France, the sums levied in charity (for there are no poor-laws in that country), were in 1832 as follows:—

For Foundlings in towns £422,921
In the departments, expended by the Bureau de Bienfaisance, at the dwellings of 695,932 persons - - £358,241
Revenues of the hospitals and almshouses, 1833 - - £2,048,882

Poor in the United States, 1852, 134,972 received relief as paupers, but only 50,353 subsistence; three-fourths of these were natives.

Poor in Holland, their number is greater than in England in proportion, or in 1831 over 1 in 9, or 11·40 per cent; the population, 1827, was 2,307,661, and 454,304 received relief.

Poor and Population in Belgium, the sums raised here for the poor in 1832, amounted together to £378,160; both in Holland and Belgium what are called colonies were established, or farms where the poor are set at work; it did not turn out profitably.

Poor Knights of Windsor, instituted by Henry VIII. in his will, dated 1547-8, at first 13 only in number, but subsequently increased to 28; the name changed by William IV. to military knights of Windsor, Sept. 1833; the naval knights of Windsor are a different foundation, under the will of Samuel Travers, Esq.

Pope, from "papa," a name given to all bishops until the time of Gregory VII., when it was confined to that of Rome exclusively, 1073.

Pope's power in England, quarrelled with the king about the choice of an archbishop of

Canterbury, 1207; laid England under an interdict, when all the church services ceased, 1208; excommunicated the king and absolved his subjects from their allegiance, 1209; proceeded to depose King John, and to give away his kingdom, 1212; received John's submission, and absolved him, upon his resigning into the papal hands the sovereignty of his entire kingdom, and becoming a tributary to Rome, 1213; excommunicated the barons and the citizens of London, 1213; demanded an annual tribute from every monastery and cathedral in England, but was denied it, 1226; collected the tenths of the kingdom with great rigour, 1229; caused great extortion to be practised in this country, 1242, 1244; tribute to, refused by England, 1365; sent several presents to the King of England, 1510, 1514; taken prisoner, and his palace pillaged by the Duke of Bourbon, 1527; his supremacy abolished in England, 1531; power in England entirely abrogated, 1536; power and popery re-established, 1553; finally abolished, 1558.

Popes, succession of, asserted to be from St. Peter, the date of whose death (pretended by some to have occurred A.D. 42) is really unknown, and his immediate successor St. Clement (as some authors pretend), is equally uncertain; the third bishop of Rome was St. Linius, 66.

78. St. Anacletus: martyred.
91. St. Clement: abdicated.
100. St. Evaristus: martyred.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus: martyred.
128. St. Telesphorus: martyred
139. St. Hyginus.
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
169. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
176. St. Eleutherus.
192. St. Victor: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zepherinus.
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
222. Vacant.
223. St. Urban: beheaded.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the Emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius.
251. St. Cornelius.
252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following.
Novatianus: antipope
253. St. Stephen: martyred.
257. Sixtus II.: martyred three days before his disciple St. Laurence.
258. Vacant.
259. Dionysius.
269. Felix: martyred; canonised.
275. Eutychianus: martyred.
283. Caius: a relative of the Emperor Diocletian.
296. Marcellinus: canonised.
304. Vacant.
308. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the Emperor Maxentius; canonised.
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year
311. St. Melchiades.
314. Sylvester.
336. Marcus or Mark.
337. Julius: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished.
356. Felix II.; antipope: placed in the chair by Constans during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven out of it.
358. Liberius again.
358. Felix became legal pope; but was dispatched by Liberius.
359. Liberius again.
366. Damasus: opposed the Arians; St. Jerome his secretary.
384. Siricius.
398. Anastasius: caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
402. Innocent I.
417. Zosimus: canonised.
418. Boniface I.: maintained in the pontifical chair by the Emperor Honorius; canonised.
422 Celestine I.: canonised.

432. Sixtus III; suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius.
440. Leo I. the Great: zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see; canonised.
461. St. Hilary.
468. St. Simplicius.
483. Felix III.: disputed with the Emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church; canonised.
492. Gelasius: canonised.
496. Anastasius II.: endeavoured after a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches; canonised.
498. Symmachus: canonised.
514. Laurentius: antipope.
514. Hormisdas: canonised.
523. John I.: died in prison, 526.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament; canonised.
530. Boniface II.
533. John II.: opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
535. Agapetus: died the same year.
536. Silverius: son of Pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The Empress Theodosia persecuted him, and procured his banishment, making Vigilius his successor.
538. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: the reformer of the manners of the clergy.
560. John III.
573. Vacant.
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonossus.
578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague.
590. Gregory the Great: who converted the English to Christianity
604. Sabinianus.
606. Boniface III.
607. Boniface IV.
614. Deusdedit.
617. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.
639. Vacant.
640. Severinus.
640. John IV.
642. Theodorus I.
640. Martin I.: starved to death, or who died of his sufferings.
654. Eugenius I.: canonised.
657. Vitalianus who sent missionaries into England.
672. Adeodatus, "the Gift of God."
676. Domnus I.
678. Agathon.
682. Leo II.: instituted holy water.
683. Vacant.
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.
686. Connon.
686. Theodore and Pascal: antipopes.
687. Sergius.
701. John VI.
705. John VII.
708. Sissinnius.
708. Constantine.
715, Gregory II.: canonised.
731. Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
741. Zacharias.
752. Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the church.
757. Paul I.
768. Stephen III.
772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images.
795. Leo. III.
816. Stephen IV.
817. Pascal I.
824. Eugenius II.
827. Valentinus.
828. Gregory IV.
844. Sergius II.
847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens.
Between Leo IV. and the next pontiff, Benedict III., the absurd story of "pope Joan."
855. Benedict III.
858. Nicholas I.
867. Adrian II.

872. John VIII.
882. Martin II.
884. Adrian III.
885. Stephen V.
891. Formosus: died detested.
896. Boniface VI.: deposed.
897. Romanus; antipope.
897. Stephen VI.: strangled in prison.
898. Theodorus II.
898. John IX.
900. Benedict IV.
903. Leo V.: driven from his seat a few months after his election, died in prison.
904. Sergius III., disgraced by his vices.
911. Anastasius III.
913. Landonius or Lando.
914. John X.: stifled by Guy, Duke of Tuscany.
928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder by some Roman Catholic historians.
929. Stephen VII.
931. John XI.: imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo.
936. Leo VII.
939. Stephen VIII.: of "ferocious character."
942. Martin III.
946. Agapetus II.
956. John XII.: called the Infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty, and murdered.
963. Leo VIII.
963. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII.; but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho.
965. John XIII.: elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
974. Boniface VII.
974. Domnus II.
975. Benedict VII.
983. John XIV.
984. John XV.: died before consecration.
985. John XVI.
996. Gregory V.: an antipope, named John XVII., was set up, but expelled by the emperor.
999. Sylvester II.
1003. John XVII: legitimate pope.
1003. John XVIII.: abdicated.
1009. Sergius IV.
1012. Benedict VIII.
1024. John XIX.
1033. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age.
1044. Gregory VI.: abdicated.
1046. Clement II.
1047. Benedict again deposed.
1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.
1048. Louis IX.: canonised.
1054 Vacant a year.
1055. Victor II.
1057. Stephen IX.
1058. Benedict X.: antipope, expelled.
1058. Nicholas II.
1061. Alexander II.: carried the papal power to a height it had not reached before.
1073. Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand; remarkable for the unexampled power he usurped, and his unprincipled career.
1085. Vacant one year.
1086. Victor III.
1088. Urban II.
1099. Pascal II.
1118. Gelasius II.
1119. Calixtus II.
1124. Honorius II.
1130. Innocent II.
1143. Celestine II.
1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular tumult.
1145. Eugenius III.: canonised.
1153. Anastasius IV.
1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespear, an Englishman.
1159. Alexander III.
1181. Lucius III.
1185. Urban III.
1187. Gregory VIII.
1187. Clement III.
1191. Celestine III.

1198. Innocent III., Lothario Conti: he excommunicated King John.
1216. Honorius III.
1227. Gregory IX.: caused a new crusade.
1241. Celestine IV.
1241. Vacant.
1243. Innocent IV.
1254. Alexander IV.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, who discouraged the crusades.
1268. Vacant.
1271. Gregory X.: elected while with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
1276. Innocent V.
1276. Adrian V.: Legate to England in 1254.
1276. Vicedominus.
1277. John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honorius IV.
1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade.
1292. Vacant.
1294. Celestine V.: resigned from fear.
1294. Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kingdoms;" laid France and Denmark under interdict.
1303. Benedict XI.: poisoned by some ambitious cardinals.
1304. Vacant.
1305. Clement V., Bertrand: removed the papal seat to Avignon.
1314. Vacant.
1316. John XXII.: assumed the triple crown or tiara.
1334. Benedict XII., Nicholas V.: antipope at Rome.
1342. Clement VI.
1352. Innocent VI.
1362. Urban V.: patron of learning.
1370. Gregory XI.: restored the papal chair to Rome.
1378. Urban IV.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of Clement VII.
1389. Boniface IX.
1394. Benedict, called XIII.: antipope at Avignon.
1404. Innocent VII.
1406. Gregory XII., Angelo Corario: elected during the schism in the East; Benedict XIII. being the other pope; both were deposed.
1409. Alexander V.
1410. John XXIII; elected during the great schism: deposed.
1417. Martin V., Otho Colonna.
1431. Eugenius IV., Gabriel Condolmera: deposed, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen, as Felix V.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Calixtus III.
1458. Pius II., Æneas Silvius Piccolomini.
1464. Paul II.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Innocent VIII.: persecuted the Waldenses.
1492. Alexander VI., the infamous Roderic Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. Pius III., Francis Todeschini; a second Tiberius, infamous for his vices and cruelty,
1503. Julius II., Julian de la Ruvere: whose pontificate cost the lives of 200,000 men.
1513. Leo X., John de Medicis: his grant of indulgences led to the Reformation; a cardinal at 13, he used to talk of "that Fable of Christ."
1522. Adrian VI.: a good man, who regarded his elevation as a misfortune.
1523. Clement VII., Julius de Medicis: refused to divorce Catherine of Arragon to please Henry VIII.

1534. Paul III., Alexander Farnese.
1550. Julius III.: gave his cardinal's hat to the keeper of his monkeys on his election.
1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after election; a good man, who expressed his wonder how any pope could be saved.
1555. Paul IV., John Peter Caraffa. When Queen Elizabeth sent to him to announce her accession, this pope answered, "That to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right, being a bastard."
1559. Pius IV., cardinal de Medicis.
1566. Pius V.
1572. Gregory XIII.; the civilian and canonist, he reformed the calendar.
1515. Sixtus V.
1590. Urban VII.
1590. Gregory XIV., Nicolas Sfondrate.
1591. Innocent IX.
1592. Clement VIII.
1605. Leo XI.
1605. Paul V., Camille Borghese.
1621. Gregory XV., Alexander Ludovisio.
1623. Urban VIII.: gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
1644. Innocent X., John Baptist Pamphilus.
1655. Alexander VII., Fabio Chigi.
1667. Clement IX.
1670. Clement X., John Baptist Emile Altieri.
1676. Innocent XI.: a miser and an ignoramus.
1689. Alexander VIII.
1691. Innocent XII., Antonio Pignatelli.
1700. Clement XI., John Francis Albani.
1721. Innocent XIII., Michael Angelo Conti.
1724. Benedict XIII.
1730. Clement XII.
1740. Benedict XIV.; Lambertini.
1758. Clement XIII., Charles Rezonico.
1769. Clement XIV.: Ganganelli.
1775. Pius VI., Angelo Braschi.
1800. March; Pius VII., elevated by the interest of Bonaparte: deposed by Bonaparte in 1809: restored, 1814.
1821. Gave a new constitution to his states.
1823. Leo XII., cardinal della Ganga.
1829. Pius VIII., cardinal Castiglione.
1831. Gregory XVI., cardinal Cappellari, Feb. 2—died June 1, 1846.
1846. Pius IX., cardinal Feretti, June 16.

Pope Joan, a story asserted on no solid grounds, that a female named Joan, disguised in a male habit, entered a monastery, became a learned professor, and on the death of Leo IV., 855, was elected pope.

Poplar Tree brought to England from Italy in seventeenth century; the American poplar was brought over in 1750.

Population. *See* also Census.

Population of the Earth, accuracy in the conjectures upon the sum total of the inhabitants of our globe, can hardly be brought to the test; some able writers on statistics, calculated the total number in 1845, at 1,075,000,000—giving Europe, 275,000,000—Asia, 570,000,000—Africa, 120,000,000—America, 80,000,000—and the fifth division, named Australasia, 30,000,000.

Population—the Slaves of the United States. During the last forty years, it would appear that the proportion of the slave population is on the decrease, although the actual number of the slaves has been considerably on the increase. In 1790, the whole population of the United States was 3,939,827 souls, of whom 697,897, or 10 in every 56, were slaves; in 1800, whole population, 5,305,925, of whom, 893,041, or 10 in 58, were

slaves; in 1810, whole population, 7,239,814, of whom 1,191,364, or 10 in 61, were slaves; in 1820, whole population, 9,638,131, of whom 1,538,064, or 10 in 62, were slaves; and in 1830, whole population, 12,866,020, of whom 2,009,031, or 10 in 64, were slaves. In this interval of forty years, the whole population increased at the average rate of 8 per cent per annum, whilst the slave population scarcely exceeded an average increase of 7 per cent. In 1830, the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky alone, contained 1,413,323 slaves, or nearly three-fourths of the whole of that class of wretched beings in the United States, whilst the entire number of inhabitants in those five states did not amount to more than 3,735,317. The proportion of the slaves in the latter to the population was then, 10 in every 26 inhabitants.

POPULATION, average of, in France, from 1817 to 1837, inclusive, from the returns of 1840.

Births.—Legitimate	Boys	463,944	899,451
	Girls	435,507	
Do. Illegitimate	Boys	35,385	69,301
	Girls	33,916	
Total Legitimate and Illegitimate	Boys	499,329	968,752
	Girls	469,423	
Marriages			245,613
Deaths	Males	405,792	804,739
	Females	398,947	
Increase of Population	Boys	93,537	164,013
	Girls	70,476	
Population 1820			30,451,187
1831			32,560,934
1836			33,540,910

The average population for 20 years, from 1817 to 1837, is 31,815,000. The wars of Napoleon did not appear to affect this increase, as the following statement evinces.

In 1791, a committee of the Constituent Assembly, appointed specially for the purpose, returned the population at 26,363,000. In 1817, France, restored to the same limits, 29,217,187; in 1825, 30,451,187; in 1831, 32,560,934; in 1841, 34,230,178. The increase in 50 years, from 1791 to 1841, was 29 5-6ths per cent.; from 1791 to 1831, the period of revolutions and sanguinary wars, 23½ per cent.; from 1791 to 1817, 10 4-5ths per cent.; from 1817 to 1825, 4¼ per cent.; and from 1825 to 1831, 7 per cent. In England, between 1801 and 1841, the increase was 79⅛ per cent.; the births in France, in 1817, were 1 in 31; in 1834, they were 1 in 33 2-3rds; the deaths in 1817, were 1 in 39⅛; in 1834, they were 1 in 41; the annual births to the whole population, 1 in 32 4-10ths; marriages to the whole population, 1 in 131 6-10ths; average of chil-

dren to a marriage, 4 7-100ths—legitimate to illegitimate births, 13 to 1.

Population of Europe, effect of political prospects upon. During the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, when the political prospects of France were in their zenith, 1 person was married in 98; in the subsequent years, the numbers again fell, to 1 in 108—1 in 111—and 1 in 118. In France, from the year 1815 to 1822, the number of marriages was less than before the revolution, although the population was greater by several millions. After 1817, annual marriages increased by about 8,000, and continued stationary at that rate till 1821—but, in 1822, after the evacuation of the country by foreign troops, the number quickly rose by 26,000—and, in the ensuing year, even to 40,000. It again declined during the obnoxious administration of Villele, and again increased after the overthrow of his ministry. Even in Russia, from 70,000 to 80,000 couples less than usual were married in 1812. The proportion of deaths among children under 5 years, is remarkable, and seems to keep pace with the degree of education and comfort of the inhabitants. It is smallest in the large towns; and would be smaller still, if it were not for those who die in workhouses and hospitals, deserted by their parents. The degree of fertility of marriages, seems to vary between 3,500 and 5,506 children to 1000 couples. The average of more than 77 millions of births, and 17 millions of marriages, all extending over a period of several years, shews, that to a thousand marriages there were born in the

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies...	5,546 children.
In France.....	4,448 "
In England.....	4,090 in 1841.
In Zealand	3,439

The Two Sicilies and Zealand being the extremes. Marriages appear to be less prolific, as countries lie nearer to the north.

Population, Slave, in the British Colonies, before emancipation.

	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbadoes	1826	36,995	43,556	80,551
Bahamas.....	1825	5,549	5,292	10,841
Berbice	1825	11,423	10,041	21,464
Bermuda.....	1827	2,208	2,400	4,608
Demerara	1826	38,758	32,624	71,362
Grenada	1825	12,057	12,840	24,897
Ditto	1826	11,896	12,685	24,581
Jamaica	1826	162,726	168,393	331,119
Nevis	1825	4,591	4,695	9,286
St. Christopher	1825	9,324	10,192	19,516
St. Vincent.....	1825	13,070	12,245	24,252
Tobago	1826	6,394	7,034	13,428
Ditto	1827	6,138	6,861	12,999
Trinidad	1825	13,435	11,017	24,452
Virgin Island.....	1825	2,505	2,931	5,436

POPULATION of England's European Colonial Dependencies, viz.:—

Gibraltar, 1840,		
British subjects .	10,122	
Strangers and foreigners . . .	4,886	
		15,008
Malta, 1839:—		
Natives	95,591	
Resident English .	2,114	
Aliens	4,661	
Military	3,090	
		105,456
Gozzo, 1839:—		
Natives	61,449	
English residents	23	
		16,472
Ionian Islands, 1840:—		
Corfu	75,334	
Cephalonia . . .	64,636	
Zante	40,899	
Santa Maura . .	17,450	
Ithaca	10,623	
Cerigo	9,447	
Paxa	4,960	
		223,349
Heligoland		2,000

POPULATION, Asiatic Colonies of England:—

1835, Ceylon, Island of,		
Whites	9,121	
Free blacks .	1,194,482	
Other blacks . .	27,397	
Aliens & strangers	18,825	
		1,241,825

Provinces of Hindoostan, or India, acquired, Bombay, 1688; the twenty four purgunnahs, 1757; Masulipatan, 1759; Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, 1760; Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, 1765; Jaghire, Madras, 1765; Northern Circars, 1766; Zemindary of Benares, 1775; Salsette Island, 1776; Nagore, 1778; Pulo Penang, 1786; Guntoor Circar, 1788; Malabar, Dindigul, Sabiente, 1792; Coimbatoor, Canara, Wynaad, and Tanjore, 1799; Nizam's acquisitions from Tippoo Saib, 1800; Carnatic, Gorakhpoor, Lower Doab, Bareilly, &c., 1801; districts of Bundelcund, 1802; Kuttack, Balasore, Upper Doab, Delhi, &c., 1803; districts in Guzzerat, 1805; Kumaon, and port of Nepaul, 1815; Tangur, Huttah Darwar, &c., 1817; Candeish, Ajmere, districts on the Nerbudda, Sumbhulpoor, Patna, Poonah, Concan, south Mahratta country, 1818; lands in southern Concan, 1820; districts in Bejapoor and Ahmednugger, 1822; Island of Singapoor, 1824; Malacca, 1825; Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Teneserim, 1826; Cachar, 1832; Coorg, Loodhiana, and the adjoining district, 1834; Jynteah, 1835; Aden, 1839; Kinnoul, 1840; Jalorn, 1841; Scinde, 1843; the Punjab, 1849. The population of the whole of India, subject to British control, cannot be less than 130,000,000. Isle of Mauritius:—

Europeans and Africans, 1838 .	112,146	
Indians and other emigrants . .	58,735	
		170,881
Australia, viz:—		
New South Wales, 1848. .	220,407	
Van Dieman's Land	70,164	
Western Australia, whites	4,460	
Do., natives . .	2,000	
South Australia .	38,666	

In March, 1850, the population of Victoria, or Port Philip, alone, had reached 77,345; Adelaide, 1852, had a population of 67,000—occasioned through the discovery of gold in that part of those vast territories—the entire population being in all the colonies, over 500,000, 1853.

Islands of New Zealand, European population, 1848—10,483.

POPULATION, African Dependencies, 1806, viz.:—

Cape of Good Hope, whites, and free coloured . . .	25,614	
Free blacks . .	1,134	
Negro and coloured slaves	29,303	
Hottentots . . .	17,431	
		73,482

In 1849, slavery being abolished, and the colony improved, the population was 175,540, of all races.

St. Helena had a population of all races, in 1839; total 4706. Ascension Island has an inconsiderable population. Sierra Leone, in 1844, contained only 175 whites—with the free blacks, the number amounted to 44,935. The population of the other settlements on the Gambia, was 4446 blacks, and 49 whites; and at Cape Coast, Arica, Dix Cove, and Annamabo, the white population is very inconsiderable, owing to the deadly nature of the climate; but the British influence extends over not less than 800,000 of the black population on the gold coast, called Fantees. To the population of these stations must be added that of Fernando Po, an island which has but 3 white inhabitants, and from 3000 to 4000 blacks. The settlements of Tacia, Quittah, Ningo, and Addah, purchased of Denmark by England, contain no more than a dozen white people in any, owing to the fatal fever of the country.

POPULATION, Colonial, of the North and South American continent:—

1844	Lower Canada	691,193
1844	Upper do.	486,055
1840	New Brunswick	156,162
1838	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	178,237
1841	Prince Edward's Island	47,033
1836	Newfoundland	74,705
1839	Honduras	7,935
1833	British Guiana	96,424
1832	Antigua	35,412
1829	Barbadoes	102,412
1833	Dominica	18,605
1837	Grenada	20,994
1824	Jamaica	375,405
1836	Montserrat	7,119
1838	Nevis	7,434
1838	St. Christopher	22,482
1839	St Lucia	14,179
1831	St. Vincent	27,122
1839	Tobago	11,748
1835	Virgin Islands	7,731
1824	Anguilla	3,666
1837	Trinidad	39,828
1839	Barbadoes	23,048
1839	Bermudas	8,933
——	Falkland Islands	40

POPULATION of the principal Cities, 1850:—

London	2,000,000
Jeddo	1,680,000
Pekin	1,650,000
Paris	1,105,000
Calcutta	950,000
Nankin	850,000
Constantinople	850,000
New York	750,000
Benares	650,000
Madras	435,000
Naples	410,000
Vienna	395,000
Moscow	355,000
Grand Cairo	335,000
Glasgow	334,000
Manchester	316,000
Madrid	300,000
Lisbon	298,000
Aleppo	280,000
Berlin	280,000
Amsterdam	274,000
St. Petersburgh	270,000
Dublin	255,000
Bordeaux	247,000
Bagdad	245,000
Mexico	225,000
Rome	224,000
Philadelphia	220,000
Rio Janeiro	200,000
Milan	198,000
Barcelona	188,000
Hamburgh	172,000
Lyons	168,000
Edinburgh	158,000
Palermo	147,000
Marseilles	146,000
Copenhagen	145,000
Turin	143,000
Seville	142,000
Warsaw	141,000
Tunis	138,000
Prague	133,000
Smyrna	132,000
Brussels	130,000
New Orleans	126,700

Florence	122,000
Stockholm	121,000
Munich	118,000
Dresden	114,000
Frankfort	110,000

Population; conjectural estimate of the principal Empires and Kingdoms of the world, 1840:—

Chinese empire	185,000,000
British empire	171,000,000
Russian empire	65,000,000
French empire	36,000,000
Austrian empire	35,400,000
Japan	29,000,000
Spain	13,500,000
Spanish empire	17,000,000
United States of America, &c., 1850	23,500,000
Turkey	14,500,000
Turkish empire	23,500,000
Prussian monarchy	17,000,000
Persia, &c.	12,500,000
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	8,750,000
Empire of Brazil	5,750,000
Sardinia	6,250,000
Holland	4,750,000
Dutch monarchy and colonies	8,500,000
Bavaria	4,600,000
Sweden and Norway	4,500,000
Belgium	3,850,000
Portugal	3,950,000
Ecclesiastical States	2,950,000
Denmark	2,400,000
Hanover	1,300,000
Wurtemberg	1,800,000
Saxony	1,800,000
Tuscany	1,780,000
Baden	1,500,000

Population, American, 1840, employed in agriculture, 3,717,756; in commerce, 117,575; in trades and manufactures, 791,545; ocean navigation, 56,025; river and lake navigation, &c., 33,067; mining, 15,203; learned professions, 65,236; total population, 17,062,666.

Population Resident in a house, in England and Wales, gave in 1841, the proportion 5¾, and in Scotland 5½ to each dwelling; the proportion fluctuates in different towns; where the population is densest at one time, at another it is found to differ, and become more diffused from the extension of new buildings. London gave 7½ in 1832; Manchester and Liverpool 6¾; Bath 7½; Plymouth 9¾; Birmingham 5; Leeds, Norwich, Sheffield, about 4¾.

Population of China, estimated by the suite of Lord Macartney at 150,000,000; but a Chinese mandarin told him that the population was above 330,000,000 in 1793; Neuhoff in his travels gave it at 230,000,000; the denseness of the population is undoubted, but the exact number it is impossible to ascertain.

Porcelain first brought to perfection in Saxony, 1706; made at Chelsea, 1760, and in several other places in England subsequently, as in Staffordshire and at Worcester.

Port Jackson, New South Wales. *See* Sidney.

Portchester Castle, Hants, one of the earlier works of the Romans in England, 4 miles north of Portsmouth, used as a receptacle for prisoners of war from 1794 to 1814.

Porcupine, Order of Knighthood, began in France, 1393.

Porterage Act passed, regulating the tonnage of small parcels, 1799.

Port-Royal, Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 1692; in 1722 inundated by the sea, and in 1744 ravaged by a hurricane; after these injuries the principal offices were removed, and no market held there afterwards; in 1815 it was so ruined by a fire that only 200 houses remained, most of the inhabitants had removed to Kingston; the cholera visited it in 1850; the harbour is fine; 1000 vessels might ride in it securely.

Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, 150 persons burned at, June 1784; nearly the whole town was burned in a riot, Dec. 1791.

Porteous, Captain, hung by the

populace at Edinburgh; a smuggler was to have been executed; a fellow-depredator on the revenue kept back the soldiers from seizing his companion, and gave him the opportunity of escape, for which act he was to suffer; the crowd sympathised with the men and pelted the guard, and Captain Porteous ordered his men to fire on the people, April 14, 1736, when 17 persons were killed or wounded; the captain was tried and found guilty of murder, but was reprieved, evidently with the intention of saving him; the people in consequence broke into the prison, took him out and hanged him on a sign-post, in defiance of the military and the authorities; though large rewards were offered, no individual concerned in the deed was ever discovered, Sept. 7, 1736.

Porter, two huge butts of, at Meaux's brewhouse, burst Oct. 17, 1814, and between 8000 and 9000 barrels were lost; porter raised 2d. per gallon, Jan 10, 1762, again, 1801.

Portland Island, the castle built by Henry VIII.; fortified before 1142: engagement off, between the English and Dutch fleets, lasting three days, Feb. 18, 1653; 11 Dutch men of war destroyed, besides 30 merchant vessels, by Van Tromp and Blake, the commanders; north-east arm sunk in the sea, Dec., 1738; breakwater at, begun July 25, 1849.

Portglaine, Order of, begun in Livonia, 1196.

Portholes introduced into ships of war, 1545.

Portland Lighthouse erected, 1716-89.

Portland Administrations, the first the well-known coalition ministry, of which William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, duke of Portland was the head, April 5, 1783; the second was in March 25, 1807, terminating Dec., 1809, when Spencer Perceval became prime minister.

Portobello discovered by Columbus, Nov. 2, 1502; taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739: again in 1742, and the fortifications of, destroyed.

Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.

Porto-Ferrajo, Isle of Elba, fortified by Cosmo of Florence, 1548, finished only in 1628; became the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1814. . . .

Portreeve, the ancient name of the principal magistrate of a town, who ultimately became mayor, in the reign of Richard I., 1189.

Portsmouth, one of the great stations of the navy of England; burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; attempted again, but failed, 1544; the dockyard supplied with water, 1741; £12,000 voted for an hospital at, 1744-5; set fire to, July 3, 1760, and damage done to the extent of £400,000; another fire, July 27, 1770; again, Dec. 7, 1776; sham naval engagement at, in presence of the king, June 1773; twenty men, women, and children blown to pieces at, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 24, 1809; at the launch of the Queen Charlotte, a dock gate burst open, and 60 persons drowned, 1805.

Portugal, once called Lusitania, made a part of Spain or Iberia under the Roman sway; it was conquered by the Moors, 713, and remained long subject to them until conquered by Alphonso of Spain, who was the first sovereign; though taken by Spain, it subsequently revolted successfully; the House of Braganza sat on the throne no longer under the sovereigns of Spain, and that race retained it.

The following are some of the leading events in the history of Portugal:

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths . . .	A.D.	472
Invasion by the Saracens .		713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs; Alphonsus III. establishes episcopal sees . . .		900

Alphonsus Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings; proclaimed king by his army . 1139
Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders in their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors . . . 1147
The kingdom of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. 1189
Reign of Dionysius I., or Denis, who built 44 towns in Portugal . . . 1279
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 to 1325
John I., the Great, carried his arms into Africa . . 1415
Madeira and the Canaries seized 1420
Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered . . . 1498
Discovery of the Brazils . 1500
The Inquisition established . 1526
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John duke of Braganza on the throne . 1640
The great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon . . 1755
Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escaped death 1758
This affair caused some of the first families in the kingdom to be tortured to death, their names being forbidden to be mentioned; many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest.
Joseph, having no son, obtained a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry . 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English, 1762 and 1763
Regency of John owing to the queen's lunacy . . 1792
The Court on the French invasion emigrated to the Brazils . . . Nov. 2, 1807
Marshal Junot entered Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1807
Convention of Cintra, Aug. 30, 1808
Battle of Busaco. Sept. 27, 1810
The British parliament granted the sufferers in Portugal £100,000 . . . 1811
Portugal ceded Guiana to France 1814
Revolution in Portugal, Aug. 29, 1820
Constitutional Junta, Oct. 1, 1820
Return of the Court, July 4, 1821
Independence of Brazil, the prince regent made emperor, Oct. 12 . . . 1822
The king of Portugal suppressed the constitution, June 5, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Dom Miguel leaves . May 1-9, 1824
Treaty with Brazil, Aug. 29, 1825
Death of John VI., Feb. 18, 1826
Dom Pedro granted a charter and confirmed the regency, April 26, 1826
He relinquished the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria . . May 2, 1826.
Dom Miguel took the oath of fealty at Vienna . Oct. 4, 1826
Marquess of Chaves' insurrection. . . Oct 6, 1826
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed . Oct. 29, 1826
Portugal solicited the assistance of Great Britain, Dec. 3, 1826
Departure of the first British troops for Portugal, Dec. 17, 1826
Bank of Lisbon stopped payment . . Dec. 7, 1827
Dom Miguel arrived in London . . Dec. 30, 1827
Arrived in Lisbon . Feb. 22, 1828
He took the oaths as regent 1828
Formal act of abdication by Dom Pedro, . March 3, 1828
The British armament quitted Portugal . April 28, 1828
Foreign ministers withdrew, May 3, 1828
Sir John Doyle arrested, June 13, 1828
Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . July 4, 1828

He dissolved the three estates, July 12, 1828
Miguel's troops take Madeira Aug. 24, 1828
Release of Sir John Doyle, Sept. 7, 1828
The Queen Donna Maria arrived at Falmouth, Sept. 24, 1828
Arrived in London, Oct. 6, 1828
Her reception at Windsor, Dec. 22, 1828
Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated Aug. 11, 1829
Revolution in Brazil, April 7, 1831
Dom Pedro arrived in England, . . June 16, 1831
Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen, more than 300 lives lost, Aug. 21, 1831
Dom Pedro's expedition sailed from Belleisle . Feb. 9, 1832
At Terceira Dom Pedro proclaimed himself regent of Portugal, on behalf of his daughter . . April 2, 1832
He took Oporto . July 8, 1832
The Miguelites, attacking Oporto, are defeated with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832
Mount Cavello taken, April 9, 1833
Admiral Napier took the whole of Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent, July 2, 1833
Lisbon evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army, July 23, 1833
Dom Miguel capitulated to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrendered, May 26, 1834
Dom Miguel permitted to leave the country unmolested, he embarked at Evora for Genoa . . May 31, 1834
Massacres at Lisbon, June 9, 1834
The queen declared by the Cortes to be of age, Sept. 15, 1834
Dom Pedro died, Sept. 21, 1834
Oporto wine company abolished 1834
Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, died . . March 28, 1835
The queen married prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Jan. 1, 1836
Revolution at Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1836
Another outbreak there, Nov. 8, 1836
The duke of Terceira attempted to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . Aug. 18, 1837
He failed, and embarked for England with General Saldanha . Sept. 18, 1837
Insurrection in the northern provinces . . April, 1846
The duke of Palmella resigned his ministry . Oct. 31. 1846
Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeated the insurgent forces . . Oct. 31, 1846
British squadron under Admiral Parker arrived in the Tagus . . Oct. 31, 1846
Palmella banished, Nov. 26, 1846
Marquess of Saldanha defeated count Bomfin at Torres Vedras . . . Dec. 22, 1846
The insurgents entered Oporto Jan. 7, 1847
London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war . . . May 21, 1847
Submission of Sa de Bandeira to the queen, June 11, 1847
A Spanish force entered Oporto, and the Junta yielded, June 26, 1847
The Conde de Thomar's ministry tendered their resignation to the queen, in consequence of a military outbreak in Oporto, owing to arrests ordered by the Conde Casal, who was overpowered and quitted the city, when Marshal Saldanha was recalled, April 25, 1851
Marshal Saldanha entered the city on the 27th of April, and made it his headquarters 1851
Marshal Saldanha and 3000 of his soldiers entered Lisbon, and were favourably received by the queen, the marshal

being placed at the head of the ministry, May 15, 1851

PORTUGAL, Sovereigns of, from 1093:—

1093. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
1139. Alfonso declared king, obtained a signal victory over a vast army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
1212. Alfonso II., surnamed the Fat.
1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed
1248. Alfonso III.
1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the Father of his Country.
1325. Alfonso IV.
1357. Peter the Severe: succeeded by his son,
1367. Ferdinand I.: succeeded by his natural brother,
1384. John I., the Bastard, and the Great: married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt.
1433. Edward.
1438. Alfonso V., the African.
1481. John II., whose actions procured him the title of the Great, and the Perfect.
1495. Emanuel, the Fortunate.
1521. John III., son of Emanuel; he admitted into his kingdom the Inquisition.
1557. Sebastian: slain in the great battle of Alcazar, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; when the crown reverted to his great uncle,
1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emanuel.
1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emanuel: deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions.
1640. John IV., duke of Braganza: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
1656. Alfonso VI.: deposed in 1668, and his brother and successor Peter made regent.
1683. Peter II.: succeeded by his son,
1706. John V.: succeeded by his son,
1750. Joseph. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, they ascended the throne, as
1777. Maria Frances-Isabella, and Peter III.
1786. Maria, alone: this princess afterwards fell into melancholy and derangement.
1792. Regency. John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom.
1816. John VI.: previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion, to his Brazilian dominions; the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821: died in 1826.
1826. Peter IV. son of John VI.: making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,
1826. Maria II., who became queen at 7 years of age.
1828. Dom Miguel brother to Peter IV. usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
1833. Maria II. restored: declared in Sept. 1834 to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly.

PORTUGUESE Ambassador's brother beheaded for murder, 1654.

POSEN annexed to Prussia, 1815.

POSING, in Hungary, 107 houses burned at, 1784, and in April 1803, 285 houses.

POSTS for letters, mode of carrying, invented in Paris university, 1470;

post-horses, by stages, established 1483; Louis XI. first established them in France; in England, 1581; Germany, 1641; in the Turkish dominions, 1740; offices erected, 1643 and 1657; made general in England, 1656; in Scotland, 1695; as at present formed, 12 Charles II., Dec. 27, 1660; penny-posts began in London, 1681; taken in hand by the government, 1711; the penny-post made twopence, 1801; mails first conveyed by coaches, Aug. 2, 1784; the first mail by railway, Nov. 11, 1830, between Manchester and Liverpool; the speed of conveyance naturally increased the number sent 6 per cent.; postage of letters advanced 1784, 1797, 1801, 1810, 1812. The revenue received increased in the following ratio:—

1644	.	£5,000 per annum
1654	.	10,000 ,,
1664	.	21,910 ,,
1674	.	43,000 ,,
1685	.	65,000 ,,
1688	.	76,318 ,,
1697	.	90,505 ,,
1710	.	111,461 ,,
1714	.	£145,227 per annum
1723	.	201,805 ,,
1744	.	235,492 ,,
1764	.	432,048 ,,
1788	.	141,829 management.
	.	276,466 net produce.
	.	418,285 gross amount
1789	.	132,733 management.
	.	308,109 net.
	.	440,842 gross.
1790	.	139,650 management.
	.	340,424 net.
	.	480,074 gross.
1791	.	125,070 management.
	.	336,818 net.
	.	411,880 gross.
1807	.	392,884 management.
	.	1,277,538 net.
	.	1,670,423 gross.
1820	.	585,083 management.
	.	1,380,434 net.
	.	1,965,468 gross.
1823	.	1,393,011 net.
	.	1,530,205 gross

Post-Office of the United Kingdom. An account of the gross and net revenue, and charges of management in each year ending April 5, from 1824 to 1850:—

Years.	Gross.	Net.	Management.
	£	£	£
1824	1,965,468	1,400,080	500,675
1825	2,060,390	1,517,621	512,585
1826	2,184,514	1,478,669	584,776
1827	2,162,179	1,366,853	595,181
1828	2,048,102	1,396,355	566,384
1829	2,024,418	1,360,778	579,175
1830	2,053,720	1,368,307	594,349
1831	2,064,334	1,395,039	574,578
1832	2,034,603	1,321,585	557,313
1833	2,062,839	1,391,469	552,734
1834	2,062,839	1,426,499	552,735
1835	2,079,508	1,382,544	611,511
1836	2,107,676	1,440,839	582,509
1837	2,206,736	1,511,026	609,220
1838	2,200,973	1,529,684	574,310
1839	2,212,781	1,548,352	568,446
1840	2,267,114	1,530,981	631,934

Here the change to the penny charge took place; in the foregoing statement the returns are not mentioned separately, nor are the Irish post-office returns included—

Years.	Gross Revenue.	Management.	Net.
	£	£	£
1841	1,359,466	858,677	500,789
1842	1,499,418	938,168	561,249
1843	1,578,145	977,504	600,614
1844	1,620,867	980,650	540,217
1845	1,705,067	985,110	719,917
1846	1,887,576	1,125,594	761,982
1847	1,963,857	1,138,745	825,112
1848	2,181,016	1,196,520	984,496
1849	5,143,679	1,403,250	740,429
1850	2,165,349	1,324,562	840,787

There is a heavy postage charge upon the government departments, of about £110,000 per annum, not deducted above. The duties of the office have been greatly extended both abroad and at home, which accounts for the heavy additional charges of management. The number of letters which passed through the post-office, between 1839 and 1852, under the new system, was as follows:—

	Number.	An. Increase.
1839,...	76,000,000...	—
1840,...	169,000,000...	93,000,000
1841,...	196,500,000...	27,500,000
1842,...	208,500,000...	12,000,000
1843,...	220,500.000...	12,000,000
1844,...	242.000,000...	21,509,000
1845,...	271,500,000...	29,500,000
1846,...	299,500,000...	28,000,000
1847,...	322,000,000...	22,500,000
1848,...	329,000,000...	7,000,000
1849,...	337,500,000...	8,000,000
1850,...	347,069,071...	9,500,000
1851,...	360,500,000...	13,500,000
1852,...	379,500,000...	19,000,000

In 1850, there were 4,439,713 money orders; 8,494,498 money orders paid; £70,577 the expenses of the money order office, and there were £73,813 received; £400,964 was paid to railways; only £52,860 was paid to railways in 1839, and there were but 188,921 money orders, in amount £313,129.

In 1788, on Mondays, from 18,000 to 20,000 letters passed through the post-office; Tuesdays, from 16,000 to 18,000; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, about 15,000; and Saturdays, 22,000 to 25,000; Sundays no mail. The post, in the reign of James I., by an endorsement on a letter, dated Plymouth, 1623, left on June 17, 1623, at 11 a.m., reached Ashburton the same day at 4 p.m., and Exeter at 4 a.m., June 18; at Honiton at 11 a.m., and at Sherborne late at night, June 18; Salisbury, June 19, at 6 a.m., Andover, after 9 a.m., and Basing, at noon on the 19th, Hartford Bridge at half-past 2 p.m., Staines at 5 p.m., June 19th, and the Strand by 8 at night; thus this post rider, whose letter was endorsed, "Haste, post! haste for thy life!" was from—

	Hours.	Miles.
Plymouth to Exeter,	17	41½
Exeter to Honiton,	7	16½
Honiton to Sherborne	11	35
Sherborne to Salisbury	10	34
Salisbury to Andover	17½	3½

Having got on the old Roman road, he went to Basingstoke .	19½	3
From Basingstoke to Hartford Bridge .	10	2½
Hartford Bridge to Staines	19	3½
To the Strand with his dispatch	19	3½

In all, 57 hours, or 3¾ miles an hour, the whole distance being about 213 miles. In 1835, the Defiance coach ran the whole distance in 27 hours, at 8 miles an hour; the Great Western railway in 4½ hours. In 1612, the mail from London to Edinburgh consumed 13 days, or about 32 miles in each 24 hours, with 80 able horses at £4, 10s. per head the whole journey, and 6d. above 20 for every pound weight of luggage. In 1825, the mail from London to Edinburgh ran the distance in 46 hours.

Post.—The mail first began to be conveyed by coaches, on Palmer's plan, Aug. 2, 1785; to Milford Haven, and thence by water to Waterford, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail-coaches was above £30,000 in 1788.

Post-Office, New, in St. Martin's le Grand, begun 1825, opened 1829; it was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill; then removed to the Black Swan in Bishopsgate; after the fire of 1666 it was removed to Bridges-street, Covent-garden, and subsequently to Lombard-street, where it continued until 1829, Sept. 23.

Post-Office, Dublin, a new one opened, Jan. 6, 1818.

Postmaster-General, the first said to have been Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1581; a foreign postmaster was established by James I., and Matthew de l'Equester received that office; Charles I. ordered that a running-post should be established in Edinburgh, to go and return in six days and nights; the parliament in 1643, seemed, by one of its orders, to have suspicions that correspondence was sometimes inspected at the post-office.

Posting and Post-chaises invented in France; the price was fixed by Edward IV. at one penny per mile. 1548; none but the postmaster, or his authority, could furnish post horses for the traveller, 1660.

Post-Chaise Tax imposed, 1779; altered, 1780.

Potato, according to some authorities, brought to England by Sir Francis Drake from South America, others ascribe the introduction to Sir Walter Raleigh, or Sir John Hawkins; Sir Walter, it is not disputed, introduced it into Ireland, though perhaps through another person; for in 1693, Sir R. Southwell informed the Royal Society that his grandfather first brought potatoes into Ireland, having received them of Sir Walter Raleigh; esteemed a great delicacy, for it was noticed among the different articles provided for the Queen's household, 1619; first became an object of national importance to plant, 1662; in a report to the Royal Society, Linnæus endeavoured to introduce the use of the root into Sweden more extensively, 1764; a royal act issued to encourage it; first planted in open fields in Scotland, 1728; the cultivation general in England, 1745; a failure of the crops in Ireland in 1845 produced famine and fever there, to a very frightful extent.

Potosi, discovery of the mines of, by the Spaniards, 1545.

Potsdam, the fine cathedral of St. Nicholas at, destroyed by fire, Sept. 4, 1795.

Pottery, valuable discoveries and tasteful improvements of, by Mr. Wedgwood, 1763.

Pound in the time of the Saxons was the weight of 240 pence; it is also said to have been in 671 a pound Troy of silver; in the time of William Rufus, 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy, or the weight of fine silver in 20s.;

in 1087, 11 oz. 2 dwt., worth £3, 2s. of present money; the oz. of fine silver was 1s. 9§d., twelve times, which was the pound value, and the weight in tale was 12 oz.

Powder Mills at Dartford exploded, and killed several persons, Oct. 12, 1827.

Powdered Hair taxed first by Pitt, May 5, 1795; scarcely returns more than £7500 per annum.

Powderham Castle, Devon, built, 970.

Powdering the hair, the custom is said to have arisen from the ballad singers in the fair at St. Germains in France, whitening their heads with flour to appear ridiculous; in France, before the revolution, and also in England, ladies used different coloured powders, some consisting of gold particles.

Powell, the pedestrian, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles; he performed the same feat again, June 20, 1788, when he was 57 years old.

Power-looms, number of, in England, 1835, 113,428; 1850, 288,336; the number of cotton looms was respectively as follows: 108,632, and 249,627 of worsted, 3082, and 32,617 of silk, 1714 and 6092; increase in 15 years, 174,998 looms.

Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire, built 1110.

Poyning's Law, one of those disgraceful statutes which once disfigured the Irish statute-book, so called from having been passed under the deputyship of Sir Edward Poyning, at Drogheda, in 1495; it gave the power of originating all public acts to the crown, leaving the Irish parliament upon recognition the right of refusal; repealed, 1782—5, with sundry other acts of no better character.

Præmunire, statute enacting the offence of introducing any foreign power into the country, 35 Edward I., 1306; other statutes to the same end were passed *temp.* Edward III., but the common statute is that of Richard II., 1392; it is by this statute, so utterly useless in modern times, that the pope is prevented from having a proper representative in England, under the invidious pretence that it will endanger the monarchy; Mr. Canning was prevented from complying with the common custom of replying to a civil letter from the pope, because the above act affected any such correspondence.

Præmonstratensian Order, the first house of this religious order in England was founded at Newsham, Lincolnshire, 1143; other establishments of a similar character were soon afterwards formed.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, founded by the Emperor Charles II., 1361. In size and beauty it is the third city in Germany; and strongly surrounded by fortifications.

Prague, Battle of, between the Imperial troops and Bohemians, when the latter were defeated, Nov. 7, 1620; taken by the Saxons, 1631; by the Swedes, 1648; stormed by the French, 1741; by the king of Prussia, 1744; the memorable battle of, in which the Imperialists were defeated by Prince Henry of Prussia; unsuccessful siege of, by the king of Prussia, directly afterwards.

Prague, Battle of, between the Poles and the Russian butcher Suwarrow, Oct. 10, 1794, when 30,000 Poles fell; second battle of, in which the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon, took place, March 31, 1831, the Poles were commanded by Skrzynecki.

Pragmatic Sanction, undertaken to limit the power of the pope as to the Gallican church; also for settling the German Empire in the House of Austria, 1439; in 1714, relative to the settlement of the crown in default of male issue; and in 1722, when Joseph I. settled the crown on Maria Theresa, who succeeded to it in 1840.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONES, a parliament so called from the peculiar name attached to one of the members, July 4, 1653; it consisted of 120 members summoned by Cromwell, who sat for 15 months.

PRASLIN, Duke of, cruelly murdered his wife, the daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847; the duke, to avoid capital punishment, took poison, of which he died.

PRAYING towards the East, ordered by the Pope, 532: by the Puseyites in England, 1836-45.

PRAYERS for the dead introduced into the Roman Catholic church, 190; to the Virgin Mary and Saints, by Pope Gregory, 593.

PRECEDENCE, order of, 1852:—

The Queen
Prince of Wales.
Prince Albert.
[Queen's other sons.]
Princess royal.
The other princesses.
Duchess of Kent.
Queen's aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester.
Queen's cousins.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Lord high treasurer, if of the rank of a baron.
Lord president, the same.
Lord privy seal, the same.
Lord high constable, above all of his own rank, by 31 Henry VIII.
Lord great chamberlain of England when in office only, by 1 Geo. I.
Earl marshal, do.
Lord high admiral, do.
Lord steward of the household, by 31 Henry VIII.
Lord chamberlain, do.
Dukes, according to patent, do.
Marquesses, according to their patents, do.
Dukes' eldest sons, do.
Earls, according to their patents, do.
Marquesses' eldest sons, do.
Dukes' younger sons, do.
Earls' eldest sons, do.
Viscounts, according to their patents, do.
Marquesses' younger sons, do.
Earls' eldest sons, do.
Bishop of London, do.
Bishop of Durham, do.
Bishop of Winchester, do.
All other bishops, according to their seniority of consecration, do.
Secretary of state, being a baron, do.
Commissioners of the great seal, do.
Barons, according to their patents, do.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer, comptroller, and vice-chamberlain of the royal household.
Secretaries of state under the degree of baron.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the garter.
Privy councillors.
Chancellor of the exchequer.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench.
Master of the rolls.
Vice-chancellor.
Lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord chief baron.
Judges and barons, according to seniority.
Hereditary bannerets.
Viscounts' younger sons.
Barons' younger sons.
Baronets.
Bannerets for life only.
Knights of the Bath.
Grand crosses of ditto.
Knights commanders of ditto.
Knights bachelors.
Eldest sons of the younger sons of peers.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights of the garter's eldest sons.
Bannerets' eldest sons.
Knights of the Bath's eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons.
Baronets' younger sons.

Flag and field officers.
Sergeants-at-law.
Doctors, deans, and chancellors.
Masters in chancery.
Companions of the Bath.
Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
Esquires of the knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquire by office or commission.
Younger sons of knights of the garter.
Sons of bannerets.
Younger sons of knights of the Bath.
Younger sons of knights bachelors.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Clergymen, not dignitaries.
Barristers-at-law.
Officers of the army and navy, not esquires by commission.
Citizens, burgesses, &c.
Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other, as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women, to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among men during the lives of their fathers.

PRECEDENCE of Nations; in the year 1504, the master of the ceremonies of Pope Julius the Second ranked the powers of Europe as under. This was the rule of precedence for ambassadors:—

1. Emperor of Germany.
2. King of the Romans.
3. France.
4. Spain.
5. Arragon.
6. Portugal.
7. England.
8. Sicily.
9. Scotland.
10. Hungary.
11. Navarre.
12. Cyprus.
13. Bohemia.
14. Poland.
15. Denmark.
16. Republic of Venice.
17. Duke of Brittany.
18. Duke of Burgundy.
19. Elector of Bavaria.
20. Elector of Bradenburg.
21. Elector of Saxony.
22. Archduke of Austria.
23. Duke of Savoy.
24. Grand Duke of Florence.

Not a quarter of these states exist as independent sovereignties; and the four powers, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and the empire of Austria, are not included in the list.

PREDESTINATION taught by the Stoics and the earlier Christians, the controversy never ending; began about it in 450, in a belief that God has unchangeably appointed all that comes to pass; supported by St. Augustin, and taught by Lucidus, 470; Mahomet introduced the doctrine into the Koran, 614.

PREROGATIVE Court for proving wills; appeals from that court established to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes of Geo. IV. and William IV., 1830.

PRESBYTERIAN Meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

PRESNITZ, Bohemia, destroyed by fire, Aug. 14, 1811.

PRESS, office of censorship established in France, Oct. 21, 1814; last act restraining the liberty of, expired 1694. *See* Printing.

PRESTON, in Somersetshire, 14 houses burned down, and many much injured by the fire, Dec. 1792.

PRESBURG, Peace of, between France and Austria, in which Venice was ceded to Italy, Austria humbled, and the independence of the Helvetic republic established, Dec. 26, 1805.

PRESBYTERIANISM, the creed of Scotland; that church repudiates the government of popes or bishops, and is ruled, as it maintains, by the New Testament, through presbyters, ministers, or elders; this church was secured in the act of the Union with England, 1707.

PRESCOTT, Battle of, between the revolted Canadians and the English;

the former were dispersed with considerable loss on both sides, Nov. 17, 1738.

PRESIDENT of the Council, first appointed 12 Charles II., 1660, in the person of Lord Ashley.

PRESIDENT of the United States of America, the highest office in the States; there have been 13 who have served out the office—George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Munroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, W. H. Harris, John Tyler, J. K. Polk, Z. Taylor, Millard Filmore, Z. Pearce, 1852.

PRESS, productiveness of the French. The number of books, pamphlets, and printed works of every kind, which issued from the press in France during the year 1850, was 7,208; of these, 4,711 were printed in Paris—2,460 in the departments, and 37 in Algeria; 1,360 were prints and new editions, while 5,843 might be considered as new works; 6,661 were in the French language—68 in various dialects of the French provinces—53 in German—61 in English—2 in Arabic, 51 in Spanish—83 in Greek—9 in Hebrew—16 in Italian—165 in Latin—14 Polish—16 in Portuguese—4 in Romania—1 in Russian—2 in Turkish—and 2 in polyglot; among these 7,208 works were reckoned—211 newspapers, partly new, and published in 1850, of which, 79 were printed and appeared in the departments, and 73 were printed by the lithographic process. Lastly, 2,697 engravings and lithographs were stated to have appeared in the year 1850, with 122 maps and plans, 579 pieces of vocal music, and 625 of instrumental music.

PRESS of America. The number of periodicals, newspapers, and magazines, in the United States in 1839:—

In the State of	Maine		41
,,	,,	New Hampshire	26
,,	,,	Vermont	31
,,	,,	Massachusetts (at Boston, 65)	124
,,	,,	Rhode Island	14
,,	,,	Connecticut	31
,,	,,	New York (New York city, 31)	274
,,	,,	New Jersey	39
,,	,,	Maryland (at Baltimore, 20)	48
,,	,,	Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 71)	253
,,	,,	Delaware	3
District of Columbia, (at Washington, 11)			16
In the State of	Virginia (at Richmond, 10)		52
,,	,,	North Carolina	30
,,	,,	South Carolina	20
,,	,,	Georgia	33
Florida Territory			9
In the State of	Alabama		34
,,	,,	Mississippi	36
,,	,,	Louisiana (at New Orleans, 10)	10
,,	,,	Arkansas	4
,,	,,	Tennessee	50
,,	,,	Kentucky	31
,,	,,	Ohio (at Cincinnati, 27)	164
,,	,,	Michigan	31
Wisconsin Territory			5
James Territory			3

In the State of Indiana	69
„ „ Illinois	33
„ „ Missouri	25
Total	1,555

Of the above, 116 are published daily—14 every 3 weeks—30 twice a-week—and 881 once a week; the remainder are issued half monthly, monthly, and quarterly—principally magazines and reviews. 38 are in the German language—4 in French—and 1 in Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in Spanish and French.

Press, the German,—the whole population of the German states, composing the confederation, was for 1833, 36,288,668; the number of places in which printing was then carried on, was 164; the number of publishers, 505; and the works published by them in that year, 5,653. An examination into the proportions between the population of the several states, and the number of towns in which printing presses exist, is curious.

	Population.	Towns with Print. Presses.	Publishers.	Publications.
Austria	10,964,295	7	27	290
Prussia	10,081,214	64	172	1,758
Bavaria	4,258,205	21	67	778
Saxony	1,455,676	11	83	1,110
Hanover	1,557,900	6	10	141
Wurtemberg	1,594,671	7	23	425
Baden	1,223,584	6	19	190
Frankfort on the Main	54,000	1	16	144
Hamburgh	150,000	1	7	118
Saxe-Weimar	233,814	4	7	127

Pressing to Death;—Hugh Calverly, Esq. of Calverly, in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and in a fit of jealousy stabbed his wife, refusing to plead, was pressed to death in York castle, 1605; this was called, standing mute—*see* Mute.

Pressing Seamen, first adopted, 1355; when first made, Read, a London alderman, pressed and sent off for refusing to pay a tax, 1544; punishment in *temp.* Henry VIII.; criminals continually sent to sea, *temp.* George III.

Preston's Guild established, 1172.

Preston, Battle of, between the Scotch rebels under Forster, and the British under General Wills, when the latter, investing Preston, the rebels laid down their arms—the principals were secured, and many shot as deserters; others were sent to London to be tried for high treason, Nov. 12, 1715; 7 were transported, 1716; 7 escaped from the Tower, 1716; 40 were discharged, July 1716; 30 transported, mastered the ship, and escaped to France, 1716; 100 transported, 1717; 200 discharged.

Prestonpans, Battle of, between the Scotch rebels, led by the young pretender, Charles Stuart, and the English under General Cope, when the latter behaved with great pusillanimity, and were defeated with the loss of 500 men, Sept. 21, 1745.

Pretender, the Elder, *alias* the

Chevalier St. George, *alias* James III. of England, as acknowledged by Louis XIV. of France, 1701, was the son of James II., the expelled monarch, and born 1688; he asserted his right, Aug. 29, 1714; £100,000 offered to apprehend him, Sept. 15, 1714; he landed his troops in Scotland, Aug. 30, 1715—proclaimed by the Earl of Mar, and his standard set up at Braemar and Castletown, Sept. 3, 1715; at Lancaster, Nov. 9, 1715; landed at Peterhead, Dec. 26; made a public entry into Perth, Jan. 9, 1716; sent an order to the lord mayor of London to proclaim him, Jan. 10, 1716; embarked for France from Montrose, the rebellion being suppressed, Feb. 5; landed at Gravelines—deprived Henry Lord Bolingbroke of his secretaryship, Feb. 25, 1716; obliged by the French regent to remove from Avignon to Italy, 1716; married the princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of the king of Poland, Aug. 21, 1718; joined Cardinal Alberoni in his scheme to disturb England, Dec. 29, 1718; received at Madrid as king of England, March 28, 1719; his son, born Dec. 20, 1720; in vain, attempts again a rebellion in England, 1725; his princess retired to a convent, 1725; the Duke of Parma honoured him as king of England, July, 1728; his eldest son quitted Rome for France, Jan. 9, 1744; died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.

Pretender, the Younger, or Prince Charles, born 1720—reached France, Jan. 27, 1744; £6000 offered by the city of Dublin for his apprehension, should he land in Ireland, March 7, 1744; the same sum by Edinburgh, should he land in Scotland, March 25, 1744; £30,000 offered by England for his person, if landed in any part of the British dominions, Aug. 6, 1745; landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father at Perth, Sept. 4, 1745; at Dundee, Sept. 1745; proclaimed in Edinburgh, Sept, 21, 1745; defeated General Cope at Prestonpans, Sept. 21; proclaimed at Ormskirk, Nov. 25, and worsted General Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746; defeated at Culloden, April 16, losing all his baggage, and becoming a wanderer for six months in the desert wilds of Scotland, and £30,000 offered for his person; he managed to escape, after great hardships, from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix; he died, March 3, 1788; his brother (calling himself Henry IX.), Cardinal York, born March 1725, died at Rome in 1807—he had received benefices from the pope, to the annual value of 20,000 crowns, in 1747.

Primer, the first book used in the instruction of children, so named from a book of Catholic devotion—there are copies extant of some, as early as 1539.

Primogeniture, a usage from feudal times of barbarism, unknown in England before the reign of William the Conqueror, 1068; before that, the more rational mode of gavel-kind prevailed under the Saxons, by which estates were equally divided among the sons.

Printing, the most important of all the mechanical arts, and the most generally useful. The honour of the invention has been claimed by several countries and by different cities, but it appears to rest between Strasburgh, Mentz, and Haarlem; the Chinese had the invention long before the inhabitants of Europe. Koster of Haarlem used wooden blocks in 1430 or 1438—the leaves, when printed on, were pasted together, as they were only printed on one side. Faust or Fust printed a book at Mentz, in 1442; Guttenberg seems to have been the first who cut metal types, and printed a Bible with them, 1444-60; the honour of completing printing is due to Schœffer, as he cast the first metal types; printing with wood types, introduced at Oxford, from Haarlem, 1459. Next to the types, the press was of most importance. The construction seems

to have been nearly the same up to the commencement of the 19th century. Caxton introduced a press into London, 1471; he died, 1494. "The Game and Play of Chesse" was the first book printed in England; the press improved by Blaess, Amsterdam, 1601, and the earl of Stanhope's press first used in 1806; Kœnig introduced a printing machine in 1811, and Applegarth subsequently; the Columbian press of Clymer, appeared in 1814; and the Albion, an improvement, soon after. Steam machinery was first attempted by Kœnig, for "The Times" paper and Bensley—and first used for that paper, Nov. 28, 1814, after an expense of £20,000, in bringing it to a working condition. Rollers were substituted for balls in 1817, by Cooper and Applegarth. The following will shew the dates of some of the earliest works printed in England.

Caxton's "Game and Play of Chesse,"—1st Press at Westminster	1471
Tully's Offices	1474
Æsop's Fables, the first book with pages numbered	,,
Printing used in Scotland	1509
The Liturgy, the first book printed in Ireland	1550
In Irish characters	1591
The first newspaper in England	1588
First patent for Printing	1691
In the English colony of New England	1639
The first Bible printed in Ireland	1704
First types cast in England, by Caslon	1720
Stereotype Printing suggested by William Ged, of Edinburgh	1735
The present mode of Stereotype invented by Mr. Tilloch, about	1779
Stereotype Printing in use in Holland, in the last century	,,
The Printing-machine was first suggested by Nicholson	1790
The Stanhope Press was in general use in	1806
Machine Printing	1811
Steam Machinery	1814
The Columbian Press	1814
The Albion Press	1816
The Roller, a suggestion of Nicholson's, introduced	1816
Applegarth's Rollers	1817

PRINTING INTRODUCED IN THE 15TH CENTURY, AS FOLLOWS:—

Dates.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1457	Mayence.	Psalmorum codex, in folio.	Joan. Fust. & Petrus Schoiffer. (Joan. Guttenberg.)
1461	Bamberg.	Recueil des fables, germanicè, fol	Albert Pfister.
1465	Subiaco.	Lactantii opera, 4to.	Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz.
1467	Rome.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, 4to.	The same.
—	Elfeld.	Vocabularium ex quo, 4to.	Henry and Nic. Bechtermuntze, and Wigandus Spyes.
—	Cologn.	S. August. de Singul. clericor., 4to.	Ulricus Zell, or Zell, of Hanau.
1468	Augsbourg.	Meditationes vitæ Christi, folio.	Ginther Zainer, of Reutlingen.
1469	Venice.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, fol.	Joannes de Spira.
—	Milan.	Miracoli de la glor. V. Maria, 4to.	Philippus de Lavagna.
1470	Nurenberg.	Comestorium vitiorum, folio.	Joannes Sensenschmidt, (1472.)
—	Paris.	Epistolæ Gasparini Pergamensis, 4to.	Ulricus Gering, M. Crantz, and M. Friburger, of Colmar.
—	Foligno.	Leon. Aretini de Bello Italico, fol.	Emilien de Orfinis.

Dates.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1470	Treves.	Hist. de indulgentia B. Francisci, 4to.	Joan. Reynardi.
—	Verona.	La Batraeomiomachia, 4to.	Joan. de Verona (1472.)
1471	Strasbourg.	Gratiani decretum, folio.	Henricus Eggestein (Johan. Mentel.)
—	Spires.	Postilla super Apocalypsim, 4to.	Petrus Drach (1477.)
—	Tréviso.	Mercurius Trimegister, 4to.	Gerardus de Lisa, of Flanders.
—	Bologna.	Ovidii opera, folio.	Balthasar Azzoguidi.
—	Ferrara.	Martialis épigram, 4to.	Andreas Belfortis.
—	Naples.	Bartholi de Saxo Ferrato lectura, folio.	Sixtus Riessinger, of Strasbourg.
—	Pavia.	Johann. Matthæi de Gradibus opera medica, folio.	Anton. de Carcano, or de Carchano (1476.)
—	Florence.	Comment. Servii in Virgil, folio.	Bernard Cennini and son.
1472	Crémona.	Angeli de Perusio lectura, folio.	Dion. de Paravisino & Steph. de Merlinis de Leucho.
—	Fivizano.	Virgilius, folio.	Jacobus, Baptista Sacerdos, and Alexander.
—	Padua.	La Fiametta di Boccaccio, 4to.	Barth. de Valdezochio & Mart. de Septem Arboribus.
—	Mantua.	Tractatus Maleficiorum, folio.	Petrus Adam de Michaelibus
—	Montereal.	S. Antonini de instruct. confes. 4to.	Ant. Mathiæ de Antuerpia, and Balthasar Corderius.
—	Jesi.	Comedia di Dante. folio.	Fridericus Veronensis.
—	Munster.	Roderici speculum, folio.	Helias Helye, or de Louffen.
—	Parma.	Plutarchus de liberis educandis, 4to.	Andreas Portilia.
1473	Brescia.	Statuta Brixiæ, folio.	Thomas Ferrandus.
—	Messina.	Vita di S. Hieronimo, 4to.	Henricus Alding.
—	Ulm.	Opus de Mysterio missæ, 4to.	Joan. Zainer, of Reutlingen.
—	Buda.	Cronica Hungarorum, folio.	Andreas Hess.
—	Lauguingen.	S. Aug. de Consensu Evangelistarum, folio.	No name.
—	Mersbourg.	S. Aug. de Quæstionibus Orosii, 4to.	Lucas Brandis.
—	Alost.	Speculum conversionis peccator, 4to.	Theodoricus Martens.
—	Utrecht.	Historia scholastica novi Testam. folio.	Nicolus Ketelaer, and Ger. de Leempt.
—	Lyon.	Lotharii Diaconi cardinalis compendium breve, 4to.	Bartholomæus Buyer.
—	St. Ursio.	J. Duns Scotus, super tertio sententiarum, folio.	Joannes de Rheno.
1474	Vicenza.	Dita mundi, folio.	Leonardus Achates, of Bale.
—	Côma.	Tractatus de appellationibus, fol.	Ambrosius de Orcho, and Dionys. de Paravicino.
—	Turin.	Breviarum romanum, 8vo.	Joh. Fabri and Joannius de Petro.
—	Geneva.	Summa Pisanella, folio.	Matthias Moravus and Mich. de Monacho.
—	Savona.	Boëtius de Consol. philosophiæ, 4to.	Johannes Bonnus.
—	Ealingen.	Th. de Aquino in Job., folio.	Conradus Fyner.
—	Basle.	Der Sassen Spiegel, folio.	Bernardus Richel (Bertholdus Rodt.)
—	Val. St. Marie.	Breviarium Moguntin., 4to.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Valence.	Trobes de la S. V. Maria, 4to.	Alonzo Fernandez de Cordova and L. Palmart (1478).
—	Louvain.	Commoda ruralia, folio.	Joannes de Westphalia.
—	Westminster.	The Game at Chess, folio.	William Caxton.
1475	Lubeck.	Rudimentum Novitiorum, folio.	Lucas Brandis, of Schass.
—	Burgdorff.	Tractatus de apparitionibus, folio.	No name.
—	Blauburren.	Ob ein Man sey zu nemem Weib, &c.	Conradus Mancz.
—	Cagli.	Mafei Vegii de Morte Astianactis, 4to.	Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo.
—	Casell.	Vitæ Sanctorum, 4to.	Jean Fabri.
—	Modena.	Virgilius, folio.	Joan. Vurster, of Campidonia.
—	Pérouse.	Verulami, de Arte grammatica, 4to.	Henricus Clayn, of Ulm (1476.)
—	Piève di Sacco.	Quatuor ordines, hebraicè, folio.	R. Mesculiam, of Kotzi.

Dates.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1475	Plaisanza.	Biblia Latina, 4to.	Joan. Petrus de Ferratis.
—	Reggio.	R. Salomon Jarchi in Pentateuchum, folio.	Abraham Garton.
—	Barcelona.	Valasti de Tarenta, de Epidemia, 4to.	Nicolaus Spindeler (1478.)
—	Saragossa.	Manipulus Curatorum, folio.	Matthæus Flandrus.
—	Savillano.	Manipulus curatorum, folio.	Christoph Beggiamo & J. Glim.
1476	Antwerp.	Thesaurus pauperum, folio.	Theodoricus Martens, of Alost.
—	Bruges.	Bocace, du déchiet des nobles, &c. folio.	Colard Mansion.
—	Brussels.	Gnotosolitos, folio.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Nova Plzna.	Statuta synodalia Pragensia, 4to.	No name.
—	Rostock.	Lactantii opera, folio.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Polliano.	Petrarca, degli huomini famosi, 4to.	Innocentius Ziletus, and Felix Antiquarius.
—	Trent.	De obitu pueri Simonis, 4to.	Hermannus Schindeleyp.
1477	Delft.	Biblia, belgice, folio.	Jacob Jacobs, and Maurice Yemants.
—	Deventer.	Reductorium Bibliæ, folio.	Richard Paffroet.
—	Gouda.	Epistelen en evangelien, folio.	Gerard Leeu, or Leew.
—	Angers.	Manipulus curatorum, folio.	Joan. de Turre, and Joan. Morelli.
—	Palermo.	Consuetudines Panormi, 4to.	Andreas de Wormatia.
—	Ascoli.	Cronica de S. Isidoro Menore, 4to.	Guilielmus de Linis.
—	Lucca.	Les triomphes de Petrarque, folio.	Barthol. de Civitali.
—	Seville.	Sacramentale, 4to.	A. M. de la Talla, B. Segura, and Alonso del Puerto.
1478	Cosenza.	Dell' immortalità dell' anima, 4to.	Octavianus Salomonius, of Manfredonia.
—	Colle.	Dioscorides, latinè, folio.	Joannes Alemanus, of Medemblick.
—	Chablis.	Des bonnes mœurs, folio.	Pierre le Rouge.
—	Geneva.	Le livre des Saintes Anges, folio.	Adam Steynschawer, of Schuinfordia (1480.)
—	Oxford.	Expositio in simbolum, 4to.	Theodore Rood (1481.)
—	Prague.	Statuum utraquisticorum articuli, folio.	No name.
—	Monast. Sorten.	Leonardi Aretini comœdia, &c. folio.	No name.
—	Eichstett.	Summa hostiensis, folio.	Michel Reyser.
1479	Wurtzbourg.	Breviarium herbipolense, folio.	Stephanus Dold, Jeorius Byser and Joan. Bekenhub.
—	Zwoll.	Sumulæ Petri Hispani, folio.	Joannes de Vollehoe.
—	Nimèguen.	Epistola de privilegiis Ord. Mendicant., 4to.	No name.
—	Pignerol.	Boëtius, de Consol. philosophiæ, folio.	Jacobus de Rubeis.
—	Tusculano.	Æsopi fabulæ, 4to.	Gabriel Petri.
—	Tolosa.	Tractatus de Jure emphiteotico, folio.	Joannes Teutonicus.
—	Poitiers.	Breviarium historiale, 4to.	Joan. Bouyer, and Guillaume Bouchet (1499)
—	Lerida.	Breviarium Illerdense, folio.	Henricus Botel.
1480	Oudenarde.	Herm. de Petra Sermones, folio.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
—	Hasselt.	Epistelen en Evangelien, 4to.	No name.
—	Nonaltola.	Breviarium romanum, 4to.	Georgius, and Anselmus de Mischinis.
—	Reggio.	Nic. Perotti Rudim. gram., 4to.	Barthol. and Laurentius de Bruschia.
—	Friuli.	Platina de honesta voluptate, 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
—	Caen.	Horatii epistolæ, 4to.	Jac. Durandus, and Egidius Quijoue.
1481	St. Albins.	Laur. Guil. de Saona, Rhetorica nova, 4to.	No name.
—	Salamanca.	Nebrixa, introductiones latinæ, folio.	Leo Alemanus, and Lupus Sanz (1496.)
—	Leipsic.	Glosa super apocalipsim, 4to.	Marcus Brand (1484.)
—	Casal.	Ovidii Epist. heroides, folio.	Guill. de Canepa Nova, of Campanilibus.

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1481	Urbino.	Marii Philelphi Epistolarium, 4to.	Henricus de Colonia (1493.)
—	Vienne, France.	Nic. de Clemangis de Lapsu Justitiæ, 4to.	Pierre Schenck.
—	Aurach.	Leben der Heiligen, folio.	Conradus Fyner.
1482	Zamora.	Mendoza, vita Christi, folio.	Antonius Centenera.
—	Aquila.	Vite de Plutarcho, folio.	Adam Rotwil, Alemannus.
—	Erfort.	Quæstiones in libros Arist. de anima, 4to.	Paulus Wider de Hornbach.
—	Memmingen.	Fasciculus temporum, folio.	Albertus Kunne.
—	Passau.	Epistola de Morte S. Hieronimi, 4to.	Conradus Stahel, and Bened. Mayr.
—	Reutlingen.	Summa Pisani, folio.	Johan. Ottmar.
—	Vienna, Austria.	Manipulus Curatorum, 4to.	Joh. Winterburg (1492).
—	Promentour.	Doctrinal de Sapience, folio.	Louis Guerin.
1483	Magdeburg.	Officium Missæ, 4to.	Albertus Rauenstein and Joachimus Westval.
—	Stockholm.	Dialogus creaturarum, 4to.	Joh. Snell.
—	Ghent.	Guil., Rhetorica divina, 4to.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
—	Troyes.	Breviarium Trecence, 8vo.	Guil. le Rouge (1492.)
—	Schiedam.	Le Chevalier Delibere, 4to.	No name.
—	Haarlem.	Formulæ Novitiorum, 4to.	Joh. Andriesson.
—	Culembourg.	Speculum human. salv. belgicè, 4to.	Jean Veldener.
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1484	Bois-le-Duc.	Tondalus Vysioen, 4to.	Ger. Leempt, of Novimagio.
—	Winterperg.	Albertus Magnus de Eucharistia.	Joannes Alacraw.
—	Chamberri.	Baudoyn, comte de Flandres, folio.	Antonius Neyret.
—	Breand-Loudéhac.	Le Songe de la Pucelle, 4to.	Robin Foucquet.
—	Rennes.	Coustumes de Brétagne, 12mo.	Pierre Bellecaculée & Josses.
—	Sienna.	Paul. de Castro, lectura, folio.	Henri de Colonia.
—	Soncino.	Delectus Margaritarum, hebraicè, 4to.	Josuas Salomon & associates
—	Novi.	Summa Baptistiniana, 4to.	Nicol Girardengus.
1485	Heidelberg.	Hugonis Sermones, folio.	Fridericus Misch (1488).
—	Ratisbon.	Liber Missalis Ratisbonnensis, fol.	Joan. Sensenschmidt & Beckenhaub.
—	Vercell.	Nic. de Auxmo suppl. sum. Pisan., 8vo.	Jacobinus Suigus, of St. Germano.
—	Peschia.	La Confessione de S. Bern. da Sienna, 4to.	Franc. Cenni.
—	Udina.	Nic. Perotti Rudim. grammat., 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
—	Burgos.	And. Guterii opus Grammatic., fol.	Fridericus de Basilea.
—	Iscar (Ixar).	Jacobi ben Ascher, liber semitæ vitæ, hebraicè, folio.	No name.
1486	Abbeville.	La Cité de Dieu de S. Aug., folio.	Jean Dupré & Pierre Gérard.
—	Brinn.	Agenda Chori Olomucensis, 4to.	Conradus Stahel and Matthæus Preinlein (1491.)
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—	Casal-Maggiore.	Machasor hebraicè, 4to.	No name.
—	Chivasso.	Angeli de Clavasio summa, 4to.	Jacobinus Suigus.
—	Voghera.	Alex. de Immola postillæ, folio.	Jacobus de Sancto-Nazario.
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1487	Besançon.	Liber de Pestilentia, 4to.	Jean Comtet.
—	Galeta.	Formulario epistolare, 4to.	A. F. (Andreas Fritag).
—	Murcia.	El Valerio de las Hist. de Espãna, folio.	Lope de Roca.
—	Rouen.	Croniques de Normandie, folio.	Guillaume le Tailleur.
1488	Viterbo.	Servii Honorati de Metrorum Gener., 8vo.	No name.
1489	Hagenau.	Cornutus Joan. Garlandia, 4to.	Henricus Gran.
—	Kuttenberg.	Biblia, Bohemicè, folio.	Martin Van Tischnlowa.
—	S. Cucufate.	El Abad Isach de Religione, 4to.	No name.
—	Lisbon.	Rabbi M. Nachmanidis in Pent., folio.	Samuel Zorba & Raban Eliezer
1490	Orleans.	Manipulus curatorum, 4to.	Matthieu Vivian.

Dates.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1490	Ingolstadt.	Rosarium celestis curiæ, folio.	Joan. Kachelofen.
1491	Oporto.	Statuta commun. Ripperiæ, folio.	Barthol. Zanni.
—	Dijon.	Cisterc. ord. privilegia, 4to.	Petrus Metlinger.
—	Angoulême.	Auctores VIII. Cato, Facetus, &c., 4to.	No name.
—	Hamburg.	Laudes B. M. Virg., folio.	Joh. and Thomas Borchard.
—	Nozani.	P. Turretini disputatio Juris, folio.	Henri de Colonia and Henri d'Harlem.
1492	Dôle.	Joan. Heberling de Epidemia, 4to.	No name.
—	Leiria.	Proverbia Salom., hebraicè, folio.	Abraham Dortas.
—	Tzemna.	Psalterium B. M. V., 4to.	No name.
1493	Alba.	Alex. de Villa doctrinale, folio.	No name.
—	Clugni.	Missale Cluniacense, folio.	Michael Wenszler.
—	Fribourg.	S. Bonav. in IV. sentent, folio.	Kilianus Piscator.
—	Lunebourg.	Th. à Kempis, de Imit. Christi, 8vo.	Joan. Luce.
—	Nantes.	Les Lunettes des princes, 8 vo.	Etienne Larcher.
—	Copenhagen.	Regulæ de fig. construc. gramm., 4to.	Gothofricus de Ghemen.
—	Valladolid.	Notas del Relator, folio.	Johannes de Francour.
1494	Monterey.	Missale, folio.	Gundilsalvus, Rod. de la Pasera, and J. de Porres.
—	Brague.	Breviarium, folio.	Johannes Gherlinc.
—	Oppenheim.	Wigandi Wirt Dialogus apolog., &c., 4to.	No name.
1495	Forli.	Nic. Ferretti de Eleg. ling. lat. servanda, 4to.	Hieronymus Medesanus.
—	Freisingen.	Compendiosa mat. pro Juven. inform., 4to.	Joan. Schaeffler.
—	Limoges.	Breviarium Lemovicence, 8vo.	Joan. Berton.
—	Scandiano.	Appianus, folio.	Peregrinus de Pasqualibus.
—	Pampeluna.	Epilogo en medicina, folio.	Arnaldus Guil. de Brocario.
—	Schoenhoven.	Breviarium Trajectense, folio.	No name.
1496	Barco.	Selicoth, hebraicè, folio.	Gerson Mentzlen.
—	Offenbourg.	Quadragesimale de Litio, 4to.	No name.
—	Provins.	La Règle des Marchands, 4to.	Guill. Tavernier.
—	Tours.	La Vie de St. Martin., folio.	Matthieu Lateron.
—	Grenada.	Franc. Ximenes de Vita Christ., fol.	Menardus Ungut.
1497	Avignon.	Luciani Palinurus, &c., 4to.	Nicol. Lepe.
—	Carnagnola.	Facini Tibergæ in Alex. de villa, &c.	No name.
1498	Tubingen.	Pauli lectura in primum Senten., folio.	Joan. Ottmar.
1499	Treguier.	Le Catholicon, folio.	No name.
—	Montserrat.	Missale Benedictinum, folio.	Joan. Luchner Alemannus.
—	Tarragona.	Missale Tarraconense, folio.	Joh. de Rosembach.
1500	Cracovia.	Ciceronis rhetor. libri IV., 4to.	(Joannes Haller).
—	Munich.	Aug. Mundii Oratio., 4to.	Joannes Schobser.
—	Olmutz.	Ang. de Olomvoz contra Waldenses, 4to.	Conradus Bomgathem.
—	Pforizheim.	Joan. Altenstaig vocabularius.	Thomas Anselmus Badensis.
—	Perpignan.	Breviarium Elnense, 8vo.	J. Rosembach de Heidelberg.
—	Jaen.	Petri Dagui, tractatus de differentiis.	No name.
1500	Albi.	Eneas Sylvii de amoris remedio, 4to.	No name.
—	Rhenen.	Dat leeven van H. maget S. Kunera	No name.
—	Amsterdam.	Dionysius de conversione peccatoris, 8vo.	D. Pietersoen.

PRINTING House, so called, one in Ipswich in Cardinal Wolsey's time, 1538; John Oswen, printer.

PRINTERS, Master, these were limited in number, by the Star-chamber of Charles I., 1638; again, under William III., 1693; act expired, 1794.

PRESSES licensed by Pitt, and printers' name to be affixed in the first and last pages of a book, July 1799.

PRINTERS accused of libels. Redmayn, for printing "The State of Schism in the Church of England truly stated," written by the Rev. L.

Howel, sentenced to pay £300, to be imprisoned 3 years, or, till his fine was paid, to be bound in £1000 and 4 sureties for good behaviour for life; to lose his gown by the executioner's hand, and to be twice whipped—thus did the judges in the reign of George I., emulate those of Charles I. and his Star-chamber; Dalton, Dec. 1716; Mist, July 1718; Matthews hanged, Oct. 30, 1719; Mist, Feb. 20, 1721; Redmayn, July 2, 1722; Richard Phillips, July 2, 1723; Mist and Payne, July 8, 1724; Franklyn, for a libel in the Craftsman, Dec. 28, 1727; Knell and Clark stood in the pillory, protected by the mob, for libel in printing off Mist's Journal, one being a pressman the other a compositor, journeymen, Aug. 24, 1729; Franklyn, July 20, 1731; Henry Haines, May 13, 1738, for printing the Craftsman, that being adverse to the Walpole administration; the libels generally political. These afterwards diminished in number, until the reign of George III., the celebrated prosecution of Wilkes, 1763; of Woodfal for Junius' letters, 1769, 1770; between 1790 and 1801, under the Pitt administration, they became very numerous; from 1801 to 1807 there were fourteen only; under the Perceval administration in three years, 42 ex-officio informations against printers were filed, and 14 carried on to trial.

Prints and Books, duties on; by the 7 and 8 Victoria, chap. 73, 1844, entitled "An Act to Reduce, under certain circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books and Engravings," her Majesty, by order in council, may reduce the duties on foreign books and prints, in cases in which copyright is allowed to the country of export, under 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 12; and may reduce the duties on books and prints, in favour of countries with which her Majesty has treaties of reciprocity. Schedule of New Duties.—Books:—Works in the language or languages of the country of export, originally produced therein, or original works of that country in the dead languages, of other works in the dead languages, with original commentaries produced in that country, 15s. per cwt.; all other works published in the country of export, if printed prior to the year 1801, 20s. per cwt.; if printed in or since the year 1801, 50s.; prints or drawings, plain or coloured, ½d. each; prints or drawings, bound or sewn, 1½d. the dozen.

Printsellers' property secured by act of parliament, 1777.

Priors, Three, executed, 1534.

Priories existed in England, 722; the alien priories seized upon by Edward I., 1215, when a war broke out between France and England—generally seized on the breaking out of war they were restored at the return of peace,; 110 dissolved and their estates vested in the crown by Henry V., 1414.

Prison Discipline, Society for the Improvement of, instituted 1815; its first public meeting, 1820.

Prisons, Clerkenwell altered and enlarged, 1816; Tothill Fields, Westminster, built 1833; Penitentiary, Milbank, 1813; House of Correction, called Bath Fields, 1794; Pentonville model prison 1849; the Fleet, built 1780; taken down, 1848; Whitecross-street, built 1814; Giltspur-street, completed 1791; Newgate, 1218, 1777, repaired 1780; Marshalsea no longer exists—the prisoners transferred to the King's Bench in Surrey; Holloway new prison, erected 1750.

Prisoners of War, 10,300 English in France, and 47,000 French in England at the close of the war, 1814.

Privileged Places in London, where individuals were safe from arrest, after the churches as of old had ceased to be places of refuge; the Minories, Salisbury Court, Whitefriars, Ram Alley, Mitre Court, Filwood's Rents, Balarin's Gardens, the Savoy, Montague

Close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, Southwark, 1696; they were not all suppressed until the reign of George I.

Privy Councillors specially protected, 1711, after the attempt on the life of Mr. Harley, on Guiscard's examination.

Privy Council, a council instituted by Alfred the Great, 895; limited to 30 in number by Charles II., fifteen being the principal officers of state, the rest of the king's nomination; judicial committee of, fixed as a court of appeal, 1833; the judges are, the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, such members of the privy council as may hold the office of lord keeper, or first commissioners of the great seal, lord chief-justice of the king's or queen's bench, master of the rolls, vice chancellor, lord chief justice of the common pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the admiralty court, chief judge of the court of bankruptcy, and others appointed by the king or queen, being privy councillors.

Privy Seal, the Lord, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, appointed in the reign of Henry VIII., before 1523.

Prize-money is by government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions;—Captains to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag-officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths;—Captains of marines and land forces, and lieutenants, &c., one-eighth;—lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c., one-eighth;—midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c., one-eighth;—ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c., two-eighths. Given at St. James's, April 17, 1793.

Produce, Agricultural, in France; that of the forty-eight departments, situated to the east of the meridian of Paris since 1830; this eastern half comprises more than 16 millions of hectares, and nearly 16 millions of inhabitants; it is divided into 177 arrondissements, and 19,000 communes. More than a third of the surface is occupied by different crops, and nearly one half, if nursery grounds, osier grounds, and fallow lands be included. The gross average produce of corn is 84½ millions of hectolitres per annum; of potatoes, 55 millions; and dry vegetables two millions. Vineyards occupy 900,000 hectares of the soil, and produce upwards of 20 millions of hectolitres per annum, valued at 231 millions of francs, or 263 millions, including the brandy. There are annually made in the same district 3,360,000 hectolitres of beer, and 461,000 of cider. Beet-root occupies under 37,000 hectares; cloverseed, 116,000 hectares; textile plants (flax, hemp, &c.), more than 100,000 hectares. Mulberry-trees only lately introduced, 42 millions of francs in produce, of which they are the primary source. The annual value average:—

Grain	950	mills. of francs.
Wine	264	,,
Beer and cider	52	,,
Different crops, &c.	430	,,
Total	1,696	

In every productive year the total produce is much above 2,000 millions of francs. The quantity of land occupied in pastures of all kinds, is 10½ millions of hectares, of which only ¼ are in natural and artificial meadow lands. Wood occupies 5½ millions of hectares, producing only 137 millions of francs per annum. The principal species of domestic animals specially belonging to agriculture, amount to 25 millions of heads, of which horned cattle form less than one-fifth, sheep 3-5ths, swine 1-10th, and horses 1-20th, representing altogether a capital of 877 millions of francs.

Professors of Modern Languages and of Modern History, established at Cambridge by George I., 1724.

Promissory Notes, first allowed to be assignable, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782; tax increased, 1804; again, 1808, 1815; and subsequently fixed, for £2 and not above £5,5s., 1s.; £5,5s. to £20, 1s. 6d.; £20 to £30, 2s.; £30 to £50, 2s. 6d.; £50 to £100, 3s. 6d.; £100 to £200, 4s. 6d.; £200 to £300, 5s.; £300 to £500, 6s.; £500 to £1000, 8s. 6d.; £1000 to £2000, 12s. 6d.; £2000 to £3000, 15s.; £3000 and upwards, 25s., for two months. The same sums, if for a longer period, run respectively for the above sums—1s. 6d.; 2s.; 2s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; 5s.; 6s.; 8s. 6d.; 12s. 6d.; 15s.; 25s.; 30s. The value of amount in circulation, 1826, £200,000,000.

Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Society for the, established 1699.

Propagation of the Gospel in New England, Society for the, incorporated Feb. 7, 1662.

Propaganda Fide, a celebrated college of the Catholic church, entitled Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, instituted at Rome by Pope Gregory XV., 1622.

Prophets, several French, offered to submit to death, saying they would rise again among the people; they were placed in the pillory, 1706.

Property, law of bequeathment altered, Will. and Mary; till then a man could not bequeath all his property to whom he pleased. One-third he was obliged to leave to his wife; one-third to his children; and the remainder only to whom he chose: in case he had no children, one-half was to go to the wife. This law was in operation in the province of York, in Wales, and in London, when statutes were passed giving persons in the province of York, and in Wales, the liberty of willing all their property. In the 2nd of George I. a similar statute was passed for the city of London.

Property and Income Tax, attempt to renew, lost in parliament, March 18, 1816; made 6½ per cent., 1805; 10 per cent., 1806; produced £16,548,985, 1807; renewed June 22, 1842; declared permanent until 1860, when it is to cease and determine, 1853.

Property Tax, great increase of income and property tax, from 1815 to 1848, in England and Wales.

Heads of Assessment.	1815.	1848.
	£.	£.
Lands	34,330,463	42,347,870
Messuages	14,895,130	38,822,453
Tithes	2,732,689	505,466
Manors	71,673	163,867
Fines	206,731	284,366
Quarries	49,502	290,108
Mines	616,203	2,174,220
Iron Works	. .	738,278
Fisheries	. .	15,412
Canals	. .	1,106,545
Railways	. .	5,790,386
Gas-Works	. .	648,898
Other property	574,727	1,522,802
General profits	18,257	127,792
Total assessed	53,495,375	94,538,472

SCOTLAND.

Heads of Assessment.	1815.	1848.
	£.	£.
Lands	5,075,242	5,634,351
Messuages	1,364,270	3,492,587
Tithes	209	. .
Manors	. .	. .
Fines	9,815	5,628
Quarries	20,876	42,874
Mines	62,584	260,039
Iron Works	. .	261,114
Fisheries	. .	44,166
Canals	. .	66,769
Railways	. .	549,801
Gas-works	. .	61,522
Other property	62,960	295,572
General profits	46,999	. .
Total assessed	6,642,955	10,714,423
Grand Total	60,138,330	105,252,895
Difference, Increase £45,114,565.		

The number of those who have money in the funds, and pay no income or property assessment, is as follows:—

Dividends			
under	£5		51,816
5 & under	£25		19,871
25	„	50	9,601
50	„	100	5,194
100	„	150	1,036
Total of persons			87,518

PROSTRATION at the Elevation of the Mass ordained by the pope, 1201.

PROTECTION, Writs of, once granted by the king, securing persons from legal restraint or personal pursuit for one year; the last was issued by William III., to protect Lord Cutts from being outlawed by his tailor, 1692.

PROTECTION by Noblemen and Foreign Ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.

PROTECTORATE;—that of the Earl of Pembroke began Oct. 1216, ended by his death the same year;—of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422, ended by his death, Sept. 1435;—of the Duke of Gloucester, began April 1483, ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 1483;—of Somerset, began 1547, ended by his resignation, 1549;—of Oliver Cromwell, began Dec. 1643, ended by his death, 1658;—of Richard Cromwell, began 1658, ended by his resignation, April 1659.

PROTESTANTS, name first used, 1529.

PROTESTANTS in the minority in the diet of Spires, April 17, 1530, when the decree for supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome was protested against; hence the term Protestants given to the Reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707; in Hungary, 1784; in France, 1792; in Portugal, 1801.

PROTESTANT Dissenters petition against Lord Sidmouth's bill, 1811; six hundred petitions presented, May 21, signed by 100,000 males in 48 hours.

PROTESTANT Association, a body formed to prevent religious and civil liberty being granted to the

Catholics; they petitioned parliament, and collected an amazing number of the lowest of the populace to support them; they were headed by Lord George Gordon, a fanatic bigot; the result was that the most flagrant outrages were committed, from June 2 to 7, 1780, and a number of chapels and houses burned or plundered.

PROTESTANT Colonization Society, Irish, established in Dublin, Dec. 1829.

PROTESTANT Conservative Society of Dublin, an Orange association, formed Dec. 1831, but of small hold on the public mind, being wholly a political foundation.

PROTESTANTS, £15,000 allowed to the French, expelled by George I., 1718; persecuted at Thours, in Poland, Nov. 1724; protected by the emperor and king of Prussia, 1731; a protestant minister hanged for assembling a congregation in France, 1732; in Bohemia, many persecuted, 1735; leave Bohemia for Georgia, and settle there, 1735; the number in Ireland, 96,067 families, Nov. 1741; persecuted again in France, 1752; the name first used in 1529; first took refuge in England, 1572; became formidable in France, 1576; their successors protested against, 1700.

PROVINCIAL Bank of Ireland, established by act of Parliament, 1825—it formed numerous branches within the first six years of its establishment.

PROVISIONS, Prices of, *temp.* Henry I.; wheat, to make bread for 100 men for one day, might be had for 1s. 0d.; a sheep, 4d.; wine, 6d. per quart, for red; 8d. for white, 1200; wheat, 1s. per quarter, 1286; wheat sold for 20s. the quarter (about £6 sterling now), Oct. 1192; provisions so scarce in 1316, that parliament fixed the prices at 16s. for an ox, 12s. for a cow, a 2 year old hog, 3s. 4d.: a sheep unshorn, 1s. 8d., shorn, 1s. 2d.; a goose 2½d.; a capon, 2d.; a hen, 1d.; eggs, 24 for 1d.; a quarter of wheat, beans, or pease, 20s.; *temp.* Henry VIII., enacted that French wine shall be sold at 2d. per quart, sack at 3d.; a haymaker's wages were 1d. to 1½d. per day; in 2 Henry VII., wheat was 3s. 3d. the quarter, and in a terrible dearth, only 4s.—or about £2 12s. of modern money: 57 Edward VI., c. 5, no wine of Guienne to be sold for more than 2d. per quart, nor that of Rochelle or other French wine, to be sold for more than 3d. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, an old household account gives the following statement of prices for the two years, 1594 and 1595:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid, 26th March, for 104 lbs. of butter, received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16lbs. at 3½d., and the rest at 3d. per lb.	1	6	8
Salt for the said butter	0	0	6
Carriage of the said butter, from Bristol to London	0	4	6
Paid, 29th March, for a fore-quarter of lamb, with the head	0	2	2
A capon	0	1	2
Nine stone of beef at 18d. the stone	0	13	6
A quart of Malmsey	0	0	8
Four pounds of soap	0	0	10
Paid, 3rd April, for a lamb	0	5	0
A dozen of pigeons	0	2	4
Twenty-eight eggs	0	0	8
Paid, 6th April, for 3 pecks of fine flour	0	2	6
A side of veal	0	8	0
A calf's head	0	0	10
A pint of claret wine	0	0	3
Paid, 31st July, for a peck of oysters	0	0	4
Paid, 19th August, for half-a-peck of filberts	0	0	6
Paid, 9th Feb., 1595, for half-a-hundred oranges	0	0	9

PROVISIONS, price of, at different periods, as follows:—

A fat ox, 12d.; sheep, 4d.; pro-

vender for 20 horses, 4d.; bread for 100 men, 12d., 1177.

Wheat, 12d. the quarter; beans and oats, 4d., 1216.

Goose, 4d.; lamb at Christmas, 6d.; all the rest of the year, 4d.; two pullets, 1½d., 1299.

Fat ox, £1 4s.; sheep, 1s. 2d.; hog, 3s. 4d.; two chickens, 1d.; 4 pigeons, 1d.; 24 eggs, 1d.; wheat, beans, and pease, 20s. the quarter.

Wheat, 30s. the quarter, 1316.

Wine, 20s. the tun, 1316.

Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1317.

Wheat, 1s. the quarter; malt, 16d.; 1454.

Wheat, 3s. the quarter, 1486; 4s. the quarter, 1493; 15s. the quarter, 1527; claret, 30s. the hogshead, 1493; a barrel of beer with the cask, 6d., and 4 great loaves for 1d., 1553; wheat, 14s. the quarter, 1558, and £2 6s. in 1726; in 1795-6, £6; in 1801, £7; 1810, £5 10s.; 1817, £7 8s.; 1850, £2; In 1299, 2 pullets cost in London, 1½d; a partridge or 2 woodcocks, the same; a fat lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide, 6d.—the rest of the year, 4d.; in 1313, an ox was but £2 8s. of modern money, if salted with corn, £3 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; 2 dozen of eggs, 3d.; wine cost 20s. per tun, 1387; beef and pork. ½d. per lb.; veal ¾d. by statute, 1533; the duties on foreign provisions and liquids did not burthen such commodities much in the Stuart restoration, and then a tun of French wine, of 252 gallons, paid only £4 10s., if imported in an English vessel to London—into other parts, but £3 10s; the wines of other nations paid but £2 5s. in London, in other parts, £1 10s.; but nine months after, imported French wines paid £4, and other wines, £3; spirits imported, 2d. per gallon; if perfectly made, 4d.; so of coffee, 4d.; tea, sherbet, and chocolate, 4d. per gallon, which became an additional charge.

Provisions of Oxford passed, in which appears the first sketch of the House of Commons, 1258.

Prussia, once the country of the Pericini and Æstri, Gothic tribes, bordering upon the Slavonic, called Venedi; little known of the country, now called Prussia, until a comparatively late period; the city of Julin, of great extent, on the right bank of the Oder in the middle ages, was destroyed by Waldemar I., king of Denmark, supposed to have been where Wallin now stands; consists, in modern times, of 4 divisions—the Electorate of Brandenburg, Prussia Proper, Silesia, and the third part of Poland. House of Brandenburg, derived from Thassilo, of Hohenzollern, about 900

Sigefied, appointed Margave of Brandenburg 927

The Prussian pagans murdered St. Adalbert 1010

Boleslas of Poland ravaged Prussia ..... "

Berlin built, under Albert the Bear 1163

The Teutonic knights undertake to conquer Prussia, and convert the people..... 1225

Konigsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia... 1286

The Teutonic knights, by their barbarities, almost depopulated Prussia. It is repeopled by German colonists in the 13th century.

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg obtained by purchase, from Sigismond, the margraviate of Brandenburg..... 1415

Charles IV., the emperor, assigned Brandenburg to his second son, Sigismond..... 1373

Cassimir IV. of Poland, assisted the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights 1446

Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounced the Roman Catholic religion, embraced Lutheranism, and only acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland..... 1525

Joachim II., elector of Bran-

denburg, embraced the Lutheran faith 1539
University of Konigsberg, founded by duke Albert 1544
The dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg, and so continues to this day 1594
John Sigismund, created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia 1618
The principality of Halberstadt, and the bishopric of Minden, transferred to the house of Brandenburg 1648
Frederick William succeeded his father 1640
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector 1657
Succeeded by his son 1688
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia 1660
Order of Generosity instituted by Frederick III..... 1685
Frederick III., in an assembly of the states, put a crown upon his own head, and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I. ... 1701
Instituted the Order of the Black Eagle 1701
Took Gueldres from the Dutch 1702
Seized on Neumburg and Valencia, and bought Frecklenburgh 1707
Frederick William II., or I. as king, ascended the throne. 1713
Founded Potsdam..... 1721
The principality of Meurs added to the Prussian dominions 1712
Reign of Frederick II., or the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy was made to rank among the first powers in Europe 1740
Breslau ceded to Prussia ... 1741
Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded 1742
Frederick the Great visited England 1744
General Lacy, with 15,000 Austrians, and a Russian army, march to Berlin; the city laid under contribution; paid 800,000 guilders, and 1,900,000 crowns, the magazines, arsenals, and foundries, destroyed 1760
Peace of Hubertsberg, Feb. 15, ... 1763
Frederick the Great died, Aug. 17 1786
The Prussians took possession of Hanover, Jan. 30 1806
Prussia joined the allies of England against France, Oct. 6 1806
Battle of Jena, Oct. 14..... 1806
Berlin decree promulgated, Nov. 20 1806
Peace of Tilsit, July 7..... 1807
Convention of Berlin, Nov. 5 1808
Prussia joined the allies, March 17.. 1813
Treaty of Paris, April 11 1814
The king visited England; dined at Guildhall, June 18 1814
Congress of Carlsbad, Aug. 1..... 1819
Marshal Blucher died in Silesia, aged 77, Sept. 12 1819
Serious attempt on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, July 26 1844
Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12..... 1848
The constituent assembly met in Brandenburg castle, Nov. 29 1848
The assembly is dissolved, the king issued a new constitution to his subjects, Dec. 5 1848
Prussia declined the imperial crown offered to it, Jan. 23 1849
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia, "hereditary emperor of the Germans," March 28... 1849
The king declined the imperial crown, April 29 1849
Royal ordinance, placing the king under martial law, May 10 1849

The Prussians entered Carlsruhe, June 23 1849
Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10 1849
Hamburg occupied by a German force, Aug. 14..... 1849
Bavaria declared an imperial constitution, with the king of Prussia at its head, Sept. 8..... 1849
Treaty between Prussia and Austria, Sept. 30 1849
Austria protested against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany, Nov. 12 1849
The king took the oath required by the constitution, Feb. 6 1850
Hanover withdrew from the Prussian alliance, Feb. 25..... 1850
Treaty signed at Munich, between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, to maintain the German union, Feb. 27 1850
Wurtemburg denounced the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announced a league between Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Saxony, March 15 1850
Attempt to assassinate the king of Prussia, May 22 1850
Hesse-Darmstadt withdrew from the Prussian league, June 30 1850
Treaty of Peace, between Prussia and Denmark, July 2 1850
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12 1850
Prussia refused to join the restricted diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25 1850

PRUSSIA, Rulers of:—

Albert I., surnamed the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg..... 1134
Otho I..... 1170
Otho II. 1184
Albert II. 1206
John I. and Otho III. 1221
John II. 1266
Otho IV..... 1282
Waldemar 1309
Henry I., *le Jeune* 1319
[Interregnum.] 1320
Louis I. of Bavaria 1323
Louis II., surnamed the Roman 1352
Otho V., *le Faineant*..... 1365
Wenceslas of Luxemburg... 1373
Sigismund of Luxemburg... 1378
Jossus, the Bearded..... 1388
Sigismund again: emperor 1411
Frederick I. of Nuremburg 1415
Frederick II., surnamed Ironside 1440
Albert III., surnamed the German Achilles 1470
John III., his son; as margrave; styled the Cicero of Germany 1476
John III., as elector 1486
Joachim I., son of John ... 1499
Joachim II., poisoned by a Jew 1535
John-George 1571
Joachim-Frederick 1598
John-Sigismund 1608

DUKES.

John-Sigismund 1616
George-William 1619
Frederick William, his son; styled the "Great Elector." ... 1640
Frederick, son of the preceding; crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701 1688

KINGS.

Frederick I., king 1701
Frederick William I., son of Frederick I. 1713
Frederick II. (Frederick III., styled the Great), son of the preceding..... 1740
Frederick William II.; nephew of the preceding king.... 1786
Frederick William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and, after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in the overthrow of that emperor..... 1797
Frederick William IV., son of the last monarch; succeeded June 7. The PRESENT King of Prussia..... 1840

PRUSSIAN-BLUE, discovered or invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.

PRUSSIAN Commercial League, called the Zollverein, first became operative, 1834; comprising Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Electorate and Duchy of, Thuringia, Baden, Nassau, and Frankfort; it includes 25,324,668 persons.

PRUSSIA, Population of, 1801, according to Hoack:—

Eastern Prussia	940,000
Western do.	521,625
Southern do.	1,100,000
New Eastern do.	700,000
Part of Poland in Silesia	74,000
Pomerania	472,957
Brandenburg	755,577
New March	279,584
Magdeburgh	275,262
Halberstadt	111,875
Minden	67,952
Ravensberg	81,812
East Friesland	102,594
Cleves	100,000
Mœrs	17,000
Mark	121,984
Gelder	48,000
Tichlenburgh	17,234
Lingen	23,432
Silesia	1,747,065
Anspach	215,256
Bareuth	205,440
Neufchatel and Valengia	42,506
Total	8,021,149
Population, 1815	12,464,000

PRUSSIA, Army of, 1801, 178,897 infantry; 39,867 cavalry; artillery, 18,325; total, 237,089. Army, 350,000, 1815.

PRYNNE, William, born 1600; persecuted in Laud's infamous Star-chamber court for publishing his Histriomastix, reflecting on the ministers for countenancing stage-plays, masquerades, and immoralities; fined £500, expelled from Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, disabled from practising the law, sentenced to be placed in the pillory, lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned for life, Feb., 1633; the Four Inns of Court got up a masque at Whitehall to please the king by showing their contempt for Prynne, who was placed in the pillory, May, 1634; again in 1637; took his seat in the long parliament, 1640; died, Oct. 24. 1669.

PSALMANAZAR, George, a noted impostor, who pretended to be a Japanese, and actually invented a language after the rules of grammar; died 1763, aged 84.

PSALMS of David, turned into rhyme by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

PUBLIC Houses, a power of licensing them conferred on Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchel, for their own profit, 1621, by James I.; in 1790, the number in England was 76,000; of such, 5024 are said to exist at present in the metropolis.

PUBLIC Funds. *See* National Debt and Revenue.

PUBLIC Funds originated at Florence, 1344.

PULTENY, William, Earl of Bath, struck off the list of privy councillors, July 1731.

PULVIS Fulminans, said to have been discovered by Roger Bacon. 1290.

PUMPS in general use in England, 1425; air pump invented, 1634; improved by Boyle, 1657.

PUNISHMENTS, Capital, after the year 1830 humanely diminished: in the three years preceding, 42 persons were put to death in London; in the years 1830-'1-'2, only 5 were executed, and 19 of these for burglary and housebreaking; the laws were written in blood, after the sanguinary temper of our forefathers, whose refinements were revolting in cruelty; the heads of those executed were to be stuck up on Temple Bar or London Bridge, and the quarters, previously seethed in spices to preserve them, in different parts of London; dozens together were displayed on London Bridge; in 1471, after the defeat of Faulconbridge, his head, and the heads of nine others, were stuck upon ten spears on Lon-

don Bridge, where they remained till the elements had left nothing of them but the bones; at a later period the head of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was stuck up here; the legs of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the son of the poet, were exhibited from the same spot; the mayors of London had power to kill and destroy; in 1335, a mayor, Andrew Aubrey, ordered seven skinners and fishmongers, whose offence was rioting in the streets, aggravated by personal insult, to be beheaded without trial; their heads were also exposed on the bridge; Jack Cade, in the fervour of his successes, set up Lord Saye's head at the same place; Hentzner, the German traveller, states, that when he visited England in 1598, *temp.* Eliz., he counted no less than thirty heads upon this bridge; the following is a bill of a hangman for hanging, embowelling, &c., some thirty-four rebels in the year 1715:—

1715.

		£	s	d
Jan. 17,	Erecting gallows; paid for materials, hurdle, fire, cart, &c.; executing Shuttleworth and 4 more, at Preston, and setting up their heads, &c. &c.....	12	0	4
Feb. 9,	Dismemberment on executing old Mr. Chorly, and setting up a head, &c.	5	10	6
Feb. 10.	Charge at Wigan on executing Blundell, &c.	7	1	2
Feb. 11.	Charge at Manchester, executing Syddal, &c.	8	10	0
Feb. 16 and 18,	Charge at Garstang and Lancaster on executing at either place.....	22	0	8
Feb. 25,	Charge for executing Bennet and 2 more, at Liverpool	10	3	0
	Payd 2 executions	60	0	0
	Payd for horses to carry the executioners to the several places of execution, and travelling charges...	7	10	0
	Total	132	15	8

The under-sheriff and jailer's expenses not included.

PURGATIVES the more gentle, discovered by a physician of Greece, named Actuarius, in 1245.

PURGATORY, doctrine of, invented by the Roman Catholics about 250; became a confirmed article of the Church of Rome, 543; it implies a middle place between heaven and hell, where the soul remains purifying by fire before it can enter heaven.

PULTOWA, a celebrated battle between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia, in which Charles was vanquished, and obliged to fly to Bender in Turkey, July 8, 1709.

PULTUSK, Battle of, 1703, between the Swedes and the Saxons; a second battle occurred in the same place between the French and the Russians, Dec. 26, 1806, in which the former obtained the victory.

PURIFICATION of the Virgin Mary; feast of, established by the Catholic church, Feb. 2, 552, in honour of the Virgin going to the temple, in pursuance of the Jewish custom of making an offering after childbirth; this ceremonial was ordered to be accompanied with wax tapers by Pope Sergius I., whence comes the name of Candlemass.

PURPLE, a colour given in great perfection in ancient Tyre, it is said through a dye obtained from a peculiar shellfish; this colour has been used in all ages for the apparel of kings, whence cardinals and bishops adopted it by licence of pope Paul II., 1465.

Puseyism, the term given to a recent attempt to follow the example of the notorious Laud, *temp.* Charles I., and approximate the Church of England as closely as possible to the papal superstition; it originated at Oxford, near which an imitation of monastic cells and discipline was set up at Littlemore; the better informed heads of the university condemned the attempt which was thus made, under the name of Tractarianism, by resolutions, March 15, 1841; Puseyism, and a notorious sermon preached by Dr. Pusey, again condemned, May 30, 1843; some of the clergy who became the disciples of Puseyism have already gone over to Rome.

Putney Bridge, built 1726.

Pyrenees, Battle of the, between the English under the Duke of Wellington, and the French under Marshal Soult, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss, July 28, 1813; Soult was at the time on his retreat into France, in consequence of the defeat of his countrymen at Vittoria.

Pyrenees Treaty of Peace, signed between the French and Don Haro, on the part of Spain, by which the latter resigned Alsace, Rousillon, and Artois, while France gave up her acquisitions in Catalonia and Etruria, Nov. 7, 1659; Spaniards defeated by the French both in Eastern and Western Pyrenees, 1794.

Pythagoras School, one so called, built at Cambridge, 1092.

Pyrometer, Wedgwood's, uncertainty of, proved by Sir James Hall, 1817.

Pyramid of Ghiza, the indefatigable Italian, Belzoni, succeeded in penetrating into the centre of the second pyramid, 1817.

Pyrenees Orientales et Basses taken out of the old French province of Rousillon, and Lower Navarre and Bearne, two of the most southern departments of France, containing together 3760 square miles, formed into two departments by the revolutionary government of France in 1789.

Q

Quack, from the Dutch word "quacken," a goose, applied to pretenders in medicine, in England more especially encouraged; quack medicines taxed in 1783, and the tax increased 1803; a notorious quack, named St. John Long, was tried for manslaughter of a Miss Cashin, Aug. 21, 1830, and found guilty; he was subsequently tried for the same offence in relation to Mr. C. Lloyd, and got off, Feb. 19, 1831; this quack was supported by persons who, from their position in life, might be supposed better informed.

Quadrant, the mathematical instrument introduced into scientific usage before the birth of Christ; the quadrant of Davis produced about 1600; Hadley's quadrant, 1731.

Quadruple Alliance signed between France, Holland, Germany and England, July 22, 1718; also Jan. 8, 1744-5.

Quakers, or Friends, first appeared as a religious sect in 1650; as a body most respectable; they conduct themselves in close accordance with the original tenets of Christianity, repudiating the wars of ambition or territorial acquirement, in which other sects demanding to be esteemed Christians unhesitatingly engage; tolerant and non-persecuting they were persecuted by the intolerant, until the superior civil government of recent times secured religious freedom to all men; the quakers in England regarded George Fox as their leader; the names of Penn, Keith, and Barclay were equal to the members of any

other sect in piety and worth; their first meeting-house in London was in Fenchurch Street, and they were recognised in Dublin, 1692; their affirmation in place of an oath allowed to be taken, 8 Will. III. 1696; altered in 1702 and 1721; secured from oath on holding offices, 1828; with other sects, 1837 and 1838.

Quakers, Persecution of, in England by the Church, for tithes and offerings claimed to pay for the promulgation of tenets they did not profess; no fewer than 2,000 suffered fines and imprisonment, 1660; above 120 were transported to America by Charles II., 1664; soldiers were ordered to force them on board ship, but the Dutch captured the vessel, and all but 28 died of the plague in Holland, few of these last ever reaching America; the first quakers who arrived in Boston, which was founded by refugees from religious persecution, were females, but such is theological rancour invested with power, that even those poor women were cruelly flogged and their ears cut off; Quakers admitted into parliament 1833; one was chosen 1698.

Qualification Act for members of parliament, passed 1711; the same for justices of the peace, 1732.

Quarantine, the act of separating persons supposed to be afflicted with pestilential diseases from the rest of society for a longer or a shorter time, to prevent the spread of the contagion, first adopted at Venice in 1127; considered in the present day to be of little effect, as in the case of Asiatic cholera.

Quarter Sessions, courts established, 34 Edward III., appointed quarterly 1413; times of holding once more regulated by statute, 1 Will. IV., 1830.

Quatre Bras, Battle of, June 16, 1815, between the allied army and British under Sir Thomas Picton, and the French under Marshal Ney; the Duke of Brunswick fell in this indecisive action.

Quebec, founded by the French 1605; recovered by the English 1626; restored to France 1632; besieged unsuccessfully by the English 1711; taken by them in 1759, Sept. 13, when General Wolfe fell at the moment of success, and the French commander, the Marquis of Montcalm, at the moment of defeat; besieged in vain by the colonists in the American war, Dec. 31, 1775; stores and houses in great numbers destroyed by fire, Sept. 1815, to the extent in value of £260,000; again, May 28, 1845, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, were burned; a fire at the theatre and 50 lives lost, June 12, 1846; cholera broke out at, June 8, 1832.

Queen of the Sandwich Islands, died in London of smallpox, July 14, 1824.

Queen of England, the first regnant, Mary, 1553; she re-established popish power and persecutions, expelling the Protestant clergy, 1553; borrowed £20,000 of the city of London, Oct. 1, 1553; promised to pay her predecessor's debt, 1554; married Philip of Spain, July 29, 1554; created 90 Knights of the Carpet, Sept. 20, 1554; published liberty of conscience, Oct. 5, 1554; restored the Church lands she held, 1555; granted a commission for an inquisition, 1557; the second Queen-regnant was Elizabeth, 1558; rejected several offers of marriage, 1560; refused admission to the pope's nuncio, and increased the salary of the judges, 1561; assisted the French Protestants, 1562; proposed her favourite Dudley as a husband to the Queen of Scots, 1563; advised by the parliament to marry, Nov. 1, 1566; demanded the restoration of Calais, and was refused it, 1567; became umpire between the Regent and Queen of Scotland, who fled into England, 1568; seized Spanish property at Plymouth, and desired it might be called a loan, Dec. 29, 1568; was excommunicated by the pope, 1569; rejected the Duke of Anjou as a suitor, 1571; paid her father's foreign debts, 1572; refused the Duke of Alençon,

1572; rejected the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand, then offered to her; aided the Dutch against Spain, 1578, 1584; recalled the English children educating abroad, 1580; forbade the harbouring any popish priest, and mediated between Muscovy and Sweden, 1583; gave 50,000 crowns to assist the Hugnenots, 1585; entered into a treaty of mutual defence with the Dutch, 1586; ostensibly tried to save the life of Mary Queen of Scots with the parliament, Oct. 1586; signed her death warrant, Feb. 1, 1587; fined her secretary £10,000, and excused herself for the act to the King of Scotland, 1587; excommunicated, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance towards her, 1588; harangued her people at Tilbury, May 29, 1588; went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Armada, Nov. 24, 1588; assisted the King of France with £23,000, 1589; the customs raised by her from £14,000 to £50,000, 1590; attempted to be poisoned by her physician, 1593; to be assassinated, 1594; demanded £800,000 due from the Dutch, 1595; made the nobility who held crown lands pay large fines, 1600; suppressed monopolies, 1601; banished the Jesuits, 1602; appointed James King of Scotland her successor, and died March 24, 1603; Queen Anne, the third and last Queen-regnant of England, until Victoria ascended the throne, visited Bath and Oxford, Aug. 1702; went in state to St. Paul's, Nov. 12, 1702, to return thanks for the war; revived the Order of the Thistle in Scotland, 1703; granted the first-fruits and tenths for the better maintenance of the poor clergy, Feb. 1703; sent the Duke of Savoy 200,000 crowns, and permitted him to obtain a loan for £250,000, Feb. 26, 1705; went in state to St. Paul's to a thanksgiving for the British victories, June 27, 1706; disgusted with the Elector of Hanover for wishing to take his seat in the House of Lords, 1714; died Aug. 1, 1714.

Queen of Scots, married the Dauphin of France, April 24, 1558; quartered the arms of England and France, and assumed them, Jan. 1559; embroiled with her subjects, and invaded by the English, 1559; refused to relinquish the title and arms of France, 1560; refused on the death of her husband to relinquish her right to the crown of England, Aug. 15, 1560; refused the Earl of Leicester for a husband, 1563; married Lord Darnley, 1565; David Rizzio assassinated in her presence, March 9, 1566; bore a son, afterwards James I. of England, June, 19, 1566; made Bothwell her favourite in the place of Rizzio, and he destroying Lord Darnley, Feb. 9, 1567, she married him in May following; imprisoned by the discontented Scotch lords, and obliged to resign her crown to her son, 1567; escaped into England and detained there a prisoner, May 17, 1568; confined in Tutbury Castle, 1569; removed to Coventry, and desired her marriage with Bothwell might be annulled, Nov. 22, 1569; her party in Scotland ravaged the English border, 1570; more strictly guarded, having endeavoured to escape, 1577; removed to Chartley Castle, 1586; her papers seized and sent to London, 1586; removed to Fotheringay Castle, where commissioners tried and condemned her to death, Oct. 14, 1586; beheaded at Fotheringay after 18 years' imprisonment, in her 46th year, Feb. 8, 1587.

Queens, Three, those of France, England, and Scotland, in England together, 1517.

Queen Anne's Bounty, act to consolidate, 1838; what was called the queen's bounty, which was an annual gift of £1000, with the collection upon the king's letter, ceased 1829, having commenced with the beginning of the reign of George III.

Queen Caroline, trial of, July 5, 1820; early censured under an ill-fated marriage to a profligate

husband; ignorant of the true meaning of many words in the English language, and bred up in German habits, this queen still was styled the delight and charm of the circle in which she moved, by Canning, who would not suffer the dark intrigues of those who thought to recommend themselves to royalty to influence his mind; the insinuations against her began in May, 1806, when she was fully proved to be innocent of the charges whispered against her; once more her conduct, while on her travels, surrounded by spies and home-agents, was made the subject of investigation, and she met the charges after a private committee had reported, and a bill of pains and penalties been brought in, July 5, 1820; on a division, with all the power of the court against her, there was a majority of 9, exactly the number of the ministers; in consequence, Lord Liverpool moved that the bill be read that day six months; there was great exultation throughout the country—the queen went in state to St. Paul's, Nov. 29; she protested against her exclusion from the coronation, July 18, 1821; was taken ill July 30, the same year, and died Aug. 7; a riot took place in consequence of the government opposing the desire of the public for the body to pass through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.

Queens of England, the following are the queens of England who have reigned of their own right, and been consorts of the crown either before or during their accession; *Matilda*, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders; she was married in 1051 to William I., and died 1084; *Matilda*, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland; she was married to Henry I., Nov. 11, 1100, and died May 1, 1119; *Adelais*, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; she was married Jan. 29, 1129, and survived the king; *Maude* or *Matilda*, daughter of Henry I., and rightful heir to the throne, born 1101; betrothed in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125; she married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130, was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139; crowned, but was soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son, Henry, 1153; died, 1167; *Matilda*, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; she married Stephen in 1128, and died May 3, 1151; *Eleanor*, the repudiated queen of Louis VII., king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; she was married to Henry II., 1152, and died 1204; *Berengaria*, daughter of the king of Navarre; she was married to Richard I., May 12, 1191, and survived the king; *Avisa*, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; she was married to John in 1189, and divorced; *Isabella*, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200; survived the king, on whose death she was remarried to the count de la Marche; *Eleanor*, daughter of the count de Provence; she was married to Henry III., Jan. 14, 1236; survived the king, and died in 1292, in a monastery, whither she had retired; *Eleanor* of Castile, queen of Edward I.; she was married in 1253, and died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Hornby, in Lancashire; secondly, *Margaret*, sister of the king of France; she married, Sept. 12, 1299; survived the king; *Isabella*, daughter of the king of France; she was married to Edward II., in 1308; on the death, by the gibbet, of the favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house, near London; *Philippa*, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault; she was married to Edward III., Jan. 24, 1328, and died Aug. 16, 1369; *Anne* of Bohemia, sister

of the emperor Winceslas of Germany; she was married to Richard II., in Jan. 1382, and died Aug. 3, 1395; secondly, *Isabella*, daughter of Charles VI. of France; she was married Nov. 1, 1396; on the murder of her husband she returned to her father; *Mary*, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394; *Joan* of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married to Henry IV. in 1403; survived the king, and died in 1437; *Catherine*, daughter of the king of France; she was married to Henry V. May 30, 1420; she outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.; *Margaret*, daughter of the duke of Anjou; she was married to Henry VI., April 22, 1445; she survived the unfortunate king, her husband, and died in 1482; *Lady Elizabeth Grey*, daughter of Sir Richard Woodeville, and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby; she was married to Edward IV., March 1, 1464; suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel, closed her life in confinement; *Anne*, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered; she was married to Richard III., 1471; she is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, March 6, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York; *Elizabeth* of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; she was married to Henry VII., Jan. 18, 1486, and died Feb. 11, 1503; *Catharine of Arragon*, widow of Henry's eldest brother, Arthur prince of Wales; she was married to Hen. VIII., June 3, 1509; was the mother of Queen Mary—was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died Jan. 6, 1536; *Anna Boleyn*, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catharine; she was privately married before Catharine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536, to make way for *Jane Seymour*, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anna Boleyn; she was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anna's execution, and was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 13, 1537; next came *Anne of Cleves*, sister of William, duke of Cleves; she was married Jan. 6, 1540; was divorced July 10, 1540, and died in 1557; *Catharine Howard*, niece of the duke of Norfolk, married Aug. 8, 1540, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 12, 1542; then Henry married *Catharine Parr*, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; she was married July 12, 1543, and survived the king, after whose death she married Sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died Sept. 5, 1548; *Lady Jane Grey*, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley, was proclaimed queen on the death of Edward, but in ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age; *Mary*, the daughter of Henry VIII., ascended the throne July 6, 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, July 25, 1554, and died Nov. 17, 1558; *Elizabeth*, daughter of Henry VIII., succeeded to the crown Nov. 17, 1558; reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days; died unmarried; *Anne*, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; she was married to James I., Aug. 20, 1589, and died March, 1619; *Henrietta-Maria*, daughter of Henry IV., king of France; she was married to Charles I., June 13, 1625, and survived the king, dying in France, Aug. 10, 1669; *Catharine*, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV., and sister of Alfonso VI., was married to Charles II., May 21, 1662, and, surviving the king,

returned to Portugal, dying there, Dec. 21, 1705; *Anne Hyde*, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; she was married to James II., in Sept. 1660, and died before James ascended the throne, in 1671; *Mary-Beatrice*, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; she was married to James II., Nov. 21, 1673; at the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France, and died at St. Germains in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years. *Mary*, princess of Orange, daughter of James II., married William III., Nov. 4, 1677; ascended the throne. Feb. 13, 1689; died Dec. 28, 1694; *Anne*, daughter of James II., married prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683; came to the throne, March 8, 1732; had 13 children, who all died young; Prince George died Oct. 28, 1708; the Queen herself, Aug. 1, 1714; *Sophia Dorothea*, daughter of the Duke of Zell, who died Dec. 2, 1726; in jealousy of Count Konigsmark and this lady, upon no valid grounds, the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, had him privately murdered; after the king's death, his body was found under the Queen's apartments; at last the king sought out a reconciliation, but the Queen nobly replied—"If I am guilty of what he accuses me, I am unworthy of his bed; if I am innocent, he is unworthy of me." She died a few months before the accession of her son, George II., to the throne, Nov. 2, 1726, otherwise he fully intended to free her from the castle of Ahlden, and openly do her justice by acknowledging her as Queen-dowager; *Carolina Wilhhelmina Dorothea* of Brandenburgh-Anspach, born 1683; married, Sept 2, 1704, to George II.; died Nov. 20, 1737; *Charlotte Sophia*, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, married Sept. 8, 1761, to George III.; died Nov. 17, 1818; *Caroline Amelia Augusta*, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, married to George IV., April 8, 1795; died Aug. 7, 1821; *Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline*, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, married to William IV. of England, July 11, 1818; died Dec. 2, 1849. *Alexandrina Victoria*, Queen regnant, 1853, born May 24, 1819; crowned, June 28, 1838; married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840.

QUEEN, transport, wrecked at Falmouth, and 369 out of 473 persons on board perished, Jan. 1814.

QUEEN Charlotte man of war, 100 guns, burned off Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when out of 850 on board nearly 700 perished.

QUEEN, Indiaman, blown up in the Brazils, July 14, 1800.

QUEEN'S College, Cambridge, founded 1449.

QUEEN'S College, Oxford, founded 1397; fire at, which greatly injured one wing, Dec. 18, 1778.

QUEEN'S Ware invented by Wedgwood, 1760.

QUEENSTOWN, Upper Canada, on the Niagara river, taken in the last American war by the United States' army, Oct. 13, 1812, and retaken by the British the same day, with considerable loss to the Americans.

QUESNE, Fort Du, in North America, taken by General Forbes, Nov. 24, 1758.

QUESNOY, Battle of, between the English and French, in which the latter were defeated, Sept. 11, 1793; taken by the Austrians, 1793; retaken by the French the next year; surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, June 19, 1815.

QUIBERON, France, repulse of an English expedition to, 1746; a victory of Admiral Hawke over the French in the bay of, Nov. 20, 1759; taken possession of by emigrant regiments in British pay, July 3, 1795; surprised and retaken by the republicans, July 21, and many of the emigrants taken were executed; 900 soldiers and 1200 of the inhabitants effected their re-embarkation, but the rest fell

into the enemy's hand, with all the stores and ammunition landed; it is said that the forged assignats made in England for the purpose, were introduced with this expedition under the idea of injuring the French finances in place of the innocent holders.

Quicksilver, a metal in a liquid state except at an exceedingly low temperature, when it congeals readily; first used in refining silver, 1540; it is found in Spain, Carniola, Ceylon, and one or two other places; congealed in England artificially, 1787.

Quietists, a sect originating with Molinos, an ecclesiastic of Saragossa, in Spain, that made some noise about 1678; they imagined that the purity and essence of religion consisted in silent internal meditations upon, and recollections of, the merits of Christ and the mercy of God; Madame Guion of this sect was imprisoned in the Bastile for her devotion to this doctrine, and released through the intercession of the good Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, who had a dispute with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux upon the subject, 1657.

Quills first used for pens, 635; reeds were used previously; metallic pens threaten to supersede these, 1830.

Quince, the fruit first brought into England, as is reported, from Austria, in the 16th century; a species was introduced from Japan, 1796.

Quintilians, a sect that arose in the second century, the followers of Montanus; it allowed women to be priests and bishops.

Quintin, Battle of St., between the Spaniards and English, and the French, when the latter were defeated; this victory, owing to a vow before the engagement, caused Philip II. to build the Escurial, Aug. 10, 1557.

Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, when 40,000 persons perished.

R

Raab, Hungary, taken by Turkey, 1594; retaken 1598.

Raby Castle, Durham, built 1020.

Races originated in England, among the London citizens, in very early times; races were known at York in 1607; Charles II. gave a cup of the value of 100 guineas; an act took place for suppressing races with ponies and weak horses in 1739; the object then seems to have been useful in improving the breed of horses, and plates were given in several places; this object was fully attained, as the English breed of horses of all kinds fully proves; running horses without regard to bottom or strength succeeded, merely for gambling purposes, to which and no other end they now exist; when the more legitimate object was passed, the perfection to which the noble animal was brought, seemed almost impossible of attainment in a northern climate; as to speed, Childers ran over at Newmarket three miles six furlongs and 93 yards in six minutes and forty seconds; and four miles one furlong and 138 yards in seven minutes and thirty seconds, carrying 9 stone 2lbs., he died in 1741, aged 26; Eclipse was nearly equal to Childers, and was never beaten. In 1772, a mile was run by Firetail in one minute and four seconds. In October, 1741, at the Curragh meeting in Ireland, Mr. Wilde engaged to ride 127 miles in nine hours; he performed it in six hours and 21 minutes. He employed ten horses, and allowing for mounting and dismounting, and a moment for refreshment, he rode for six hours at the rate of 20 miles an hour. Mr. Thornhill, in 1745, exceeded this, for he rode from Lon-

don to Stilton and back, and again to Stilton, being 213 miles, in 11 hours and 34 minutes, which is, after allowing the least possible time for changing horses, 20 miles an hour for eleven hours, and on the turnpike road and uneven ground. Mr Shaftoe, in 1762, with ten horses, and five of them ridden twice, accomplished fifty miles and a quarter in one hour and forty-nine minutes. In 1763 he won a more extraordinary match. He was to procure a person to ride one hundred miles a day, on any one horse each day, for twenty-nine days together, and to have any number of horses not exceeding twenty-one. He accomplished it on fourteen horses; and, one day, he rode one hundred and sixty miles, on account of the tiring of his first horse. Mr. Hull's Quibbler afforded the most extraordinary instance on record of the stoutness as well as speed of the race-horse. In December, 1786, he ran twenty-three miles, round the flat at Newmarket, in fifty-seven minutes and ten seconds.

RACK, an instrument of torture of great antiquity; though torture to extort confession was declared illegal by law, the officers of the crown had no hesitation at using it on the royal command, and without; in *temp.* Chancellor Wriotesly, in 1546, when the beautiful Anne Askew, charged with favouring the Reformation, refused to implicate any ladies at court with participating in her creed, she was ordered to be tortured, and when the lieutenant of the Tower refused to rack her more, the chancellor worked the instrument himself until her joints were dislocated; she was then condemned to the stake by this miscreant lawyer, and executed in Smithfield, July 16, 1646; in the reign of Charles I., the court wanted it to be applied to Felton, the assassin of Charles's minion, but the judges had returned to their sense of duty, and declared it was unlawful.

RADCLIFFE Library, Oxford, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, physician to Queen Anne, leaving £40,000 to the university for that purpose; the edifice was finished in 1749.

RADCLIFFE, Statue erected to Dr. John, at Oxford, 1723.

RADNOR Forest destroyed by fire, Aug. 1600.

RADZIVILLE, in Gallicia, nearly all burned, May 5, 1804.

RADSTADT, Peace of, between France and the Emperor, March 6, 1714.

RADSTADT, Congress of, to treat of a general peace, Dec. 9, 1797; the negotiation endured for the entire year; an atrocious assassination of the French plenipotentiaries was perpetrated here in cold blood by the Austrian regiment Szeltzler, April 21, 1799.

RAGUSA besieged by the Russians, July 12, 1806.

RAGUSA and Dalmatia annexed to the kingdom of Italy by Napoleon, July 16, 1807.

RAGUSA taken by the Austrians, Dec. 27, 1813.

RAID of Ruthven, at which James I. was seized by the nobles of Scotland, Aug. 22, 1582.

RAILROADS, the first of any moment for the carriage of heavy weights or goods, was laid down in Coalbrooke Dale, Shropshire, 1786; the first, for the same purpose, laid down by act of parliament, was that in Surrey, from Wandsworth to Croydon, 1801; the Liverpool and Manchester, the first passengers' railway, was begun Oct. 1826, and finished so as to open on Sept. 15, 1830.

Aberdare	Aug. 6, 1846
Arbroath and Forfar	Jan. 3, 1839
Ashton branch of the Manchester and Leeds	April 15, 1846
Ashton branch of the Manchester and Sheffield	Dec. 30, 1845
Aylesbury branch of the London and Birmingham	June, 1839
Ballochney	1828

Bedford branch of the London and Birmingham .....Nov. 17, 1846
Belfast and Portadown 1842
Birmingham and Derby .....Feb. 10, 1842
Birmingham and Gloucester .....Sept. 17, 1840
Bishop-Auckland and Weardale ....Nov. 8, 1843
Bishopstoke and Salisbury.....March 1, 1847
Blackburn and Preston.....June 1, 1846
Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton 1847
Blackpool branch of the Preston and Wyre 1846
Bodmin and Wadebridge 1834
Bolton and Preston.....June 22, 1843
Bolton, Kenyon, Leigh .....June, 1831
Brandling Junction .....Sept. 1839
Bridlington branch of the York and Scarborough (part) ...Oct. 1846
Brighton and Chichester .....June 8, 1846
Brighton and Hastings .....June 27, 1846
Bristol and Exeter..... .....May 1, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester .....July, 1844
Cambridge and Brandon.....July 30, 1845
Canterbury and Whitstable.....May, 1830
Cheltenham and Swindon .....May 12, 1845
Chester and Birkenhead.....Sept. 22, 1840
Chester and Crewe .....Oct. 1, 1840
Chester and Holyhead (part) 1847
Clarence; first act passed in..... 1828
Cockermouth and Workington .....April 28, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich .....June 15, 1846
Coventry and Leamington .....Dec. 2, 1844
Crediton branch of the Bristol and Exeter..... 1847
Croydon and Epsom.....May 17, 1847
Dereham branch of the Norwich and Brandon 1847
Dublin and Carlow.....Aug. 10, 1846
Dublin and Drogheda .....May 26, 1844
Dublin and Kingstown .....Dec. 17, 1834
Dundee and Arbroath .....April 8, 1840
Dundee and Newtyle .....Dec. 1831
Dundee and Perth .....May 22, 1847
Durham and Sunderland .....June 28, 1839
Edinburgh and Berwick.....June 18, 1846
Edinburgh and Dalkeith 1831
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....Feb. 8, 1842
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton 1846
Edinburgh and Musselburgh .....July 14, 1847
Ely and Huntingdon..... 1847
Ely and Peterborough .....Jan. 1847
Exeter and Plymouth (part) .....May 29, 1846
Furness ....Aug. 1846
Glasgow and Ayr .....Aug. 12, 1840
Glasgow and Greenock ....March 31, 1841
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge .....July, 1845
Gosport branch of the London and Southampton.....Feb. 7, 1842
Gravesend and Rochester .....Feb. 10, 1845
Guildford branch of the London and Southampton.....May, 1845
Haddington branch of the Edinburgh and Berwick ...June 18, 1846
Halifax branch of the Manchester and Leeds .....July 1, 1844

Hartlepool 1836
Hertford branch of the London and Cambridge .....Oct. 31, 1843
Hull and Bridlington .....Oct. 7, 1846
Hull and Selby .....July 1, 1840
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds.....Dec. 24, 1846
Kendal and Windermere 1847
Keymer and Lewes.....Oct. 1, 1847
Kingstown and Dalkey .....March 29, 1844
Lancaster and Carlisle .....Dec. 16, 1846
Lancaster and Preston .....June 30, 1840
Leeds and Bradford .....July 1, 1846
Leeds and Derby .....July, 1840
Leeds and Selby.....Sept. 1834
Leicester and Swannington.....July, 1832
Liverpool and Birmingham .....July 4, 1837
Liverpool and Manchester .....Sept 15, 1830
Liverpool and Preston.....Oct. 31, 1838
London and Birmingham .....Sept. 17, 1838
London and Blackwall ..... Aug. 2, 1841
London and Brighton.....Sept. 21, 1841
London and Bristol .....June 30, 1841
London and Cambridge .....July, 1845
London and Colchester .....March 29, 1843
London and Croydon .....June 1, 1839
London and Dover.....Feb. 6, 1844
London and Greenwich .....Dec. 26, 1838
London and Richmond .....July 27, 1846
London and Southampton .....May 11, 1840
Londonderry to Strabane .....April 19, 1847
Lowestoft branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth 1847
Lynn and Dereham 1847
Lynn and Ely 1847
Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre 1846
Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham Nov. 24, 1845
Maidstone branch of the London and Dover .....Sept. 24, 1844
Manchester and Birmingham .....Aug. 10, 1842
Manchester and Bolton .....May 29, 1838
Manchester and Leeds .....March 1, 1841
Manchester and Rawtenstall.....Sept. 25, 1846
Manchester and Sheffield .....Dec. 22, 1845
Margate branch of the London and Dover 1846
Maryport and Carlisle .....Jan. 1845
Merthyr-Tydvil and Cardiff.....April 12, 1841
Middlesborough and Redcar .....June 4, 1846
Monkland and Kirkintilloch..... 1826
Newcastle and Berwick.....July, 1847
Newcastle and Carlisle .....June 18, 1839
Newcastle and Darlington.....April 15, 1844
Newcastle and North Shields.....June 13, 1839
Newtyle and Cupar-Angus .....Feb. 1837
Northampton and Peterborough.....June 2, 1845
Norwich and Brandon 1845
Norwich and Yarmouth .....May 1, 1844
Nottingham and Lincoln .....Aug. 3, 1846
Nottingham branch of the Rugby and Derby .....May 30, 1839

Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds	March 31,	1842
Oxford branch of the London and Bristol	June 12,	1844
Paisley and Renfrew	May,	1837
Perth and Castlecary (part)		1847
Pontop and South Shields		1835
Preston and Wyre	July 20,	1840
Richmond branch of the York and Darlington	Sept. 10,	1846
Rugby and Derby	July,	1840
Rugby and Stafford		1847
St. Helen's; first act passed		1830
Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton		1847
Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct.	1838
Shrewsbury and Chester (part)	Nov. 4,	1846
Slamannan, Scotland		1840
Southampton and Dorchester	June 1,	1847
South Eastern, Tunbridge Wells branch	Nov. 25,	1846
South Eastern, North Kent line		1849
Stockton and Darlington	Sept.	1825
Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10,	1841
Syston and Peterborough (part)		1846
Teignmouth to Newton	Dec. 31,	1846
Trent Valley	June 26,	1847
Tunbridge Wells, branch of the London and Dover	Oct.	1846
Warrington and Newton		1833
West Durham	June,	1840
West London (part)	May 27,	1844
Whitby and Pickering	May,	1836
Whitehaven and Maryport	March 18,	1847
Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness	June 21,	1845
Wishaw and Coltness; first act passed		1829
York and Darlington	Jan. 4,	1841
York and Newcastle, Boroughbridge branch	June 17,	1847
York and Normanton	June 30,	1840
York and Scarborough	July 7,	1845

Railways, Total Receipt in each of the following years:—

1842	£4,341,781
1843	4,842,650
1844	5,610,950
1845	6,669,230
1846	7,689,870
1847	8,975,691
1848	10,059,000
1849	11,013,820
1850	12,757,985
1851	14,567,910
1852	15,088,310

The average cost of making was, in 1842, £34,690 per mile; in 1852, £34,630; in 1842, £52,380,000 had been expended; in 1852, £239,967,453 on roads completed; on all, complete and incomplete, £248,593,553, or 7388 miles, at £33,897 per mile; the sum sanctioned by act of parliament to be raised for these undertakings in 24 years, from 1826 to 1829, was £348,312,188; yearly average, £14,500,508; the number of acts passed for new lines and extensions from 1801, when a goods railway act was passed, to 1849, was 1,111; of these 225 were passed in 1846, and 115 in 1847.

Railway Total Receipts, 1850, £8,570,886; of which 60.4 per cent was for passengers, and 30 per cent for merchandise; the coals consumed were, 896,466 tons; the total distance run, 40,161,850 miles, and the daily distance 100,333 miles, or 4¼ times round the globe; in the

half-year ending June 30, 1839, in the six months preceding, the London and Birmingham railway travelled 17,391,035 miles, and conveyed 267,144 passengers, the receipt being £270,241; in the half year ending June 30, 1845, the travelling was 38,758,260 miles, the passengers 615,904, and the receipts £447,190.

Railways and Post Letters; the speed of transmission multiplied the number of letters; the mail between Manchester and Liverpool, before the penny postage commenced by this mode of carriage, in Nov. 1830, and the letters increased at once 6 per cent. Before railways, a letter from Kingsland to Camberwell took as long to deliver as it now occupies to convey it to Exeter, 193¾ miles distant, or 4½ hours; people complained in 1849, that letters were 6 hours or a little more conveying to Manchester.

Railway Accidents, 653,137 to 1; only 1 passenger is killed by causes beyond his own controul—in other words, by his own fault—being 1 in 6,440,087 in 1848, and in 1849, 1 in 12,768,308; the injured in 1848, were 1 in 452,818, and in 1849, 1 in 760,018. The accidents by, and not by, their own fault, among the railway servants were in a much larger ratio.

Railways, persons employed on; in a return to June 30, 1849, 55,968 belonging to the permanent business, and there were employed at that time on railway construction, 103,816 persons.

Railways open in America, 1849, 6440 miles; cost of, 167,731,748 dollars, or £34,944,114 sterling; of these the railways of Massachusetts alone are 1056 miles; the average cost, £5426 per mile.

Railways in Germany, open 1850, 4435; of which 1820 miles were in Prussia, and 920 in Austria.

Railways, Belgian; these are constructed by the state, and in 1848 were 326½ miles in length, and cost £4,110,350, or per mile £12,611.

Railways, Atmospherical, experiments in order to demonstrate their practicability were made at Wormwood Scrubs, June 30, 1840; one established between Dalkey and Killarney, in Ireland, near Dublin, Sept. 1843; found to be impracticable in the South Devon railway between Exeter and Plymouth, and other places, and abandoned.

Railways, Foreign, 1850; about 13,000 miles open altogether.

Railway proposed in Sweden between the town of Christiania and the lake of Injosen, Feb. 11, 1851; line of the Bengal railway began, Jan. 25, 1851.

Railway proposed in Egypt between Alexandria and Cairo, Sept. 4, 1851.

Rain, violent, in Scotland for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of Oct. to Dec. 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again violent, 1365; in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Scotland, 1752; in several parts of England, 1762; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776; in the north of England, 1789; in the Island of Cuba, June 21, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. In the summer of 1816, the harvest was much injured by continual rains, in various places on the continent, as well as in England.

Rain at Chaumont, in France, Oct. 15, 1822, fell in the state of ice, while the atmosphere was above the freezing-point, and loaded the boughs of some trees so that they broke.

Raine's Charity, began giving

marriage portions to women annually, 1758.

Rainbow, theory of, advanced by Kepler, afterwards cleared by Newton, 1611.

Raisonable, man of war taken from the French, May 2, 1758.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, discovered Virginia, 1580; attacked the Spanish settlements in America and took a galleon, worth £150,000, 1592; seduced one of the royal attendants, and went out on an expedition to America, 1595; tried for treason and reprieved, 1603; sailed to America in search of a gold mine, without success, 1617; returned in October, and was executed to please the Spanish ambassador, by James I., Oct. 29, 1617.

Ramel, General, assassinated at Toulouse by the friends of the priests and Bourbons.

Ramilies, Battle of, between the Duke of Marlborough and the French under Marshal Villeroy, May 23, 1706; the French were defeated with great loss, that of the allies was about 4000 men; the Duke followed up his success by the capture of several important towns.

Ramsey Abbey, Hants, built 959.

Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ramsgate Theatre, fire at, Nov. 30, 1829.

Ranas in Enzie, Scotland, burned down, May 7, 1759.

Randolph, Peyton, first President of the Congress of the United States, North America, died 1775.

Ranger, vessel from Newcastle to London, lost in a gale, and all on board perished except the carpenter, Aug. 31, 1815.

Rangoon, in the territory of Burmah, had 6000 houses destroyed by fire, 1814.

Ransa Castle, Isle of Arran, Scotland, built before 1380.

Ransoms formerly paid to set captives free, if great men; in England, 1423, the money was expended in building strongholds and castles.

Rape punished with death by the Saxon law, unless the female consented to receive the ravisher as husband; punishment mitigated, 3 Edward I., 1274; made felony, 12 Edward III., 1338; without benefit of clergy, Elizabeth, 1575; punished by transportation for life, 4 Vict., 1841.

Raphael d'Urbino, the most perfect of artists in the line of painting, in the modern school, born 1483, died 1520.

Raphael Tapestries exhibited London, 1825, including two new cartoons.

Raphoe, an Irish bishopric; St. Eunan said to be the first bishop; united to Derry, 3 and 4 Will. IV., 1833.

Rapp, General, after a siege of twelve months by the allies, surrendered Dantzick upon losing 20,000 men by disease, Jan. 1, 1814.

Rappahannock, North America, taken by the English under Captain Barrie, Nov. 29, 1814.

Raspberry, the Virginian, introduced into England from North America in the 17th century; the flowering raspberry from the same continent in 1700.

Rathmines, Battle of, in Ireland, when Col. Jones of Dublin Castle made a sally, routed the Marquis of Ormond, killed 4000 of his men, and took 2517 prisoners, with guns and ammunition, Aug. 2, 1649.

Ratisbon taken by the Elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703; peace of, signed between France and the Elector of Germany, Oct. 13, 1630; diet held at, when the German princes seceded from the empire and placed themselves under Napoleon, Aug. 1, 1806.

Rats, story of their infesting the Pfaltz castle on the Rhine, where a German bishop named Hatton had taken shelter, and of their devouring him, 969.

Rats, the quadruped infesting most parts of Europe; the brown rat is a later species, and supposed to be brought from the East; in-

fested Astrachan in incredible numbers, 1729.

Rattan Island, fortified by the Spaniards, 1752.

Ravaillac, murderer of Henry IV. of France, in Paris, horribly tortured for the crime committed, May 14, 1610; human ingenuity was racked to increase his torments, in a mode disgraceful to human nature, which the robust character of his body greatly prolonged.

Ravenna, Battle of, between the French and the Spanish and Papal forces, April 11, 1512; the French were commanded by Gaston de Foix, who fell in the moment of victory.

Ravensworth Castle, Yorkshire, built 1030.

Ravishment made a capital offence, 1279. *See* Rape.

Raymond, Count of Toulouse, so renowned in the history of his time, died, 1105.

Read, an alderman of London, pressed for a common soldier, for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.

Reading Mechanics' Institute established, 1828.

Reason, Paine's Age of, published, 1794; the second part, 1795; numerous prosecutions of publishers of, in England; the latest, June 8, 1824, when five men were tried for selling it, and one sentenced to three years' imprisonment, another to 18 months, and to pay £50, others to different punishments.

Reay, Miss, the mistress of Lord Sandwich, shot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman as she was coming out of Covent Garden theatre, April 7, 1779.

Rebellions, Remarkable, in British history:—against William I., in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, 1069; against William II., in favour of his brother Robert, 1088—extinguished, 1090; of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095; in England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139—ended, 1153; Prince Richard against his father, Henry II., 1179; of the Barons, April, 1215—compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following; of ditto, 1262—ended, 1267; of the lords spiritual and temporal, against Edward II., on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312—and again, on account of the Spensers, 1321; of Walter, the tiler of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tyler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, a grievous poll-tax, 1381; of the Duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388; of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399; in Ireland, when Roger, Earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1398; of the Welsh, under Owen Glendower, 1400; against Henry IV., by the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, Owen Glendower, and others, 1403; under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1458; of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450; in favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI., and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1466; of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachment respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469; under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV., and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year; under Edward VI., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI; of the Earl of Richmond against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard; under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, on discovering that Simnel was a baker's son—he was pardoned; under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499; under Lord

Audley, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath; of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536—ended the same year; of ditto, in the west, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June 1549—suppressed the same year; of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Kett the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549; in favour of lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane; of Sir Thos. Wyatt, against the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, 1554; of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559—suppressed the same year; in the North of England, 1569; of the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599—suppressed, 1601; under the Earl of Essex against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601; against the despotism of Charles I., which ended in his dethronement and death, 1648; of the Irish under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neile, &c., against the English in Ireland, 1641—ended, 1651; of the Scotch, 1666; under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death; of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled 1716; of the Scotch under the young Pretender, 1745, quelled 1746; of the Americans on account of taxes, 1774, when they conquered their independence; in Ireland, when they took up arms, May 24, 1798; in Ireland, under Emmet and others, when Lord Kilwarden was put to death by the insurgents.

Rebellion in Ireland, claims for losses on account of, amounted to £792,506, Sept. 1799.

Receipts of Money taxed by a stamp duty, 1782; new acts, 1784, 1791, and subsequently.

Recolets, Order of, established in France, 1594.

Recorder, the first judicial officer of a municipal corporation; first paid in London with £10 per annum, and at present with £2500 for life; the first in London was Jeffrey de Warton, alderman, 26 Edward I., 1298.

Records of the Acts of the Crown, regularly kept from the time of Henry I., in 1100; the places in which they are at present deposited are the Chapter House at Westminster; the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's office of the Exchequer; there are also other depositories;—the early records of Scotland were lost on transmission by sea from London to Scotland, 1298; the records of Ireland and the council-chamber were burned in 1711; an act regarding the public records was passed in Aug. 1831.

Reculver Abbey, Kent, built 669.

Red Eagle, in Prussia, revived 1792.

Redemption, Order of Knighthood, 1212.

Red House, Deptford, burned Feb. 26, 1761.

Redwald, King of the East Angles, 616.

Reflecting Telescopes invented, 1657.

Reflectors, or concave glasses, or plates of metal of that form, to concentrate the sun's rays; diamonds dissipated by the heat of, 1695.

Reform in Parliament, necessity of, first pointed out by Mr. Pitt (earl of Chatham) in 1782; his son made a motion for a reform in parliament, May 7, 1782, when the house divided, 141 for and 161 against the motion; Mr. Pitt abandoned the cause, and declared all supporters of it seditious, in 1794: Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, arrested for belonging to a reform society, May 10, 1794; tried and acquitted, Nov. 5 to Dec. 5, 1794, being accused of pretended high treason for its advocacy; Lord John Russell prepared the measure. March 1, 1831;—first division. second reading—for, 302—against. 301; majority for second reading, 1,

March 22. On the motion for a committee, General Gascoyne moved an amendment, "That the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried, on a division, 299 to 291: majority, 8, April 19; the bill abandoned and parliament dissolved, April 22; a new parliament assembled, June 14; bill again introduced, June 24; division on second reading—for, 367—against, 251; majority, 116, July 4; division on the third reading of the bill—for, 349—against, 236; majority, 113, Sept. 21; in the Lords—first division on second reading—lord Wharncliffe moved, "That the bill be read that day six months;"—for the amendment, 199—against it, 158; majority, 41, Oct. 8. Parliament prorogued, Oct. 20, 1831. Read in the Commons a first time without a division, Dec. 12, 1831;—second reading; division, viz., for the bill, 324—against it, 162; majority, 162, Dec. 17, 1831;—third reading; division, viz., for the bill, 355—against it, 239; majority for it, 116, March 23, 1832;—in the Lords, read a first time on motion of earl Grey, March 26;—second reading—for the bill, 184—against it, 175; majority, 9, April 14. In the committee, Lord Lyndhurst moved, "That the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement;"—the division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, 35, May 7; this led to the resignation of ministers, May 9; great public excitement ensued; they were induced to resume office on the king granting them power to create new peers, May 18. Divisions on the bill at different times:—

1793	Mr. (afterwards Earl) Grey	Negatived by	241
1797	Ditto	"	165
1800	Ditto	"	142
1809	Sir Francis Burdett	"	59
1810	Honourable T. Brand	"	119
1812	Ditto	"	127
1817	Sir Francis Burdett	"	188
1818	Ditto	"	106
1819	Ditto	"	95
1821	Mr. Lambton	"	12
1821	Lord John Russell	"	31
1822	Ditto	"	105
1823	Ditto	"	98
1824	Ditto	"	111
1825	Honourable Mr. Abercrombie	"	24
1826	Lord John Russell	"	124
1829	Marquis of Blandford	"	74
1830	Ditto	"	113
1830	Mr. O'Connell	"	306

In consequence, some of the dissentient lords absented themselves; in 1832, the bill passed the committee; June 4, read a first time—the majority 84, or, 103 for and 22 against; June 7, royal assent given to the English bill; July 17, to the Scotch bill; and Aug. 7, to the Irish reform bill, by commission.

REFORM, Parliamentary, in consequence of the unrelenting persecution, by Mr. Pitt, of those who were consistent in advocating his previous doctrine of reform in parliament, the Society of the Friends of the People agreed to suspend their proceedings for the present, Jan. 19, 1794.

REFORM Meeting, Major Cart-

wright sentenced to pay a fine of £100 for attending a parliamentary reform meeting in Birmingham, June 1821.

Reform in Parliament, 600 petitions presented, but treated with contempt by Lord Castlereagh's government, March 31, 1817; the same day a seditious meetings bill was passed.

Reform Meeting in Yorkshire, on the requisition of 2000 freeholders, Feb. 22, 1823.

Reform, Lord John Russell's motion for a reform in parliament, lost April 25, 1822.

Reform Association, financial meeting held at Manchester to support, Sept. 24, 1851.

Reformation of the Clergy ordered by act of parliament, 1530.

Reformation of Religion, the tricentenary of, celebrated at the London tavern by 1500 persons, 1834.

Reformation of Luther began, 1517.

Reformation begun in England, by Wickliffe, in 1370; in Germany, by Jerome of Prague and Luther; in England, completed in the time of Henry VIII., 1534; established by Queen Elizabeth, 1558; began in Bohemia, 1405; in Switzerland, 1519; in Denmark, 1521; in France, under Calvin, 1529; in Sweden, 1530; in Ireland, 1535; in Scotland, 1560; in the Netherlands, 1562.

Reformation of Manners, an officious society for, established 1689; it brought a vocalist before a judge for singing Dryden's "Alexander's Feast;" the judge told the jury that, as he could find nothing to support the indictment in the words, he supposed it must be looked for in the singing, which he desired the defendant to try; he obeyed, and was instantly acquitted.

Refugees sheltered in England, 1568; protected and relieved, Sept. 7, 1681, and April 1687; allowed £15,000 per anuum, Oct. 1696.

Regency Bill proposed to parliament on the first attack by insanity of George III., Dec. 10, 1788; abandoned upon his recovery, Feb. 27, 1789; regency bill on the king's second attack, 1811, and the prince of Wales sworn in as regent of the kingdom, Feb. 5, 1811; regency bill, should the crown descend to princess Victoria before she was 18 years of age, 1 Will. IV., Dec. 23, 1830; regency bill, appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the decease of queen Victoria, should the next successor be under age on such an event, Aug. 4, 1840.

Regent's Canal opened from Paddington to Limehouse, Aug. 1, 1820.

Regent's Park, formed in 1814 out of crown property, the leases of which had fallen in; 450 acres in extent; subsequently planted and ornamented.

Regent Street, commenced building 1815; canal so named from the grand junction at Paddington to Limehouse, round the Regent's Park, opened Aug. 1, 1820; 12 men buried by a fall of the earth in constructing, July 1813.

Regent Street, London, opened from Carlton house to Piccadilly, 1821.

Regicides, nineteen surrendered and were reprieved for life, June 6, 1660; several tried and executed, and their estates confiscated, 1660 and 1661.

Registers of Deeds and Conveyances of real estates in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, effected by 2 Anne, 1703.

Register of Shipping in the Thames, began 1786, and throughout England, 1787.

Registers, Parochial, established by Cromwell, the Lord Essex, 27 Henry VIII.; stamp tax laid on them, 1784; acts for better regulation of, 1813.

Registration Act, General, of births, marriages, and deaths, 6 Will. IV., Aug. 17, 1836.

Registry of Wills, Doctors' Commons, London, where the property is in more than one diocese, also in the diocesan courts.

Reichstadt, Duke of, the title conferred on the son of Napoleon, June 22, 1818.

Religious Houses suppressed, 1540, in all 1041; in France 1790, in all 4500; in Germany 1785, in all 2000.

Religion, Six Articles of, for non-observance of which Protestants and Catholics suffered death alike, 1539; the 39 articles of the church established, 1552; being reduced from forty-two to thirty-nine, Jan. 1563; sanctioned by parliament, 1571.

Religions of different States and Countries in the eighteenth century, it being understood of the creeds tolerated among the inhabitants:—

Austria, an empire, Papists.
Bavaria, a kingdom, Papists.
Bohemia, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
Brandenburgh, a marquisate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Brunswick, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists.
Courland, a dukedom, Papists and Protestants.
Denmark, a kingdom, Lutherans.
England, a kingdom, Church of England, and all others.
France, a kingdom, Papists; but Protestants and Jews tolerated.
Genoa, a republic, Papists; but the Jews tolerated.
Germany, empire, Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.
Greece, a kingdom, Christians, Mahometans, &c.
Hanover, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.
Hesse-Cassel, an electorate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Hungary, a kingdom, Papists and Protestants.
Ireland, a kingdom, all religions tolerated.
Italy, various states, Papists.
Lucca, a republic, Papists.
Malta, Papists and Protestants.
Mantua, a dukedom, Papists.
Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, a dukedom, Lutherans.
—— Strelitz, a dukedom, do.
Milan, a dukedom, Papists.
Modena, a dukedom, Papists.
Naples, a kingdom, Papists.
Netherlands, a kingdom, Papists, Calvinists, &c.
Norway, a kingdom, Lutherans.
Osnaburgh, a bishopric, Catholics and Protestants.
Palatine, a principality, Papists and Lutherans.
Parma and Placentia, a dukedom, Papists.
Piedmont, a principality, Papists.
Portugal, a kingdom, Papists.
Prussia, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Russia, an empire, Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
Sardinia, a kingdom, Papists.
Savoy, a dukedom, Papists.
Saxony, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
Scotland, a kingdom, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.
Siberia, in the Russian empire, Greeks and Armenians.
Sicily, an island, Papists.
Spain, a kingdom, Papists.
Sweden, a kingdom, Lutherans, popery abolished, 1544.
Switzerland, cantons, a republic, 6 are Protestants, 7 are Papists.
Tartary, various states, partly in Europe, Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.
Triers, an archbishopric, Papists.
Turkey, an empire, partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.
Tuscany, a dukedom, Papists.
Venice, a republic, Papists, Greeks, and Jews.
United States of North America, a republic, Protestants, Episcopalians, all creeds.

Religious Orders of the Papal Church:—

Abstinents	A.D. 170
Monks	328
Augustines	389
Benedictines	548
Minors	1099
Carthusians	1084
Cistertians	1094

Grey Friars ..... A.D. 1122
Carmelites.. 1141
Crossed Friars 1170
Ursulines 1198
Franciscans 1206
Dominicans 1215
Bethlehemites 1248
Anchorites..... 1255
Celestines 1255
Bartholomites..... 1307
White Monks 1349
Minimes..... 1450
Capuchins 1525
Barnabites..... 1533
Begging Friars 1587
Theatines 1594
Trappists 1815
Ligorists 1820

Religious Sects:—
Adamites, or Preadamites, A.D. 130
Agnacobites, fanatics 701
Albigenses..... 1160
Anabaptists 1525
Angelites, a set of heretics..... 494
Antinomians..... 1538
Antonines 329
Arians 290
Arminian heretics 1229
Baptists 1625
Bartholomites, suppressed by Pope Innocent X..... 1650
Basil's St. 354
Beguines 1208
Bonhommes 1257
Bohemian Brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia 1467
Brigantines 1370
Brownists 1660
Calvinists 1546
Canons, regular 400
Cardinals, began 853; red hats given them 1242; the purple 1464; the title of eminence... 1644
Carmes, established in France, 1254
Catherine's St. 1373
Chaplines 1248
Clareval..... 1114
Episcopalians of England and America..... 1530
Flagellants 1259
Hermits, began 1257; revived 1425
Holy Trinity..... 1211
Humbled 1164
Independents 1616
Jacobites ..... A.D. 1198
Jumpers, America 1810
Jesuans 1367
Jesuits Society, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, Sept. 1759; France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; in Prussia and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from St. Petersburgh, Jan. 2 1816
Jesus, the Sisters of, society 1626
Latter-day Saints, or Mormons 1835
Lollards 1315
Lutherans 1517
Mahometans..... 622
Manichees 343
Methodists..... 1730
Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared, in Bohemia, 1457; in England 1737
Muggletonians, from L. Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, 1647
Ophites 187
Orebites 1422
Pelagians 382
Penitent women 1494
Poor women 1212
Preadamites, who went naked... 130
Predestinarians..... 371
Presbyterians 1572
Protestants..... 1529
Puritans..... 1545
Publican sect, came first to England..... 1162
Quakers..... 1650
Quietists 1685
Repentants 1360
Sacramentarians 878
Shakers 1801
Southcotians 1800
Swedenborgians 1780
Trinitarians, order of 1198
Tritheites 560
Ubiquarians 1540
Unitarians..... 1553
Valleyans 1218
White Coats 1396
Whippers 1055

Religions in Ireland; it appears from a census taken from the last return of the Irish Commissioners but one, that there were belonging to

The Established Church ...	851,792
Presbyterians	635,587
Protestant Dissenters	21,518
Roman Catholics 6,428,265	
	7,937,162

Remonstrants, a religious sect in Holland, Arminians, who were named from a remonstrance, reducing their doctrine to five articles, presented to the states, 1609; the Calvinists persecuted them, and at Dort, when a synod was held, condemned their opinions, 1618.

Rent, in England, first payable in money in place of kind, 1135; no goods can be removed until the rent is paid by the landlord to the sheriff, 8 Anne, 1709; made recoverable in law, 1731; the rental of England, including lands, houses, and mines, in 1600, was supposed to be £6,000,000, and 12 years' purchase the value; in 1690 it was estimated at £14,000,000 rent, and eighteen years' purchase; in 1815, land alone was assessed to the property tax at £34,330,463; and in 1848, at £42,347,870 for England and Wales only. Scotland being assessed in 1851 on land only £5,075,242, and in 1848, £5,634,351, including messuages, tithes, manors, fines, quarries, mines, iron-works, fisheries, canals, railways, gas-works, both in England and Scotland the total was, in 1815, £60,138,330; in 1848, £105,252,895.

Rent, increase of, from 1692; judging from the land tax 1692, as then assessed at 4s. in the pound on the rental, as near an approximation to the truth on the property tax valuation of 1843; take the Cosford division of Suffolk, for example:

Parish.	Quota of Land Tax, 1692.*	Rent in 1692.	Rent in 1815.†	Rent in 1843
	£ s. d.	£	£	£
Aldham	120 4 0	601	1953	2232
Bildeston	165 16 6	829	1840	4153
Brettenham ...	113 13 5	568	1666	2559
Chilsworth ...	94 4 0	471	1319	1878
Elmset	160 12 0	803	2489	3223
Hadleigh	478 5 6	2366	7605	12,941
Hadleigh hamlet...	41 0 0	205		702
Hitcham	275 15 2	1378	4126	6367
Kersey	129 12 2	648	2339	3300
Kettlebaston ...	89 16 0	449	1144	1522
Layham	238 12 0	1173	3722	5046
Lindsey	108 16 0	544	1333	1869
Naughton	52 4 0	261	854	1067
Nedging	58 12 0	293	867	1408
Semer	92 0 0	430	1718	2420
Thorpe	195 16 0	979	2176	3282
Wattisham ...	88 0 0	440	1881	1958
Whatfield	104 8 0	522	1932	2370

* Property-tax return, 316, 1844.

† Parliamentary return, 348, 1831.

These illustrations of the progress of rent in the Cosford division of Suffolk establish, either that the agricultural improvement of the district had been very considerable since 1815, or that the condition of

the farmers and labourers had much deteriorated; since the rent had thus greatly increased, whilst the average price of wheat had fallen from 101s. 7d. the quarter, as in the six years ending 1814, to 63s. 2d. the quarter, on the average of the six years ending 1842.

Repeal of the Irish Union, association formed for, in Ireland, 1829; meetings for, prohibited, Oct. 18, 1830; new association for, 1841, 1842, and 1843; monster meetings held for, at Trim and other places, until a meeting at Clontarf, Oct. 8, 1844, was suppressed by the government; O'Connell and those concerned with him brought to trial, Jan. 15, 1844; the Association kept a short time after O'Connell's decease, but ultimately died out; no less a sum than £134,379 had been collected in support of the object by the end of 1846.

Representatives in Parliament obliged to be residents of the places they represented, 1413.

Reprisals at Sea, first granted 1295.

Republican Deputies of France discharged after suffering a long imprisonment under Robespierre, Dec. 3, 1794.

Request, Courts of, began 1494.

Restoration of Learning in France, 778.

Restoration of Charles II. and monarchy, after the commonwealth of 11 years' duration, or from Jan. 30, 1649, to May 29, 1660.

Restormel Castle, Cornwall, built 1100.

Revenue of England; Income from the conquest:—

William the Conqueror	1066...	£400,000
William Rufus	1087...	350,000
Henry I.	1100...	300,000
Stephen	1135...	250,000
Henry II.	1154...	200,000
Richard I.	1189...	150,000
John	1199...	100,000
Henry III.	1216...	80,000
Edward I.	1272...	150,000
Edward II.	1307...	100,000
Edward III.	1327...	£154,140
Richard II.	1377...	130,000
Henry IV.	1399...	100,000
Henry V.	1413...	76,643
Henry VI.	1422...	64,976
Edward IV. / Edward V. / Richard III.	1460 / 1483 / 1483	100,000
Henry VII.	1485...	400,000
Henry VIII.	1509...	800,000
Edward VI.	1547...	400,000
Mary	1553...	450,000
Elizabeth	1558...	500,000
James I.	1602 ..	600,000
Charles I.	1625...	895,819
Commonwealth / Charles II.	1648...	1,517,247 / 1,800,000
James II.	1685...	2,001,155
William III.	1688...	3,895,205
Queen Anne (at the Union)	1706...	5,691,803
George I.	1714...	6,762,643
George II.	1727...	8,522,540
George III. (1788)	1760...	15,372,971
Ditto.	1800...	36,728,000
Ditto. (war)	1815...	72,210,512
George IV.	1820...	54,282,958
William IV.	1830...	50,056,616
Victoria	1837...	46,475,194
"	1838...	47,333,460
"	1839...	47,844,899
"	1840...	47,567,565
"	1841...	48,084,360
"	1842...	46,965,631
"	1843...	52,582,817
"	1844...	54,003,745
"	1845...	53,060,354
"	1846...	53,790,138
"	1847...	51,546,265
"	1848...	53,388,717
"	1849...	52,951,749
"	1850...	58,826,979
"	1851-2	58,100,706

The years 1850 and 1851, include the charge of collection; the previous years, the sum actually paid into the exchequer. The income so paid to Jan. 5, 1853, was £53,210,071; the expenditure £50,792,511; excess of income over expenditure £2,417,559; the highest expenditure was in 1813, and amounted to £108,397,645, and in 1814, when the amount reached £105,698,106; the least in the present century was in 1835, when

the amount was £45,669,309; from 1792 to 1852, the total expenditure was in each tenth year:—

		Interest of Debt.
1792	£19,859,123	£9,767,333
1802	49,549,207	19,855,588
1812	88,757,324	25,546,508
1822	53,710,624	29,921,493
1832	46,379,692	28,323,751
1842	50,945,169	29,428,120
1852	58,100,706; including the collection. Thus, out of the large sum raised by the taxes, the following sums alone went to meet the customary expenses of the nation:—	

1792	£7,670,109
1802	29,693,619
1812	63,210,816
1822	20,826,567
1832	18,050,245
1842	21,517,049

The interest of the debt being nearly half as much again as the expenses of the government, justice, court, navy, army, &c., together. *See* National Debt.

Revenue, Balance of, from 1792 to 1802, ten years:—

Expenditure	£447,812,773
Income	258,659,322
Above receipts	£189,153,451

Twenty-two years from, ending Jan. 5, 1850.

Expenditure	£1,075,645,391
Income	1,092,219,391
Above expenditure	16,547,281

It would require 316 years of peace to cancel the debt of the twenty-four years of war.

Revenue of Demesne land, altered to specie, 1129.

Revenue of the Church, 1849, not accurately known, but supposed not less than £10,500,000; the Irish revenue may be estimated at £1,500,000.

Revenue of the different European countries:—

Turkey	£5,000,000
Russia	24,000,000
Prussia	8,500,000
Sweden	1,000,000
Denmark	£1,000,000
Holland before the Revolution	4,000,000
Austria	13,800,000
Hanover	900,000
Saxony	1,100,000
Bavaria and Palatinate	1,100,000
France before the Revolution, and since, about	40,000,000
Spain	5,000,000
Portugal	1,800,000
Sardinia	1,100,000
Sicily	1,000,000
Venice	1,000,000

Revenue of Railways, Net:—

England	3,1-5 per cent.
Belgium	3,2-5 „
France	3,1-10 „
America	4,3-10 „

Revenue Officers deprived of votes in parliament, 1782.

Reviews, Journal de Sçavans, established, 1665; Monthly Review established, 1759. The Edinburgh, 1802; The Quarterly, 1809; and the Westminster, 1824.

Revis, Thomas, patent given to, for an improved mode of elevating weights by a new motive power, 1829.

Revolt of a Russian regiment of guards in St. Petersburgh, Oct. 23, 1820.

Revolt of the Bees, an allegory of society, published Oct. 1829.

Revolutions at Constantinople effected by the janisaries; the ex-sultan strangled; the grand vizier, attacked by superior forces, set fire to the palace, and blew himself and his supporters and family into the air, Nov. 4, 1808.

Revolutions: the Eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A.D. 306; the empire of the western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D. 802; this empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria, 1273;

the empire of the East passed into the hands of the Turks, 1293; revolutions in Portugal, 1640; Poland, 1704, 1795, 1830; in Russia, 1730, 1762, 1796; Sweden, 1772, 1809; North America, 1775; France, 1789, 1830, 1838; in Holland, 1795, counter revolution, 1813; in Venice, 1797; Rome, 1798, and 1848; in the Netherlands, 1830; Brazil, 1831; Mexico, 1853.

Revolutions in England, 1649; 1688, Nov. 5, generally called the "glorious revolution of 1688."

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, the most celebrated of English painters, died, Feb. 23, 1792, aged 69.

Rhees, the last of the, in South Wales, killed 1094.

Rheims Cathedral, built 849; there had been a church on the same spot before, where Clovis was baptized in the year 496; the city was taken and retaken several times in 1814.

Rhetoric, Regius Professor of, appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762; Dr. Blair was the first.

Rhine, passage of, by the French under Massena, and entrance into Switzerland, Feb. 12, 1799. The Rhine, as a channel of commerce, the first river of continental Europe. Its course is about 950 miles in length.

Rhode Island, United States, settled 1636, and 1644; taken in the war by the English, Dec. 6, 1776; evacuated, Oct. 25, 1779.

Rhubarb, the Society of Arts gave a gold medal to Mr. Ball for the cultivation of this esculent, 1790.

Rhuddlan Castle, North Wales, built before the conquest; rebuilt 1063; repaired 1231.

Rhynoplastic Art, the revived art of making false or artificial noses, practised by the French anew, 1827.

Rialto, the, a noted bridge in Venice, across the great canal, built 1570, consisting of a single arch of marble of ninety feet span, and twenty-four of elevation.

Ribbonmen, disorders caused by, in Ireland, agrarian break out, March 1, 1820.

Riccaforte, general of the Spaniards, defeated at Lima, in Peru, May, 1821.

Ricci, Lawrence, the last general of the Jesuits; made general of the order, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died, Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.

Rice cultivated in South Carolina, 1702.

Richard, a vessel so called, on her voyage to Belfast, was wrecked Jan. 4, 1824, and thirty-four persons lost.

Richelieu, Duke of, received a note from the allied powers, saying that they had decided on the evacuation of France by their armies, Nov. 1, 1818.

Richmond, America, 100 houses destroyed at, by fire, Dec. 17, 1786; theatre at, burned Dec. 26, 1811.

Richmond Park, the public excluded from by the ranger, 1752; opened, Dec. 20, 1752, by order of the judge of assize; attempt to evade the law, 1756, and ultimately defeated.

Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, built 1070.

Richmond, Surrey, once called Sheen, a site of one of the royal palaces, where Edward III. died; destroyed by fire, 1497; rebuilt by Henry VII., who died there 1509; Elizabeth a prisoner there, and died in the palace, 1603; the park at, enclosed by Charles I.; the town was the residence of Thomson the poet, who died there, 1748.

Richmond House, Whitehall, destroyed by fire, Dec. 14, 1791.

Ridley, bishop of London, burned at Oxford, Oct. 15, 1555.

Riego, the brave and unfortunate Spanish leader, who had opposed Ferdinand VII. of Spain, executed on the 7th Oct. 1823, dying with great courage, though subjected to every contumely and cruelty the mind of his despotic persecutor could add.

Rienzi, the Roman reformer, put to death 1354.

Riflemen employed in America

against the colonists; embarked at Chatham, March 11, 1777.

RIGA, in the Baltic, founded by a colony from Bremen, 1128; great export of flax-seed from, to Ireland, to the extent of 47,400 barrels, 1845.

RIGHTS, Bill of, extorted by parliament from Charles I., after he had endeavoured by all means in his power to avoid consenting to it, June 26, 1628; the declaration of rights was made to the Prince and Princess of Orange, on their coming to the throne of England, Feb. 13, 1689.

RINGSTEAD Cliff, opposite Weymouth, commenced burning in 1827.

RIOT at Bridport, Dorset, on account of the high price of bread.

RIOT at Sacramento city in California, in which the mayor and assessor perished, Aug. 14, 1850.

RIOT on the Oxford, Wolverhampton, and Worcester railway; the works suspended until the dispute was settled by arbitration, July 21, 1851.

RIOTING made high treason by a statute of Edward VI., 1548; in case of twelve persons assembling and not dispersing on a proclamation writ, act passed, 2 George I., 1715.

RIOTS at Macclesfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, in the north, and at Truro, in the west of England, arising from distress, April 1, 1812.

RIOTS in Norfolk, threshing machines destroyed, March 30, 1822.

RIOTS in England; the riotous citizens of London demolished the convent of Westminster Abbey; the ringleaders were hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, *temp.* Henry III., 1221;—the goldsmiths and tailors' companies fought in the streets of the city, and several were killed on both sides; this riot quelled by the sheriffs, and thirteen of the ringleaders hanged, 1262;—a riot at Norwich, where the cathedral and monastery were burned, the king went himself and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271; a riot at London, in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob; another under pretence of pulling down a brothel, four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688; another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1692—several considerable persons were concerned: they seized the lord mayor, but the city lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined;—at Edinburgh and Dumfries on account of the Union, 1707;—in London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broken open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709;—of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 Geo. I., 1715, great mischief was done by both parties in London; the Mughouse riot in Salisbury-court between the Whigs and Tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house, quelled by the guards, 1716; rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes, quelled after a smart engagement with the *posse comitatus*, 1735; of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen who had come over from Ireland, the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 Geo. II., 1736; between Irish, Welsh, and English haymakers, 1736;—at Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out Captain Porteus (who had been reprieved for letting his soldiers fire and and kill one of the mob at a former riot), hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736; of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearness of corn, 1737; of the nailers in Worcestershire, who marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737; of some sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a brothel in the Strand, being assisted by a large body, they pull-

ed down that house and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street, in the Strand, on a similar occasion, 1757; of the Spitalfield weavers, the Duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765; of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767; a mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison, the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768; £200,000 damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June 1780, for which many were hanged; at Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, Sept. 4, 1787; at Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed; in various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, Aug. and Sept. 1797, when several were killed; at Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor, and others, May 22, 1798, the Earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799; in different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, Sept. 1800; of weavers, near Manchester, May 24, 1808; at Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a pressgang, June 27, 1809; O. P. at Covent-garden theatre, Sept. 1809; terminated June 4, 1810; in Piccadilly, in consequence of the House of Commons committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6 and 9, 1810; O. P. riot at the Liverpool theatre, July 1810; of weavers, under the name of Luddites, Nov. 1811; at Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812; in various parts of the North of England by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812; among the sailors at Lynn, quelled without bloodshed, Dec. 9, 1814; at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on account of a proposed increased assessment of the property tax, which was appeased by the commissioners relinquishing their purpose, Dec. 13, 1814; in Westminster, on account of the corn bill, which lasted several days, March 6, 1815; at Bishopwearmouth, near Durham, by the keelmen, who destroyed an expensive waggon road, and set fire to an immense pile of coals, March 20, 1815; at the depot at Dartmoor among the prisoners, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and 35 others wounded, April 8, 1815; by the seamen of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, which, after continuing several weeks, terminated without bloodshed, Oct. 21, 1815; by the miners and men employed in the iron works at Wolverhampton, on account of wages, quelled by the military without bloodshed, Nov. 14, 1815; by the tanners in Bermondsey, during which several persons were wounded by Mr. Timbrel, whose house they attacked, April 17, 1816; at Bridport, on account of the price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants May 6, 1816; on the same account, and in the same month, at Brandon, near Bury in Suffolk, and the city of Norwich; at Bideford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, May 20, 1816; at Bury, to destroy a spinning-jenny, in which the rioters were defeated by the magistrates and the principal inhabitants, May 20; at Littleport and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day, which was quelled by the military after some bloodshed, May 20; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the pitmen and others, May 28; at Halstead, Essex, to liberate four

persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, May 28, 1816; at the village of Great Barnfield, Essex, to destroy threshing machines, in which they were defeated by the spirited exertions of Mr. Spicer and his neighbours, whose house they attacked, May 31, 1816; at the Calton, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, on account of the soup-kitchens, which was quelled after several had been wounded by the military, Aug. 2, 1816; at Preston, on account of the diminution of wages, Aug. 17, 1816; at the same place, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, Sept., 1816; among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threatening to withhold their allowance of food, Aug. 26, 1816; at Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, Oct. 12, 1816; at Merthyr-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works, on account of a reduction of wages, Oct. 18, 1816; by the colliers at Calder iron-works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, Oct. 19, 1816; in the town of Birmingham, Oct. 28, 1816; in the town of Walsall, during which the windows of several bakers were broken, and the house and mills of Mr. Jones completely gutted, Oct. 30, 1816; in London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spafields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the prince regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics, the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, a Mr. Platt was shot in the body by one of the rioters, Dec. 2, 1816, several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, June 16, 1817;—at Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of 100 shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr. Lindsay, an extensive corn-dealer, was set on fire, Dec. 7, 1816; in the Park, on the prince regent going to the House, in which an air-gun was fired at his royal highness, Jan. 28, 1817; at Radstock and Poulton, near Bath, by the colliers, who assembled to the amount of 3000, threatening destruction to the pits and buildings, but dispersed without doing mischief at the appearance of the military, Feb. 28, 1817; at Amlwch, in Wales, to prevent a vessel laden with flour from leaving the wharf, March, 1817; at Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3, 1817; at Alfreton, in Derbyshire, being part of an intended general insurrection; it was, however, easily quelled, June 9, 1817, and Jeremiah Brandreth and others concerned in it were convicted in the following Oct.;—at the Westminster election, in which Sir Murray Maxwell was severely hurt, June 18, 19, and 20, 1818; at Manchester, in consequence of the spinners demanding an increase of wages, Sept. 1818; in Covent-garden, on the chairing of Mr. Lamb, who had been returned for Westminster, Feb. 13, 1819; at Liverpool, by the Irish, in an attempt to rescue one of their countrymen, July 1, 1819; at Manchester, in which the military killed and wounded several hundreds of an unarmed multitude, Aug. 16, 1819; at Paisley and Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1819; among the keelmen at North Shields, Oct. 14, 1819; at Dewsbury and its neighbourhood, by the members of the clothiers' union society, Feb. 21, 1820; at Culrain, in Scotland, in consequence of the expulsion of several tenants from an estate, March 1, 1820; at Greenock, Paisley, and the neighbourhood, April, 1820; at Grange Moor, in Yorkshire, April 8, 1820; at Edinburgh, on the acquittal of the queen, Nov. 19, 1820; at the funeral of the queen, in consequence of the military opposing the body being car-

ried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821; at Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821; in the Isle of Man, on the high price of corn, Oct. 5, 1821; in various parts of the south of Ireland, for several months in 1821 and 1822; in Norfolk and Suffolk, to destroy threshing machines, March and April, 1822; at Chippenham, between the inhabitants and those of a neighbouring village, Sept. 1822; among the keelmen on the river Tyne, Oct. and Nov. 1822; at the Dublin theatre, called the bottle conspiracy, from a bottle having been thrown at Lord Wellesley by some Orangemen, Dec. 14, 1822; in the south of Ireland, 1821-22; in the north of Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, 1822 and 1823; at Ballybay, Oct. 9, 1828; at Limerick, the plunder of provisions by a mob, June 15, 1830; at Castlepollard, between the peasantry and police, at the fair, thirteen killed and above twice that number wounded, May 23, 1831; at Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, among the iron-workers, who were fired upon, and several killed and wounded, June 3, 1831; at the forest of Dean, June 8, 1831, when the fences and plantations were torn down; at Bristol, when great injury was done, on the recorder's becoming obnoxious, Oct. 29, 1831; in Kilkenny, where a number of the police were attacked by the people and killed with their inspector, Dec. 14, 1831; at Boytton, near Canterbury, where a man named Thoms, an insane fanatic, was killed, May 31, 1838; riots caused by the Chartists, suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838; riots by the Chartists at Birmingham, July 15, 1839; at Newport, also by the Chartists, led by Frost, an ex-magistrate, several persons killed, Nov. 4, 1839.

Ripon Monastery, Yorkshire, founded by Eata, abbot of Melrose; St. Wiuifred appointed abbot, 663; rebuilt by him; Ripon honours his name still by an annual feast, carrying about his effigy; Athelstan made the church a sanctuary, 924: the town and monastery burned by the Danes, 950; in 1069 ravaged by William the Conqueror, and lay waste 16 years; it revived till 1319, when the Scotch barbarians burned it in one of their forays; in 1604 James I. gave a new charter to the town; hospital at, founded by Thurston, archbishop of York, 1140; and one by the Nevils.

Rivaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1132.

Rivers, Lord, found drowned in the Serpentine river, Hyde park, June 23, 1831.

River Lea, act passed to make it navigable, the first passed for an inland river, 1425.

River, the New, brought to London 1614.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135; the Lea, 1425; Thames to Oxford, 1627; the Kennet to Reading, 1715; Droitwich and Severn, 1756; Lea from Hertford to Ware, 1739; Caledonian, through the lakes, begun 1803; Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened, 1831; the canals of England are 2800 miles in extent, and there are 2500 miles of rivers made navigable; in Ireland the canals are 300 miles, but the rivers made navigable are 150 miles, exclusive of the Shannon, which is at present being rendered navigable, from Lough Allen to its mouth: 500,000*l.* had been expended up to 1849, and the distance of 190 miles is now available for steam-boats.

Rivers, Navigable, some of those are so to a prodigious length; in 1814, the first steam-boats on the American rivers were navigated from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, 1132 miles, and then 1009 miles more to New Orleans, which is still 106 miles from the sea, a navigation in all of 2229 miles, and a seventy-four gun-ship might be built that distance from the sea, and floated down when

the waters are high, without the smallest difficulty.

Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, assassinated March 9, 1566, by Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, in her presence.

Roads, Roman, four in England, made between the year 1 and 150

Roads between market towns widened by an act passed 1235; enlarged, 1555; made in the Highlands of Scotland by General Wade, 1746; first repaired by act of parliament, 1524; M'Adam's plan of making adopted about 1815; between this year and 1829, the roads were increased above 1000 miles; in 1820, the number of the roads existing was in England and Wales,

	Miles.
Turnpike roads and paved streets, - - - - -	19,725
Other public highways, -	95,104
Total	114,829

The returns were made from surveyors of the roads, and were 16,956 in number: in 1829, there were in England and Wales 20,875 miles of turnpike; and in Scotland 3,666. Total 24,541 miles. Yorkshire had 1448 miles of turnpike in 1829: Rutland, 18. There were 1,116 turnpike trusts, of about 22,000 miles in all, in 1840. Number of toll-gates and side-bars are about 7,796. The officers employed consist of treasurers, clerks, and surveyors; of the former, 1,120; the number of clerks, 1,135; that of surveyors about 1.300; total, 3,555. The average extent of each turnpike trust about 19 miles, 5 furlongs, 28 poles, and 1 yard. The number of local turnpike acts about 3,800. On an average of five years, the money expended on account of repairs, &c., of the turnpike roads, including manual labour, &c., was 989,545*l.* per annum, or 45*l.* per mile per annum; and the money expended on account of management, consisting of the salaries and law charges, about 129,124*l.* per annum, or 6*l.* per mile per annum. The money expended in manual labour, team labour, and carriage of materials, and for materials for surface repairs, is about 36*l.* per mile per annum, and in improvements 9*l.* per mile per annum. The annual amount of the repair of turnpike roads and management of trusts, 51*l.* per mile per annum, 1,122,000*l.* The amount of the mortgage debt in 1829 was 6,578,815*l.*; in 1834, 7,068,275*l.*; in 1835, 7,116,792*l.*; in 1836, 7,187,543*l.*; in 1837, 7,262,962*l.*; and in 1838, 7,260,993*l.* A sum of 263,259*l.*, included in the amount, is unpaid interest converted into principal. The number of mortgages 42,637; and the number of assignments of mortgages, 18,519. The amount of money belonging to charities, invested on the security of turnpike bonds, appears, from the report of the charity commissioners, to be 62,959*l.* 3: 2; the unclaimed dividends in the hands of the treasurers of turnpike trusts were, on Dec. 31, 1839, 39,530*l.* 1: 11. The money paid for interest on account of the mortgage debt, from 1834 to 1838, averaged about 300,000*l.* per annum. In eighty-two trusts in England, and two in Wales, no interest had been paid for several years. The amount of tolls received in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, was, on an average, about 1,458,285*l.* per annum; and the funds arising from fines and other incidental profits (not including statute duty, or composition in lieu thereof, and money borrowed), was about 32,232*l.* per annum: total, 1,490,517*l.* per annum.

Road into Italy, new one opened from Worms in the Valteline, descending into the Tyrol, 1824.

Roads, Telford's report for mail roads through South Wales, by which three hours in the arrival of the mail at Milford would be saved, April, 1826.

Roads, Income of, per mile, average of 1818-19-20; 6*l.* Cardigan, Merioneth, and Radnor; 10*l.* Pembroke; 11*l.* Carnarvon; 11*l.* Kirkcudbright; 13*l.* Montgomery; 15*l.*

Glamorgan; 18*l.* Carmarthen, Monmouth; 19*l.* Banff, ; 20*l.* Peebles; 21*l.* Brecknock, Ayr, Dumfries, Wigton, Shropshire, Westmoreland; 25*l.* Hereford, Rutland: 26*l.* Northumberland; 27*l.* Cornwall; 28*l.* Denbigh, Aberdeen, Roxburgh; 29*l.* Dorset; 30*l.* Flint, Kincardine; 30*l.* Cumberland; 31*l.* Elgin; 33*l.* Hants; 34*l.* Haddington, Suffolk; 37*l.* Devon; 38*l.* Clackmannan, Norfolk; 39*l.* Anglesea, Berwick, Dumbarton, Derby; 40*l.* Selkirk; 41*l.* Forfar; 41*l.* Leicester; 42*l.* Nottingham; 44*l.* Edinburgh, Warwick; 46*l.* Stafford; 47*l.* Lincoln; 48*l.* Berks, Northampton, Worcester; 52*l.* Sussex; 53*l.* Perth, Durham; 55*l.* Huntingdon, Wilts; 56*l.* Somerset; 57*l.* Bucks, Gloucester; 58*l.* Cheshire; 60*l.* Oxford; 61*l.* Cambridge; 61*l.* York; 72*l.* Stirling, Bedford; 74*l.* Lanark, Renfrew; 89*l.* Kent; 110*l.* Essex; 121*l.* Lancashire; 131*l.* Herts, 134*l.* Linlithgow; 157*l.* Surrey; 608*l.* Middlesex.

Roads, Expenditure on, per mile, 1818-19-20—3*l.* Kirkcudbright; 5*l.* Merioneth; 6*l.* Cardigan, Radnor; 8*l.* Carnarvon, Pembroke; 10*l.* Banff; 12*l.* Glamorgan; 13*l.* Peebles; 14*l.* Kincardine; 19*l.* Carmarthen, Elgin; 21*l.* Westmoreland; 22*l.* Brecknock, Wigton, Shropshire; 23*l.* Hereford; 24*l.* Aberdeen, Cornwall; 25*l.* Monmouth; 26*l.* Ayr, Norfolk, Northumberland; 28*l.* Roxburgh, Selkirk, Cumberland; 29*l.* Denbigh, Dorset; 31*l.* Dumfries, Derby, Suffolk; 32*l.* Flint, Montgomery, Rutland; 33*l.* Hants; 35*l.* Gloucester, Warwick; 36*l.* Nottingham; 37*l.* Devon; 39*l.* Dumbarton; 40*l.* Lincoln; 42*l.* Stirling, Stafford; 43*l.* Renfrew, Durham, Leicester; 44*l.* Cheshire; 45*l.* Anglesea; 46*l.* Worcester; 47*l.* Berks; 49*l.* Berwick; 50*l.* Somerset, Wilts; 51*l.* Haddington; 53*l.* Cambridge; 54*l.* Perth; 56*l.* Bucks; 58*l.* Edinburgh, Oxford; 64*l.* Clackmannan; 68*l.* Lanark, Huntingdon; 69*l.* Forfar, Kent, York; 70*l.* Sussex; 71*l.* Northampton; 72*l.* Bedford; 95*l.* Essex; 125*l.* Lancashire; 132*l.* Linlithgow; 144*l.* Herts; 149*l.* Surrey; 548*l.* Middlesex.

Roasting alive Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, a brave officer, charged with being a favourer of Wickliffe, and a heretic, condemned as such by the archbishop of Canterbury; but, escaping his fangs, he fled into Wales, where the church succeeded in getting him condemned by a bill of attainder; they first broke his legs, then hung him by the middle in chains over a fire, and slowly roasted and consumed him. 5 Henry V., 1418; Servetus roasted by a slow fire at Geneva for heresy, being condemned at the instigation of Calvin, 1523; such was the history of the times whenever ecclesiastics of any party got the rule into their hands.

Robbing Gardens made felony, 1525.

Robbers first punished with death by the laws of Edward I., before which the punishment was a fine and reparation; Claud du Val, a noted robber, executed 1670, to the sorrow of the women, with whom he was regarded as a sort of hero.

Robbery of the Neapolitan ambassador in Grosvenor square, by four footpads, while in his carriage, which was stopped, a pistol was presented to the coachman, and one to each of the footmen, while the fourth robbed the ambassador of his watch and money, June 19, 1777.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, taken prisoner, and his eyes put out by his brother, 1106.

Robertson, Mr., of Hopetoun Hall near Edinburgh, died 1793, aged 107.

Robespierre, Maximilian, a leader in the atrocities committed during the French revolution, guillotined 1794.

Robin Hood and Little John, lived, as supposed, 1197.

Roche Abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1147.

Rochambeau, General, evacuated St. Domingo, which fell wholly into the hands of the blacks, Sept. 30, 1803.

Rochelle, France, besieged by the duke of Anjou, before which he lost 24,000 men, 1573; taken, and only 5000 out of 15,000 remained alive, 1628.

Rochester Tunnel completed, 2¼ miles in length, a canal passing through it for the transit of goods, Sept., 1829.

Rochester Cathedral, discovery of the tomb of John de Sheppey at, 1825.

Rochester burned, 677; bishopric founded, 604, the smallest in England; burned again, 1130, again, 1137; bridge built, 1400; cathedral built 610, repaired 1080, of Saxon architecture, 335 feet long, 68 broad; castle built, 1070; 14 persons drowned passing under the bridge, Sept. 13, 1816; Atterbury, bishop of, tried May 27, 1723; quitted England, June 8, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731.

Rock, General, the name given to a supposed leader of Irish disturbers of the peace, who called themselves Captain Rock's men, some were executed and others transported, March 30, 1822; a Captain Rock convicted at Cork capitally, Aug. 24, 1822.

Rocket Manufactory, Sir W. Congreve's, exploded at West Ham, Essex; two men expired of their wounds, and others were much injured, June 12, 1824.

Rocket, invented by Mr. Dennet of Newport, to be projected over wrecked vessels, or from the vessel to the shore, where it would fix itself in the ground, 1828.

Rockets for war purposes, used previously in the East, but improved and rendered more destructive by Sir William Congreve, 1803.

Rocking Stone, discovered in North America, in Savoy, Massachusetts, 1825, twenty-six feet long and eighteen broad.

Rockingham Administration, the first, July 1765; the second, March 1782; the marquis of, died July 2 the same year; the Shelburne administration succeeded.

Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, built 1070.

Rodney, Lord, great naval victory of, near Cape St. Vincent, over the Spanish admiral Longara, whom he made prisoner, destroying several sail and taking four, Jan. 16, 1780; he also defeated the French, under the Count de Grasse, when he took or destroyed six sail of the line, and captured the commander-in-chief; Rodney's own ship fired eighty broadsides, April 12, 1780.

Roketran, Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 10, 1784.

Rolls' Chapel, London, founded by Henry III., 1233, for ordaining any converted Jewish rabbis, who were maintained and lodged in Rolls' buildings, afterwards the records were lodged there.

Rolls' House, in Chancery Lane, built Sept. 18, 1717.

Rollo I., Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from France, 876.

Roman Mint discovered near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1821, on the same spot where other antiquities had been found, 1697; they consisted principally of clay moulds and matrices.

Rome united to the French empire, Feb. 12, 1810.

Rome, Empire of, and city, founded by Romulus, 750 years before the birth of Christ; governed by kings, then a republic under consuls, next by emperors, beginning under Julius Cæsar, his successor Augustus being emperor at the birth of Jesus Christ. The principal events which have taken place in Rome since the commencement of the Christian era, are as follows:—

Ovid banished to Tomos	9
Tiberius retired to his debaucheries at Capri	26
A census taken by Claudius	

the emperor,—the inhabitants of Rome found to amount to 6,900,000 48
Caractacus brought in chains to Rome 51
St. Paul arrived in bonds at Rome, about 62
Nero burned Rome, and charged the crime upon the Christians 64
Seneca, Lucan, and others, put to death 65
Peter and Paul put to death - 67
Jerusalem taken, and levelled by Titus .....Sept. 8, 70
Revolt of the Parthians 77
The Dacian war continued 15 years 88
Cornelia, a vestal, buried alive 92
Pliny, Junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sent Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians 102
Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians 106
Trajan's column erected at Rome 114
Adrian, during his residence in Britain, erected his famous wall 121
Heresies among the Christians 141
The worship of Serapis introduced 146
The capitol destroyed by lightning 188
Byzantium taken; its walls razed 196
The Goths receive tribute ... 222
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt 241
Pestilence throughout the empire 252
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius; 300,000 slain 269
Longinus put to death 273
The Barbarians obtain Dacia. 274
The era of the Martyrs 284
The Franks settled in Gaul ... 287
Constantius died at York ... 306
Four emperors reigned at one time..... 308
Constantine the Great, in consequence of a vision, placed the cross on his banners, and arrived at Rome 312
He began to favour the Christians 319
He tolerated the Christian faith..... 323
Constantine convoked the first general council of Christians at Nice 325
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium... 328
Constantine ordered the heathen temples to be destroyed 330
Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves from their masters... 334
Death of Constantine;—succeeded by his three sons, Constans, Constantius II., and Constantine II. 337
The army proclaimed Julian emperor 360
Julian abjured Christianity, and opened all the heathen temples 361
Julian killed in battle 363
Jovian restored Christianity... 363
Found dead, supposed to be poisoned 364
The Roman empire divided between Eastern and Western, by Valentinian and Valens, brothers; the former had the West..... .. 364
The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace 376
They enter the Roman territories 382
Valentinian deposed by Maximus, who restores Paganism 387
Arcadius and Honorius, emperors 395
Two hundred thousand Goths defeated 405
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, permitted to settle in France and Spain, by Honorius 406
Rome taken and pillaged, then burned, by Alaric ... 410
The kingdom of Thoulouse begun 411
The Vandals begin their empire in Spain 412
Pharamond commenced the empire of the Franks 420
The Vandals go over into Africa..... 427

Genseric took Carthage..... 439
Attila the Hun ravaged Europe 447
The Vandals enter and ravage Sicily..... 454
Valentinian dishonoured the wife of Maximus..... 454
He was killed by the soldiers on the side of Maximus, who married his widow, Eudoxia 455
Eudoxia, to avenge Valentinian and punish Maximus, invited Genseric and the Vandals into Italy 455
Rome plundered, July 12; Maximus stoned to death, and Eudoxia and her family, with thousands more, sent captive to Africa 455
The emperor Majorianus fixed his residence at Ravenna ... 455
The Vandals expelled from Sicily..... 464
The Goths defeated in Gaul..... 466
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius 472
Odoacer entered Italy, took Rome and the title of King of Italy, terminating the Western Roman empire 476
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius 537
Retaken by the Goths 547
Recovered again by Narses, for Justinian 553
The papal usurpation established 606
Rome revolted from the Greek emperors 726
Pope Stephen II. got temporal rule. Charlemagne became emperor of the West..... 800

Such have been the principal incidents and vicissitudes of this once mighty empire. Ruled by nine kings, then a republic, it became subject to Caius Julius Cæsar, as dictator, forty-eight years before Christ; Cæsar was assassinated March 15, forty-four years before Christ, and succeeded by Octavius Cæsar, as emperor of Rome, thirty-one years before Christ; this emperor's successors were, subsequent to the Christian era, to 1850, as follow:—

Tiberius Claudius Nero..... 14
Caius Caligula; murdered by a tribune 37
Claudius, poisoned by his wife, Agrippina..... 41
Claudius Nero; deposed,—put himself to death 54
Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the Prætorian band 68
M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself 69
Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death 69
Titus Flavius Vespasian 69
Titus Vespasian, his son 79
Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the Twelve Cæsars,—assassinated..... ... 81
Cocceius Nerva 96
Trajan 98
Adrian, or Hadrian 117
Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius 138
Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169..... 161
Commodius (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by Martia 180
Publius Helvius Pertinax; put to death by the Prætorian band 193
Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York, in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons..... 193
M. Aurelius Caracalla, and Septimius Geta; Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone until 217, when he was slain by his successor..... 211
M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny 217
Heliogabalus, M. Aurelius Antoninus, a youth, put to death for his follies and enormities..... 218

Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus 222
Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent 235
M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with Maximinus, the father strangled himself at Carthage, in his 80th year..... 237
Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death 237
Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards 238
Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms..... 244
Metius Decius; perished, with his two sons and their army, in an engagement with the Goths 249
Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus, both slain by the soldiery..... 251
Æmilianus; put to death after a reign of four months 253
Valerianus and his son, Gallienus: the first taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive..... 253
Gallienus reigned alone 260
Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeded: died of the plague 268
Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, marching against him, opened his veins, and bled to death ... 270
Aurelian: assassinated by his soldiers in his march against Persia, in Jan. 275..... 270
Interregnum of about nine months..... 275
Tacitus, elected Oct. 25: died at Tarsus, in Cilicia, April 13, 275
Florian, his brother, the title not recognised by the senate..... 276
M. Aurelius Probus: assassinated by his troops at Sirmium 276
M. Aurelius Carus: killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons 282
Carinus and Numerianus: both assassinated 283
Diocletian: who associated as his colleague in the government 284
Maximilianus Hercules: the two Emperors resign in favour of 286
Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus: the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, the troops saluted, as emperor, his son..... 305
Constantine, afterwards styled the Great: whilst at Rome the Prætorian band proclaimed 306
Maxentius, the son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these, were..... 306
Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his power 306
Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last named 306
Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine 307
Of these Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of the emperor Constantine in 324.
Constantine the Great reigned alone: died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337 324
Constantine II., Constans, and Constantius II, sons of Constantine: divided the

empire between them: the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor 337

Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood: mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians 361

Jovian; reigned 8 months: found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal 363

The Roman empire terminated here as a single dominion. In 364, Valentinian, the son of Gratian, took the Western, and his brother, Valens, the Eastern Empire.

Valentinian, son of Gratian, 361

Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father..... 367

Valentinian II., another son, also very young, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383; Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392 375

Eugenius, an usurper, assumed the imperial dignity: he and Arbogastes were defeated by Theodosius the Great, who became sole emperor.

Andragathius threw himself into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand..... 392

Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigned on his father's death in the West, and his brother, Arcadius, in the East. Honorius died in 423.

John, the notary, who was defeated and slain near Ravenna, usurped the rule..... 395

Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor 425

Maximus married Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invited the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome was sacked; Maximus stoned to death, 455

Marcus Mæcilius Avitus: forced to resign, and died in his flight towards the Alps, 456

Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raised 457

Libius Severus to the throne, but held the supreme power. Severus was poisoned by Ricimer..... 461

Interregnum. Ricimer retaining the authority, without assuming the title, of emperor 465

Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army: murdered by Ricimer, who died soon after, 467

Flavius Anicius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession 472

Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor..... 473

Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retired to Salonæ 474

Romulus Augustulus, son of Orestes. Orestes slain, and the emperor deposed by 475

Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who took Rome, assumed the style of king of Italy, and completed the fall of the Western Empire..... 476

From 537 to 553 the empire was recovered, lost, and again recovered, by the Eastern emperors—it finally revolted from the Greek emperors in 756, and became, from that time, subjected to the most degrading rule of the popes, of whom 176

succeeded Pope Stephen II., the first of the number. Thus, the popes made independent, continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the ecclesiastical states, till 1798.—St. Peter's Cathedral was built by Pope Julius II., who died 1512; Bramante was the architect.—The inhabitants of Rome, on the 4th June, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers.—In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.—Reduced by the French to a republic, and the Pope Pius VI sent from Rome, 1798. A new pope, Pius VII., being restored to the government, went to Paris to crown Bonaparte emperor of the French, and performed that ceremony, 2nd Dec., 1804.—Revolution in the form of its government, 1809.—United to the French empire, 3rd Dec., 1809. The regnant pope, Pius IX. The imperial city garrisoned by foreign troops. The pope witnessed a revolution when Count Rossi, his prime minister, was assassinated, Nov. 15, 1848.

The people demanded a democratic ministry—the pope delayed to reply—the Romans surrounded the palace, when a conflict ensued between the papal and civic guard. The troops invested the Quirinal, and placed cannon against the entrance; and the pope was forced to accept a popular ministry ..... Nov. 16, 1848

Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, was shot in the conflict. ——

The pope escaped in disguise from Rome to Gaëta. Nov. 24, 1848

M. de Corcelles left Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope .....Nov. 27, 1848

Protest of the pope against the violence and outrage which induced him to leave Rome, and against the acts of the provisional government.....Nov. 28, 1848

A constituent assembly met at Rome .....Feb. 5, 1849

The Roman National Assembly declared the pope divested of all temporal power, and adopted the republican form of government.....Feb. 8, 1849

The republican flag hoisted on the tower of the Capitol... 1849

The pope protested against the decree for his dethronement ..... Feb 14, 1849

His Holiness appealed to the great Roman Catholic powers for an armed intervention in his behalf, Feb. 18, 1849

Civita Vecchia occupied by the French forces under Marshal Oudinot, April 26, 1849

A small French force repulsed from Rome, April 30, 1849

In this action the French were driven back from the city with the loss of about 700 men.

Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets, May 5, 1849

The French, under Marshal Oudinot, commence an attack on Rome .....June 3, 1849

They made a breach in the walls.....June 14, 1849

The French sent storming parties through the breaches in the walls.....June 21, 1849

A deputation sent to Marshal Oudinot, to treat for a surrender, and they eventually capitulated to the French army ..... June 30, 1849

The Roman Assembly dissolved.....July 4, 1849

An officer from Oudinot's camp arrived at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of

Rome by which the French army had entered the city July 4, 1849
The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome ..... July 15, 1849
Oudinot issued a general order, stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possessed the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remained under the special guarantee of the French army, Aug. 3, 1849
His Holiness arrived at Portici, on a visit to the king of Naples ..... Sept. 4, 1849
He issued from Portici a *motu proprio* to his subjects Sept. 12, 1849
The pope left Portici for Rome, where he arrived April 12, 1850
He issued the bull, establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England Sept. 24, 1850

Roman Catholic Penal Laws of extraordinary rigour had been passed against those of the Catholic faith, *see* Penal Laws: these were first passed by Henry VIII., who called himself Defender of the Faith, 1539; Catholics were forbidden to appeal at court, 1673; in 1685 they were restored to their privileges; they were disabled from holding offices of trust, 1689; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717; some relaxations of these hard conditions took place, 1778, and they were permitted to purchase land and take it by descent, 1780; yet these trivial concessions caused a riot, headed by Lord George Gordon, 1780, and dreadful excesses followed, the riot proving, from the time it took, that plunder and devastation were more objects in the view than difference of creed; more of the Catholic disabilities were removed, 1793; and final emancipation followed, April 13, 1829. Divisions in the House of Commons, 1829,—

March 6, Majority for going into Committee 188
" 18, " for second readng 180
" 30, " for third reading 170

In the House of Lords,
March 31, No division
April 4, Second reading .....for, 217; against, 112
" 10, Third reading.....for, 213; against, 109

The royal assent took place, April 13, 1829: Mr. O'Connell, the first Catholic member, took his seat for Clare, July 5, 1829; the first English Catholic member was the Earl of Surrey, for Horsham, May 4th, 1829.

Roman Catholic Faith; the precise date of the foundation of this creed is uncertain: some give it to the time when Constantine made such an adroit use of the Christians to aid in his conquests, or A. D. 323. Others date it from Boniface III., 606, when he assumed the title of universal bishop; this, however, only applies to the title of its head. The reformation first shook its power. Of 225 millions of Christians, the Catholics are estimated to be 160 millions.

Roman Catholic Association, a society established in Ireland to remove the disabilities to which the Roman Catholics were subjected in regard to their civil rights: there had been other societies previously, to promote the same object; but an act of parliament was passed to suppress it, March 5, 1829, after the disabilities which it was its object to remove were no more: the society had previously voted its own dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.

Roman Catholic Clergy and People in Ireland: In 1841, the popu-

lation being 8,175,000, those of the Roman Catholic church were estimated at 6,550,000; the number of their clergy was not known, but in 1704 there were 1060 registered at the council office, in Dublin castle; it must be many times more at present.

Romford Barracks destroyed by fire, May 27, 1745.

Romney Man-of-war lost off the Texel, Nov. 19, 1804.

Roncesvalles lost by Marshal Soult, with 8000 men, when attacked by the Duke of Wellington, 1813.

Rooke, Admiral, destroyed and captured the Spanish galleons at Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702; received the thanks of parliament, and was sworn in of the privy council, Nov. 12, 1702; captured a very rich French East India ship, May 6, 1703; died Jan. 24, 1709.

Roof of a church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

Rosamond the Fair, and Rosamond's Bower; the lady was the favourite of Henry II. of England, against whom the queen and others conspired for her destruction: she dwelt in a building that was a sort of labyrinth, at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor, finding means of getting to her by a clue of silk, poisoned her; she was the beautiful daughter of Lord Clifford: her remains were buried at Godstow church, whence a pampered priest, Hough, bishop of Lincoln, removed them under circumstances of great indignity, 1191.

Rosary, an office of the Catholic church, made up of beads to a certain number, of which a pater-noster must be said on counting them. One Guyman was the inventor of this decree, 1202, according to some; others say, 1093.

Rosbach, Battle of, between the French and the Flemings, under the duke of Burgundy: the king of France, Charles IV., fell in this battle, Nov. 17, 1352; a battle so named between the Austrians and French, and the Prussians under Frederick the Great, in which the former were signally defeated, Nov. 5, 1757: town of, totally disappeared, supposed by an earthquake, Oct. 17, 1792.

Rose, the queen of flowers, first cultivated in England, 1522; the damask rose came from the south of France, in the sixteenth century; the Provence rose from the same country about 1596; the Moss rose about 1724; the Thornless rose from North America in the beginning of the sixteenth century; the China rose from China 1789; the sweet-scented Guelder from China, 1821.

Roses, the Wars of the White and Red, which were the symbols of the houses of York and Lancaster; the Yorkists carried the white and the Lancastrians the red: the first battle in that sanguinary contest was fought May 22, 1455, at St. Albans: the union of the roses took place by the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486; first placed over confessionals as marks of secrecy 1526; hence the phrase "under the rose."

Rosetta, in Egypt, taken by the French, 1791; by the English and Turks, April 19, 1801; the English repulsed here by the Turks, 1807; this place stands near where Nelson combated the French in the battle of the Nile, 1791.

Rosicrucian Philosophers first appeared in Germany, 1302, and again in the seventeenth century; they wrote in hieroglyphics, and swore fidelity to each other, declaring that the ancient Magi and Egyptian philosophers taught the same doctrine as they professed.

Roscommon, Ireland, chapel at, one of the pillars of a gallery gave way, by which 14 persons were killed, and many injured, April 14, 1804.

Rosillo the bandit chief and terror of Grenada and Malaga, in Spain, shot by the civic guards, July 4, 1850.

Ross, Battle of, in Ireland, when the rebels were defeated, and left 2,600 men on the field of battle, June 4, 1798.

Ross, bishopric of, Ireland, founded in the seventh century, united to Cork, 1340, and Cloyne added to the others by the act 4 William IV., 1833.

Ross, Major-General, killed in an attempt on the town of Baltimore, United States, Sept. 12, 1814.

Rota Club established, a political society that met in the Palace yard, *temp.* Oliver Cromwell, 1659.

Rotherhithe, Collier Dock projected at, 1825, by Mr. Brunel.

Rothesay Castle, isle of Bute, Scotland, built anterior to 1363; steamer of the same name, from Liverpool to Beaumaris, wrecked near the latter place, when 180 persons perished, Aug. 17, 1831; not more than 20 were saved out of 200.

Rottenden surrendered to the Prussians, Feb. 1758.

Rotterdam, Bank of, established 1635.

Rouen, noble cathedral of, struck by lightning, and considerably injured, Aug. 5, 1822.

Rouen, city of, taken 1562, by the king of Navarre.

Rougemont Castle, Exeter, built 750.

Round Towers of Ireland, above 100 of which are either entire, or are to be traced at the foundation, supposed to be built in the earlier years of the introduction of Christianity into the island, or to have been attached to religious purposes. Some give their construction to the 6th century.

Round Table, order of the knights of, began 516.

Royal Assent, a term generally applied to bills that require only the consent of the crown to become law; statute 33 Henry III., 1541, permits the royal assent to be given by letters patent.

Royal Academy of Art, charter granted to, Jan. 26, 1765, as the Incorporated Society of British Artists; afterwards, and in consequence of some dispute, and a separation of parties, the title was changed, Dec. 10, 1768.

Royal Adelaide steamer, wrecked on the Tongue sand, off Margate, March 30, 1850, and all on board, 200 in number lost, just at the conclusion of their voyage from Dublin and Cork, to Plymouth and London; not a soul survived to tell the mournful tale of one fellow passenger's loss.

Royal Circus, St. George's Fields, burned Aug. 12, 1805.

Royal Exchange Assurance office, incorporated 1716.

Royal Exchange. *See* Exchange.

Royal Exchange, Dublin, began 1769, and completed in ten years, the expenses defrayed by a lottery scheme; accident at, by which nine persons were killed, owing to the parapet giving way, being pressed by a crowd, April 24, 1815.

Royal Family, marriages of, restrained through the dislike of George III. to the marriage of his brother the Duke of Gloucester to Lady Waldegrave, all other considerations and consequences being sacrificed to the royal pique, 1771-2.

Royal George, of 100 guns, lost by heeling her over too far at Spithead, by which Admiral Kempenfelt and several hundred persons perished, June 28, 1782.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, founded 1799; a professorship created at, 1833.

Royal Lodge, Windsor, court held at, Jan. 26, 1828.

Royal Military College, Chelsea, first stone laid, June 19, 1801.

Royal Miners Company, incorporated 1564.

Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, commenced in 1801; transferred to Greenwich, 1807.

Royal Navy of England, first so denominated 1512.

Royal Society of Arts instituted 1754; removed to the Adelphi, 1774.

Royal Society instituted Dec. 30,

1660; incorporated, 1663; apartments granted to, at Somerset House, 1776.

Royal Society of Musicians, formed 1785.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich Park, built 1675.

Royal Records of England began to be kept 1101.

Royalists' forfeited estates sold by Cromwell, Aug. 4, 1652.

Royalists, English, beaten by the Irish rebels, and retreated to Arklone, June 2, 1798.

Royalty Theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787; burned down, April 11, 1826.

Royston, Cambridgeshire, 36 houses burned at, May 31, 1802.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, the first of Flemish artists, died 1640.

Rudder, patent for a new one to Lieut. Lihou, royal navy, 1829.

Ruffo, Cardinal, at the head of the Russians and Calabrian banditti, committed great cruelties on the French in Naples, June 20, 1799.

Ruffs first worn, *temp.* Edward VI., 1551.

Rufus, William the Second of England, so named from his red hair, 1087.

Rugen ceded by Sweden to Denmark, 1814; and by Denmark to Russia, 1815.

Ruling Machines invented, 1782; improved, 1803.

Rum, a pure spirit distilled from molasses or sugar, the produce of the West Indies; 3,300,000 gallons imported 1789; in 1796, 4,196,198 gallons; in 1848, 5,653,840 gallons imperial were imported; or 6,784,608 old gallons.

Rump Parliament, 41 members seized by Col. Pride belonging to the Presbyterian party, and 160 more excluded, 1641; the members admitted, who were the Independents, were called the Rump.

Rupert, St., order of knighthood began in Germany, 1702.

Rupert, Prince, arrived in England, Dec. 1635; visited Oxford with the king and his brother, Aug. 29, 1636; defeated the parliament forces at Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642; took Doncaster, Feb. 2, 1643; Birmingham, April 1643; Lichfield, April 21, 1643; Bristol and 3000 men, July 22, 1643; defeated by Cromwell at Marston-Moor, where 10,000 were killed or taken, July 1644; ordered by the king after his defeat at Bristol to quit England, Sept. 19, 1644; reconciled to the king, and quitted England, July 15, 1646; attempted to land in England, but obliged to return to France, March 1654; commanded the English fleet, Oct. 4, 1664; had a severe fight with the Dutch, June 4; defeated the Dutch, July 25, 1665; made lord high admiral, April 6, 1673; died in Spring gardens, Westminster, Nov. 22, 1682.

Ruppin, in Brandenburgh, burned to the extent of 600 houses, Sept., 1787.

Ruremond taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.

Russell Institution commenced 1808.

Russell, Lord John, proposed the repeal of the test and corporation acts; passed by a majority of 44 in the House of Commons, Feb. 26, 1828; finally passed, April 26.

Russell's, Lord John, administrations; entered upon office, July, 1846, upon the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, and resigned Feb. 21, 1851; but returned to power on the failure of Lord Stanley to form an administration, March 3, 1851; remained in office until April, 1852, when he again resigned, and was succeeded by the ministry of the Earl of Derby.

Russell, Lord William, beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683, for pretended participation in a ridiculous plot, called the Rye-house plot; his attainder reversed, 1 Will. III., 1689.

Russia offered to mediate between England and France; the offer declined until France evacuated Hanover, which George III. insisted was not concerned in the disputes

of England, Aug. 19, 1803; the emperor had abandoned the coalition against France, Dec. 1800, and had advocated Napoleon's continental system.

Russia, Government of, issued a severe ukase against the press, and the printing-offices were shut up, July 12, 1798.

Russia, Paul, emperor of, ordered all his subjects to wear cocked hats and bags to their hair, Jan. 3, 1797.

Russia, Emperor of, and King of Prussia, arrived in London, June 7, 1814.

Russia and England declare war, Nov. 1, and 19, 1807; embargo laid on English vessels and goods in Russia, Nov. 10.

Russian commerce, the returns of late years are vague; the whole produce of the Russian manufactures in 1824, was 117,625,734 paper roubles; in 1835, the tonnage entered inwards under the national flag, was 142,634 tons; under the foreign 507,860; the tonnage cleared outwards is not known either national or foreign.

Russia, incidental history of, the origin of the nation obscure as to its early records; Novogorod and its grand dukes are mentioned in the earliest attainable accounts of the country, in the year 882; the first Christian ruler is said to have been Waladimir, 981; Moscow was founded by a king called Audrey, 1156; the Tartars conquered Russia in 1200, and held possession of it down to 1440, when their yoke was thrown off by Ivan Basilovitz. Silesia was added to the Russian rule in the sixteenth century. The present monarchy is said to have had its foundation laid about 1474, while it was yet under the Tartars. Ivan, successful in restoring his country to its own rule, took the title of czar; he drove out the Tartars entirely, between 1534 and 1550; the principal incidents since that period embrace all that can be relied upon in relation to this great empire.

England discovered the navigation to Russia, through Robert Chancellor..... 1554
The Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 of its inhabitants..... 1571
The people of Novogorod intrigued with the Poles, and Ivan ordered the chief inhabitants to be cut to pieces in his presence 1581
The Rurick race became extinct 1590
The Poles placed Ladislas, the son of their own sovereign, on the throne of Russia..... 1610
Michael Fedorovitz, of the Romanof family, mounted the throne 1613
The Russians revolt from the Polish rule..... 1613
Finland ceded to Sweden..... 1617
Reign of Peter I., called the Great 1682
Visited England, and worked in the dockyard at Deptford..... 1697
Orders of St. Andrew, and of St. Alexander Nevskoi, instituted 1698
The Russians begin their new year from Jan. 1..... 1700
Peter built St. Petersburgh... 1703
Peter II. deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland..... 1730
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigned, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, imprisoned for life 1741
Peter III. dethroned and murdered; succeeded by Catherine his wife..... 1762
The young prince, the rightful heir, immured to be out of Catherine's way, now put to death 1763
The dismemberment of Poland commenced by Catherine 1772
This crime completed 1795
Catherine gave her subjects new laws; abolished torture of criminals; and died..... 1796

Murder of the emperor Paul March 23, 1801
Defeat of Alexander at Austerlitz, by Napoleon Dec. 2, 1805
Alexander visited England June 6, 1814
The grand duke Constantine renounced the right of succession ..... Jan. 26, 1822
The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow .....Sept. 3, 1826
Russian war against Persia Sept. 28, 1826
Nicholas invested with the order of the Garter, July 9, 1827
Peace concluded between Russia and the Persians Feb. 22, 1828
War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte ...April 26, 1828
The war for the independence of Poland against Russia..... Nov. 29, 1830
War closed with the capture of Warsaw, and the total overthrow of the Poles, Sept. 8, 1831
Cracow, which had been erected into a republic, and its independence guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815 is occupied by a Russian and Austrian army, and the other powers make no reclamation of the breach of treaty .....Feb. 13, 1836
Failure of the Russian expedition against Khiva Jan 3, 1840
Treaty of London ....July 15, 1840
The emperor Nicholas visited England ..... June 1, 1844
The grand duke Constantine arrived at Portsmouth in the Ingermanland, of 74 guns.....June 9, 1846
Russia demanded the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey...Nov. 5, 1849
This demand, which had interrupted the diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte, induced the latter to send the Hungarian and Polish refugees to Koniah, in Asia Minor..... Jan., 1850
Conspiracy against the life and policy of the emperor detected..... Jan. 6, 1850

To the above events, scanty for so mighty an empire, may be added the list of Russian rulers, from the dukes to the czars, and lastly, to the emperors, 1689.

THE DUKES OF KIOF WERE:—

Rurick..... 862
Igor..... 878
Olga, regent. Swiatoslaw or Spendoblos..... 945
Jaropalk I..... 972
Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the Great... 980
Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaf I. 1015
Isjidlaw I..... 1054
Wsewolod I. 1078
Swiatopalk..... 1093
Vladimir II. 1114
Mtislaw, or Michael I. 1125
Jaropalk II. 1132
Wiatschelaw 1138
Wsewolod II..... 1139
Isjidlaw II..... 1146
Rotislaw 1154
Jurie, or George I. 1155
Andrew I. until 1175; first grand duke. Michael II.... 1157
Wsewolod III. 1177
Jurie, or George II. Constantine, until 1218..... 1213
Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son 1238
Alexander Nevski, or Newski, the Saint..... 1245
Jaraslaw III..... 1263
Vasali, or Basil I. 1270

Of uncertain history.

Dmitri, or Demetrius I. 1277
Andrew II..... 1284
Daniel Alexandrovitz.... 1294
Jurie, or George III.: deposed 1302
Michael III. 1305
Vasali, or Basil II. 1320
Jurie, or George III.: restored..... 1325

Ivan, or John I., first grand duke of Moscow..... 1328
Simon, surnamed the Proud... 1340
Ivan, or John II..... 1353

Demetrius II., prince of Susdal..... 1359
Demetrius III., Donskoi..... 1362
Vasali, or Basil III., Temnoi..... 1389
Vasali, or Basil IV..... 1425
Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III..... 1462
Vasali, or Basil V..... 1505

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

Ivan (Basilovitz) IV., first tzar or czar, in 1547..... .. 1533
Feodor or Theodore I.: supposed to have been poisoned, and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor..... 1584
Boris-Godonof usurped the throne..... 1598
Demetrius, the impostor, put to death..... 1606
Vasali-Chouiski, or Zouinski 1608
Interregnum 1610
Michael-Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanof..... 1613
Alexis, son of the preceding, the Father of his country..... 1645
Feodor or Theodore II.....1676
Ivan IV., and Peter I., brothers of Theodore..... 1682
Peter I., the Great, alone: who took the title of emperor in 1721, and founded St. Petersburgh..... 1689
Catherine I., his consort: at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, said to have been killed on the day of their marriage..... 1725
Peter II., son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great: deposed, 1727
Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan... 1730
Ivan VI., an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great: immured in a dungeon for 18 years; murdered in 1762 1740
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity..... 1741
Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp: deposed, and murdered by the connivance of her paramour, Orloff .....July 9, 1762
Catherine II., his consort: she extended the Russian territories on all sides; died in 1796 1762
Paul, her son, found dead in his chamber; murdered by Pahlen, the brothers Sanbow, and Benningsen the general; they then placed Alexander on the throne, who had consented to his father's deposition, only they were not to do any thing to affect his life—but he took the crown, and the chief assassin became his minister 1796
Alexander, his son; who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte 1801
Nicholas, brother to Alexander: succeeded to the throne, Dec. 1, 1825. The regnant Emperor of Russia 1825

RUSSIA, Youths from, sent to England to be instructed in English manufactures, Jan. 27, 1718.

RUSSIA, a throne of silver made for the court of, in England, 1732: canal in, from the lake of Ladoga to the Volga, made a navigable carriage for 2000 miles, 1730: relinquished her Persian conquests, 1733: invaded Krim Tartary, Aug., 1738: encouraged Finland to throw off the yoke of Sweden, April 17, 1742.

RUSSIA Company established, 1555.

RUSSIAN Ambassador's celebrated entertainment, given at Somerset House, Feb. 5, 1755.

RUSSIANS commenced their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.

RUSSIANS seized upon Hamburgh, March 19, 1810; Dresden taken by them and the Prussians, March 21; they published an official document of the loss of the French armies in

the expedition to Moscow in the winter of 1812, so fatal by its frost to Napoleon's fine army, viz., 24 generals, with 2000 staff and other officers, with 204,400 men; prisoners, 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 men; above 200,000 bodies had been burned in three Russian provinces.

Russian Literature, between the year 1553, when printing was first introduced into Russia, to 1823, there were 13,249 publications printed in the Russian and Slavonic languages.

Russian Empire.—The following is an accurate view of the progressive aggrandizement of the Russian empire:—

		Surface in sq. miles.	Population above.
1462	At the accession of John III.	295,900	6,000,000
1505	At his death, ...	594,200	10,000,000
1584	At the death of John IV.....	2,007,400	12,000,000
1645	At the death of Michael Romanof,	4,069,800	12,000,000
1689	At the accession of Peter I.	4,222,400	15,000,000
1725	At his death, inclusive of the Persian conquests, ...	4,413,000	20,000,000
1762	At the accession of Catherine II.	5,112,600	25,000,000
1796	At her death, ...	5,309,300	36,000,000
1825	At the death of Alexander	5,879,900	53,000,000
1851			65,000,000

Little more than half a century has sufficed to extend the sway of Russia from the Gulf of Bothnia to the banks of the Pruth, and from the Araxes to the Vistula. An enumeration of her territorial acquisitions during the last sixty years will establish the assertion.

	Inhabitants.
1770. Bessarabia	500,000
1771. The Crimea (incorporated 1783)	460,000
1785. Georgia (Ditto 1831)	400,000
1793. Little Poland and the Ukraine	6,500,000
1794. Western Russia, including Lithuania, Podolia, &c.	8,500,000
1795. Courland	400,000
1803. The Lesghis and other Caucasian tribes	300,000
1813. Schirwan	140,000
1809. Finland.....	1,400,000
1815. Kingdom of Poland (incorporated 1832)	4,000,000
1827. Erivan and districts adjacent	150,000
1829. Turkish Armenia, and other cessions by Turkey ...	500,000
	23,350,000

Russian Population, return for 1828, gave as follows:—

Births—males		952,673
...	females	892,106
		1,844,779
Deaths—males		600,162
...	females	577,889
		1,178,051

Excess of births, 666,728; number of marriages, 388,377; among the male deaths were 1644, aged from 95 to 100; 604 aged from 100 to 105; 141 aged from 105 to 110; 104 aged from 101 to 115; 46 aged from 115 to 120.

Russians crossed the Pruth, May 7, 1828; declarations of war by, against the Turks, May 12; arrived before Shumla, July 21.

Russians invade Moldavia and Wallachia, Nov. 23, 1806; again, 1828, and 1853.

Ruti, Battle of, in which General Pepe was repulsed by the Austrians, and his army dispersed, in attempting to resist the enslavers of his country, March 7, 1821.

Ryan, Mrs., the wife of a convict executed opposite Newgate, sentenced to imprisonment for attempting to effect his escape, to the public disgust, May 2, 1817.

Rye burned by the French, 1377; again, 1666.

Rycaut, Oxfordshire, the seat of Lord Abingdon, burnt to the ground, with Lord Norrey, his son, Nov. 12, 1745.

Rye-house plot, a pretended conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother James, afterwards king, at a place called the Rye-house, between London and Newmarket, March, 1683; the plot said to have been discovered, June 12, afterwards:—the probability is, that it was a scheme to get rid of persons obnoxious to the Stuarts; for among those who, it was pretended, were directly involved, was Lord William Russell, whose arraignment, it was evident, took place under a pretence of his participation in an act that the prosecutors did not themselves credit.

Ryswick, peace of, between England, France, Spain, Holland, and the Emperor of Germany, Sept. 20, 1697.

S

Saalfeldt, near Saltzburgh, destroyed by fire, with the whole produce of its harvest, July 28, 1811.

Sabbatarians, a name once given to the English Puritans, who held that Sunday was the Sabbath; Brabourne, a clergyman, published his declaration, that the seventh day was the only Sabbath, 1628; and many, as usual for opinions not held by the many, were much persecuted; there are said to be few congregations of Sabbatarians in England in recent times.

Sabbath, an institution of Moses, observed, in commemoration of the creation of the world, by the Jews; Christians observe the first day of the week, because it was that of the resurrection, and was ordered to be kept holy in England from Saturday at 3 p.m., to Monday at daybreak, 4 Canon, Edgar, 960; James I., 1606, levied a shilling on every one absent from church on Sunday; an act was passed restraining amusements on Sundays, 1 Charles I., 1625; restraining from various acts under forfeiture of 5s., 1677, *temp.* Charles II.

Sabbath Schools first opened in America, 1740 to 1747, by the Seventh-day Baptists; in England, by Robert Raikes, 1781.

Sabbatical Year of the Jews, the first A.C. 1451; it was every seventh year.

Saba, Island of, planted by the Dutch, 1690.

Sacrament, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, administered in the modes in which the supper actually occurred in the first years of the church, but since altered according to the taste of the popes; the table changed to an altar, and the wine laid aside to the laity from the time of Pope Urban II., 1096.

Sacramental Wine poisoned by the gravediggers of Zurich, by which many lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776.

Sacramentarians, a sect that appeared in 1048, and opposed the doctrine of the real presence they afterwards were accused of teaching

that their women were to be held in common.

SACRED Majesty, first used in England at the time of the accession of James I.

SADDLES, first used of leather, 304; in England, 600; side-saddles for ladies introduced 1388, by the queen of Richard II.

SADDLE-Horse duty levied, 1784; increased, 1808.

SADDLER'S Wells Theatre; 18 persons trodden to death there, Oct. 19, 1807.

SAFETY Lamp, for mines, invented by Sir H. Davy, 1815.

SAFFRON Plant, first brought into England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated here first, 1582.

SAFFRON Walden, Essex, received its first charter from Edward VI., 1550; the best saffron is grown near this place.

SAGE, an herb of early date in England; the Mexican sage introduced in 1724; the two African varieties from the Cape of Good Hope, 1731.

SAILCLOTH first made in England, 1590; encouraged by Queen Anne, and the manufacture supported by bounties, 1713.

SAILORS first registered in France, 1670; afloat of the British navy, in 1852, 38,295.

SALAMANCA, Battle of, between Wellington and Marmont, July 22, 1812; 7141 prisoners, with 11 pieces of cannon, were taken, and 7000 killed on the side of the French; theEnglish lost 6000 men killed and wounded; this victory laid open the road to Madrid, where 2500 prisoners, and a large quantity of military stores, fell into the hands of the English.

SALARIES of English Judges increased, 1772 and 1779.

SALARIES of Diplomatists in the British service, 1853, amount of, £117,955; with £9900 for house rent, and £7679 for special services in Persia.

SALDANHA Bay, Cape of Good Hope; here five Dutch line-of-battle ships and nine frigates surrendered to Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALDANHA Frigate, lost in Lough Swilly, Ireland, and all on board perished, Dec. 4, 1811.

SALEM, New England, United States, settled 1628.

SALIQUE Law, which excludes females from inheriting, confirmed in France, 424; also by Clovis, 511; abolished in Spain, March 25, 1830.

SALISBURY Cathedral begun, April 28, 1220, finished 1258, at a cost of 40,000 marks; built in the Gothic style, 473 feet long, 99 broad—the spire 400 feet high—the nave 81.

SALISBURY Plain, 300 English nobles massacred on, by Hengist, May 1, 474.

SALOP, new county infirmary at, opened Sept. 24, 1830.

SALT Office, established 1694; salt duties exacted, June 15, 1702; renewed 1732; reduced 1723, when from 15s. to 20s. per bushel; subsequently abolished, though at one time burthened to the extent of £30 per ton; in 1785, these duties produced £361,670, in 1790, £416,000.

SALT consumed and made:—

	Bushels.	Consumed.
1810...	11,929,728.	1,999,486.
1815...	15,084,644.	2,136,912.

The duty repealed altogether, 1825; the home consumption was—

1827.....	9,219,535	bushels.
1830.....	10,833,102	"
1838.....	12,171,698	"
1844.....	12,647,616	"

Besides this increase of home consumption, the exported quantities have been:—

1827.....	7,475,025	bushels.
1830.....	10,499,778	"
1838.....	11,398,662	"
1844.....	13,476,884	"
1848.....	18,959,322	"

Of these, America takes 7,000,000 bushels; Russia, Prussia, and our own American colonies, about 2,000,000 each.

SALT Mines and Springs; those of Staffordshire and Worcestershire,

discovered 1670; rock salt first noticed in 950; the rock salt mines of Cheshire alone, furnished 553,112 tons in 1844; the famous salt mines of Wielitska in Poland, worked for 600 years without approaching exhaustion, 1289.

Salt Herrings, after the Dutch fashion, first cured here, 1416.

Salt Tax in France, called the *gabelle*, considered a grievous burden, established there 1344.

Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.

Saltwood Castle, Kent, said to have been built in the Roman time.

Saltash, Cornwall, incorporated by 35 Charles II.

Saltzburg Forest, 10,000 acres in, burned Aug. 1800.

Salute at Sea; this is generally by firing a certain number of guns, the ship that returns firing the fewest; merchantmen lower the mainyard; men of war strike their topsails; the English claimed the right of being first saluted in all places as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians in the Gulf of Venice; the honour yielded by the Dutch to the English, 1673.

Samaritans, the inhabitants of Samaria, in the Holy Land; the parable of the woman of Samaria has attached the term to societies for charitable acts; one of these commenced in the London Hospital, 1791.

Sampach, Battle of, between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria, in which the Swiss obtained a great and glorious victory over the duke, who fell in the battle, July 9, 1386, and thus achieved the liberty of their country.

San Joseph, a vessel so named, wrecked near Gibraltar, and only two persons saved, Jan. 29, 1813.

Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted 1688; deprived 1689; died 1693.

Sanctuaries, places privileged for the refuge of criminals; St. John's of Beverley, Yorkshire, was one from the time of the Saxons; St. Burian in Cornwall, so privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1529; limited, 1534; totally abolished, 1548.

Sandal Castle, Yorkshire, built 1317.

Sandeman, Robert, the founder of the sect called Sandemanians, born 1723, at Perth; died in New England, 1771; he asserted that justifying faith meant no more than a simple assent to the Divine mission of Christ; he administered the Lord's Supper weekly, and his followers washed each other's feet.

Sandford Castle, Dorset, built 1540.

Sandgate Castle, Kent, built 1540.

Sandhurst, military college founded at High Wycombe, 1799; removed to Great Marlow, 1802, and to Sandhurst, 1812; it will accommodate 400 cadets and 30 students in the senior department, which last prepare themselves for the staff.

Sandown Castle, Deal, erected by Henry VIII., 1539.

Sandwich, built 957; the port destroyed by an earthquake, 1580; bridge at, built 1756.

Sandwich Islands discovered by Captain Cook, 1770, eleven in number; the capacity of the natives was found not to be beneath the common standard of man; at one of these islands Cook was killed, Feb. 14, 1779; king and queen of, died in London of the smallpox—the former, July 8; the latter, July 14, 1824.

Sandwich, the seat of Lord, burned Jan. 22, 1830.

Sanhedrim, a Jewish council of the highest order, of seventy members; a sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon to meet at Paris, July 23, 1806; it assembled there accordingly, Jan. 20, 1807.

Santa Cruz, Isle of Teneriffe,

Admiral Blake in 1657, April 20, destroyed here 16 Spanish ships that were protected by the forts; the exploit one of the most wonderful in the annals of any naval war; Lord Nelson repulsed in an attack on, losing his right arm, and 141 men, July 24, 1797.

Santa Casa, the holy house of our Lady of Loretto, which it is pretended was brought from Palestine into Illyria, 1291, and thence to Loretto; the French plundered the image of its decorations, and carried the idol to Paris, Feb. 12, 1797; it was afterwards sent back bereft of its ornaments.

Sapphire, Thomas Kouli Khan possessed one valued at £300,000, 1733.

Saracens, an Eastern people of Arabian descent, professing Mahometanism; they conquered Spain, 713; were defeated with the loss of 70,000 men, by Ramirus king of Spain, 844; their power terminated by the capture of Bagdad by the Tartars, 1258.

Saragossa, in Spain; 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire in the theatre, Dec., 1778; taken by the French, Feb. 13, 1809, after a noble defence under General Palafox.

Saratoga, surrender of General Burgoyne and his army at, in the American war, when nearly 6000 men laid down their arms to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

Sardinia, an island subject to the crown of Piedmont, with a population of 466,000, in 1790; it is supposed to have been anciently subject to the Etrurians, and afterwards to the Gauls, having subsequently had many masters; the Romans held possession of it before the Christian era; taken by the Moors about A.D. 728; reduced by the Genoese 1115; the pope granted Sardinia to the Pisanese, who were too weak to expel the Saracens, 1132; Alphonsus IV. of Arragon became master of Sardinia, 1324; taken from the Spaniards by the English naval forces, 1708; recovered by the Spaniards, 1717; they lost possession of it, 1719; ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily, 1720; Victor Amadeus, having the title of king, abdicated in favour of his son, 1730; attempting to recover Sardinia, he was taken, and died in prison, 1732: the court was kept at Turin till 1796, when the dominions were overrun by the French arms, and afterwards annexed to the French empire; the king resigned his crown to his brother, duke of Aoust, June 4, 1802; Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned king of the whole, Dec. 26, 1805; restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it, Dec. 1814; the king, Charles-Albert, openly espoused the cause of the Italian regeneration against Austria, March 23, 1848; defeat of the Austrians by the Sardinian army at Goito, May 29, 1848; the fortress of Pescheira surrendered to the Sardinian troops, May 30, 1848; the Sardinian army, which had fought with the greatest bravery for many weeks, forced to retreat towards Milan, July 27, 1848; the Sardinians, who had retreated to Milan, capitulated to the Austrian field-marshal Radetsky, Aug. 4, 1848: armistice between Sardinia and Austria, Sept. 21, 1848; the Sardinians resumed hostilities against Austria, March 12, 1849; Radetsky defeated a division of the Sardinian army, and occupied Mortara, March 21, 1849; the Sardinian army routed by the Austrians at Novara, March 23, 1849; Charles-Albert abdicated in favour of his son, the duke of Savoy, and left his dominions, March 23, 1849; the Austrians occupied Novara and other places, March 25, 1849; another armistice between Austria and Sardinia, March 26, 1849; the duke of Savoy proclaimed king of Sardinia, under the title of Victor-Immanuel II., March 26, 1849; death of Charles-Albert, the ex-king, at Oporto, July 28, 1849; treaty of

Milan, between Austria and Sardinia, signed Aug. 6, 1849. The sovereigns of this island date as kings from 1730 only; before which it was only a dukedom. Victor-Amadeus I., king (II. as duke), 1718; resigned in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732; Charles-Emmanuel I., his son, 1730; Victor-Amadeus II., his son, 1773; Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding, resigned his crown in favour of his brother, 1796; Victor-Emmanuel I., 1802; Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805; Victor-Emmanuel restored, 1814; resigned in March 1821, and died in 1824; Charles-Felix, 1821; succeeded by his nephew, Charles-Albert, 1831; this prince provoked a war with Austria, was defeated in battle, and abdicated in favour of his son, March 23, 1849; died at Oporto, July 28, 1849; Victor-Emmanuel II., present king of Sardinia, 1849.

Sardinian Ambassador's chapel burned by accident, Nov. 4, 1759; again, in Lord George Gordon's riots, June 2, 1780.

Sark, one of the Channel islands, dependent upon Guernsey, six miles in compass; it has the benefit of a commodious haven, which the French observed in 1557; it was without men to defend it but a few hermits, whom the privacy of the place had invited. The island begirt with rocks, lying aloft above the sea, having only one strait passage or ascent up to it, scarcely capable of receiving two abreast. Of this island the French easily possessed themselves, dislodged the hermits, fortified the upper part of the ascent with some pieces of ordnance, and settled a small garrison in it. They had not nestled there long, when by a gentleman of the Netherlands, one of the subjects of King Philip, it was regained. The Flemish gentleman in a small bark came to anchor in the road, and pretending the death of his merchant, besought the French that they might bury him in the chapel of that island, offering a present to them of such commodities as they had on board. To this request the French were easily entreated, upon condition that they should not come on shore with any weapon. The Flemings rowed on shore with a coffin in their skiff filled with swords and arquebusses. They were permitted to draw the coffin up the rocks; some of the French, rowing back to the ship to fetch the present, were soon made fast enough. The Flemings in the mean time who were on the land, had carried their coffin into the chapel, and having taken thence their weapons, gave an alarm. The French, caught upon the sudden, and seeing no hopes of succour from their fellows, yielded themselves. Taken by the English, as part of their old Norman dominion, 1589.

Satellite, Sloop of War, supposed to have gone down in the Channel with all her crew, Dec. 20, 1810.

Satellites of Saturn discovered; his ring, 1634, by Huygens, and his sixth satellite, 1655; his first and second satellites by Herschell, 1789; the others, between the time of Huygens and Herschell; Jupiter has four satellites, discovered by Galileo; Uranus six, all, with the planet, discovered by Herschell.

Savage, Richard, the adulterous offspring of the countess of Macclesfield by Lord Rivers, whom his unnatural mother shamefully persecuted; he was a writer of considerable talent; tried for murder and condemned, 1727; pardoned, 1728; died, 1743.

Savannah, United States of America, a city of Georgia on a sandy plain, founded 1733 by General Oglethorpe; taken by the English, 1778; given up, 1782; no less than 463 buildings burned at, 1820.

Savary, Duke of Rovigo, one of

the celebrated soldiers of Napoleon, and minister of police in France, died June 1, 1833.

Savings' Banks established in England, 1817; but they are said to have been suggested by the Rev. J. Smith of Wendover, 1799; a species of savings' bank established 1804, at Tottenham, by Mrs. P. Wakefield, called the Charitable Bank; an establishment of a similar character tried at Bath, 1808, principally by ladies for female servants; in 1817, the present system being established, and 70 banks in operation—four in Wales, and four in Ireland; there was received from the 6th of August that year, when the banks opened, to

Jan. 5,	1818.....	£328,282
,,	1819.....	1,567,667
,,	1820.....	1,019,612
,,	1825.....	2,586,219
,,	1830.....	450,137

In England, Wales, and Ireland, there were, on the 20th November 1830, four hundred and seventy-seven savings' banks; from twenty-three no returns have been made. The remaining banks contain:—

Depositors	Total number of Depositors.	Increase or Decrease since 1829.	Total Amount of Investments.	Inc. or Dec. on Total Investments since 1829.	Average amount of each Depositor.
under £20 each...	210,247	8,926 inc.	1,509,820	... ...	£7
,, 50 each...	116,940	4,039 inc.	3,595,952	... ...	30
,, 100 each...	54,059	602 dec	3,687,919	... ...	68
,, 150 each...	18,557	339 inc.	2,271,884	... ...	122
,, 200 each...	8,009	534 inc.	1,354,030	... ...	169
Above 200 each...	4,405	554 dec	1,087,960	... ...	247
Total Depositors ...	412,217	12,682 inc.	13,507,565	... ...	32
Friendly Societies ...	4,449	103 dec	690,823	... ...	155
Charitable Societies.	2,092	442 inc.	168,579	... ...	80
Total Accounts	418,758	13,021 inc.	14,366,967	132,290 in.	34

In 1840, the statements showed as follows:—

Country.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.
England	401	627,443	£19,818,673
Scotland	39	44,628	471,338
Wales	31	15,927	542,476
Ireland	79	78,356	2,228,367

The first twenty thousand depositors:—

Domestic servants	7245	Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473	Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3098
Labourers and porters	672		
Miners	1454		

Depositors and amount, at the close of 1848:—

Country.	No. of Banks.	Accounts opened	Total Amount.
England & Wales	481	909,336	£25,371,176
Scotland	40	85,472	1,080,191
Ireland	61	50,119	1,358,062
Jersey and Guernsey	2	9,736	236,710
Grand Total	584	1,054,663	£28,046,139

At the commencement of 1850, the gross amount of all stock and annuities was, for Great Britain, £26,623,635. For the kingdom of Ireland, £1,031,588. On account of friendly societies in the united kingdom, £1,952,300; total, £29,607,523. The number of individual depositors was 1,065,031. The charitable institutions and friendly societies were 22,323. The amount of the funds of military savings' banks, was £99,666; belonging to 6747 depositors.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 B.C. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 196. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus VIII., earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The last duke, having taken Sicily in 1713 by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but by the peace of Utrecht changed for Sardinia, 1718. The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the king of Sardinia; but a great part of the country ceded to France in 1796; seized by the French, Dec. 1798, who were repulsed, 1799, but subjugated it again the year following. Restored to Sardinia, 1816.

Savoy Palace, Strand, London, built 1245; converted into an hospital, 1549; burnt down, March 2, 1776.

Sawtree, Sir William, burnt alive on account of religious opinions, in England, Feb. 19, 1401.

Sawley Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.

Sawmills erected at Breslau, 1427; in Norway, 1530; in Italy, 1556; in England their introduction violently opposed,—one erected near London, 1633, but afterwards demolished by the prejudice of the mechanics against it.

Saxo Grammaticus, Danish history, written 1170.

Saxon Green in dyeing, invented 1744.

Saxons, the Ancient, lived by piracy near the mouth of the Elbe, and on the Baltic shores; first appearance of, in England, 449.

Saxony, for many years an electorate of Germany; formed into a kingdom 1807, consisting of the marquisates of Lusatia and Misnia, the larger part of Thuringia, and parts of Monspied and Houneberg, with other cessions from Prussia; in 1815, the congress of Vienna reduced these territories to a population of no more than 1,237,000; Frederick Augustus was the first king, 1807; he was succeeded by his brother Anthony, May 5, 1827; then Frederick Augustus II., who ascended the throne June 6, 1836; Upper Saxony was ceded to Prussia, 1815.

Scaffold, one fell down on Tower Hill, at the execution of Lord Lovat, 1746, when a number of persons were killed, and many maimed.

Scales for Weighing hung in such a manner in the time of Henry III., that the buyer had an advantage of 10 or 12 in the 112lbs.

Scandalum Magnatum, an act to punish all who gave out any reports, false or true, to the disadvantage of peers and public functionaries, by act 2 Richard II., 1378.

Scarborough Castle, built 1140; rebuilt 1190.

Scarborough, cliff at, sunk, and spa removed, Dec. 18, 1237.

Scarborough, New England, United States, much injured by a dreadful fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Scarcity Root, a species of parsnips, introduced into England by Dr. Lettsom, 1787.

Scarlet, the colour extracted from the kermes insect, called cochineal, 1518; the first dyehouse for this colour in England established at Bow, by one Kepler, 1643.

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Scheen, in Norway, totally destroyed by fire, Dec. 5, 1777.

Schism Act passed, 1714.

Schomberg, the Duke of, killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Schools, Charity, established in London to prevent the poor children from entering Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687; Charter Schools established in Ireland, 1733; in 1847, there were 13,642 schools for the education of the poor, in which were received 998,431 children; in Scotland 4836, and 181,467 children; in Wales 841, and 33,164 children; in Ireland 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children, not including Sunday-schools in either country.

Schultz, the eminent orientalist, put to death in Kurdistan, 1829.

Schwartz, Berthollet, invented gunpowder in the 13th century.

Scilla, in Upper Calabria, 4 men, 5 women, and 24 girls, killed by an explosion of gunpowder, fired by lightning, Jan. 15, 1815.

Scilly Isles, Cornwall, the ancient Cassiterides that traded with the Phœnicians in tin; shipwreck of Sir Cloudesley Shovel there, with his two sons, and four men-of-war lost, Oct. 22, 1707.

Scio, the ancient Chios, sold by the Greek emperors to Genoa; occupied by the Turks, 1566.

Scone Abbey, near Perth, Scotland, founded 1114; burnt by the populace at the period of the Reformation, but afterwards rebuilt; Charles II. the last king crowned there; made the residence of the notorious Count d'Artois, 1798.

Scorch gold and silver prohibited from passing current in England, 1393.

Scotch Corporation, began 1655.

Scotchmen, upon an inquisition taken by Queen Elizabeth, only 58 were found in London, 1562.

Scotland, or North Britain; the early part of its history deemed fabulous; James VI. of this country became heir to the throne of England as James I. The principal events in the history of the country were as follows:—

The capital of the Picts taken by Kenneth II., and every living creature put to the sword 843

The feudal system established by Malcolm II..... 1004

Divided into baronies 1032

The Danes are driven out of all parts of Scotland..... 1040

Duncan I. murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized 1040

Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane; Macbeth is killed by Macduff 1057

The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England, escaping from the Normans 1080

Siege of Alnwick; Malcolm III. killed by the governor 1093

Reign of David I., who compiled a code of laws 1124

Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders defeated by Alexander III., who recovered the Western Isles 1263

John Baliol and Robert Bruce contended for the throne... 1290

Edward I. of England, as umpire, decided in favour of John 1290

John Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and defended his own cause in Westminster-hall against the earl of Fife 1293

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethroned John, ravaged the country, destroyed the monuments of Scottish history, and seized the prophetic stone 1296

William Wallace taken by the English, and executed on Tower-hill as a traitor, Aug. 1305

Robert I. recovered the crown, and defeated the English at Bannockburn 1314
David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, by Queen Philippa of England, and detained in captivity 11 years 1346
Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas 1388
St. Andrew's university founded 1411
James I. captured by the English near Flamboro' Head on his passage to France ... 1406
Detained 18 years a prisoner in England; married a daughter of the earl of Somerset; and obtained his liberty 1424
Assassinated in his bed by the friends of those whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment 1437
James II. commenced his reign at seven years of age..... 1437
The university of Glasgow founded by bishop Turnbull 1451
James II. killed at the siege of Roxburgh by a cannon bursting 1460
James III. addicted to judicial astrology, by which he was seduced to cause the murder of his brother John, and commit other crimes; killed in an insurrection of his people at Bannockburnfield 1488
University of Aberdeen founded by bishop Elphinstone... 1494
Battle of Flodden Field, where James IV. was slain, and his army, comprising the flower of the Scotch nobility, was cut to pieces 1513
James V. established the court of Session 1532
Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, revived 1540
Mary, afterwards queen of Scots, born Dec. 8..... 1542
Succeeded her father, James V., when but a few days old, Dec. 13 1542
Married the dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II..... 1558
Francis II. died, leaving the young Mary a widow 1559
The Reformation took place in Scotland during the minority of Mary, between 1550 and 1560
The Reformation consummated by John Knox 1560
Mary, after an absence of 13 years, arrived at Leith from France.....Aug. 21, 1561
Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken by order of Queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London 1562
Mary married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.....July 27, 1565
David Rizzio, who had obtained the confidence and favour of Mary, and her secretary, was murdered by Darnley, in her presence, March 9, 1566
Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house, Feb. 10, 1567
Mary accused of conniving at his death, either in resentment for the death of Rizzio, or to gratify an illicit passion for Bothwell; James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, seized on the person of the queen, who married him, May 15, 1567
Mary imprisoned by her nobles 1567
Her infant son crowned as James VI., and the earl of Murray appointed regent, July 22, 1567
Mary escaped from prison, and collected a large army, which was defeated by the regent Murray at the battle of Langside .....May 15, 1568
The earl of Lennox appointed regent of the kingdom, July 12, 1570

The earl of Mar chosen regent of Scotland .....Sept. 6, 1571
Death of the great reformer, John Knox .....Nov. 24, 1572
The university of Edinburgh founded 1582
Mary, having taken refuge in England, was thrown into confinement by queen Elizabeth, and after 18 years' captivity, in different fortresses, was beheaded at Fotheringay castle ..... Feb. 8, 1587
Gowrie's conspiracy 1600
Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England, by the accession of James VI. to the throne of the latter kingdom.....March 24, 1603
Charles I. of England betrayed by the Scottish army into the hands of the English 1647
Marquis of Montrose put to death at Edinburgh 1650
Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell 1651
The commonwealth destroyed, and royalty restored with Charles II..... 1660
Assassination of Archbishop Sharpe, who was dragged from his carriage near St. Andrew's, by a party headed by John Balfour of Burley, and despatched with swords in the presence of his daughter .....May 3, 1679
Revolution in favour of William III., and establishment of presbytery 1688
Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe 1691
James II. of England, of the Stuart line, died in exile, Sept. 16, 1701
Union of Scotland with England, forming together the kingdom of Great Britain, May 1, 1707
Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the son of king James II., called the Pretender 1715
The partisans of the Pretender defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir..... 1715
Again defeated at the battle of Preston .....Nov. 12, 1715
Captain Porteous hanged by the mob, on a dyer's pole, in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh .....Sept 7, 1736
The last effort was made by the Stuart family to recover possession of their ancient kingdom; the young Pretender gained the battle of Prestonpans.....Sept. 21, 1745
And Falkirk.....Jan. 18, 1746
Completely defeated at Culloden .....April 16, 1746
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, 1746
The Highland dress prohibited by act of parliament; the act was afterwards repealed 1746
Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, executed at the age of 80, April 9, 1747
The Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St. George," died at Rome, in his 88th year .. ..Dec. 30, 1765
Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, died at Rome, March 3, 1788
Cardinal York, the last of the Stuart race, died Aug. 19, 1807
The Court of Session divided 1807
The establishment of a Jury Court under a chief commissioner..... 1815
Visit of George IV. to Scotland .....Aug., 1822
Seven ministers of Strathbogie deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for obeying the civil before the ecclesiastical law .....May 28, 1841
This deposition protested against by the minority of ministers.
The General Assembly by a great majority condemned

church patronage as a grievance to religion ...May 23, 1842
Queen Victoria and her consort visited Scotland, Sept. 1, 1842.
The Queen embarked for Woolwich .....Sept. 13, 1842
Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the Church of Scotland, about one-third of the whole, at the General Assembly .....May 18, 1843

The sovereigns of Scotland, as is the case with most nations in times of barbarism, claim an antiquity almost equal to the Irish, who talk of their alliance with Pharaoh of Egypt, in the time of Moses; the Scotch reckon sovereigns many centuries before the Christian era, no doubt to rival the legend of Bruti in England. The following list from 404, is sufficiently early for the present purpose.

Sovereigns of Scotland:—

Fergus: killed fighting against the Romans 404
Eugenius or Evenus, son of Fergus: who reigned 31 years 420
Dongardus, brother of Eugenius: drowned 451
Constantine I., brother of Dongardus, assassinated by Dugal, whose daughter he had deflowered 457
Congallus I., nephew of Constantine 479
Goranus, brother of Congallus: murdered 501
Eugenius III.: succeeded Goranus 535
Congallus II., brother of Eugenius III. 558
Kinnatellus, brother of Congallus 569
Aidanus or Aldan, son of Goranus 570
Kenneth or Kennett I., son of Congallus II.: reigned one year 605
Eugenius IV., son of Aidanus 606
Ferchard or Ferquhard, son of the last: confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself 621
Donald IV., brother of Ferchard: drowned in Loch-Tay 632
Ferchard II., son of Ferchard I., "the most execrable of kings:" died from the bite of a mad wolf..... 646
Malduinus, son of Donald IV.: strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately burnt 664
Eugenius V., brother of Malduinus 684
Eugenius VI., son of Ferchard II..... 688
Amberkeletus, his nephew: fell by an arrow from an unknown hand 698
Eugenius VII., his brother: some ruffians, designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana 699
Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus 715
Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII. 730
Eugenius VIII., son of Mordachus: put to death by his nobles, and his parasites strangled..... 761
Fergus III., son of Etfinus: killed by his queen in a fit of jealousy: she immediately afterwards stabbed herself 764
Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII. 767
Achaius 787
Congallus III. 819
Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius: drowned in the Spey 824
Alpine, son of Achaius: taken prisoner and beheaded, with many of his nobles, by the Picts..... 831
Kenneth II., son of Alpinus, and surnamed MacAlpine: defeated the Picts, and slew their king; united the Picts and Scots under one sceptre,

and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843 834
Donald V., brother of Kenneth: dethroned, and terminated an inglorious reign in prison, dying by his own hand 854
Constantine II., son of Kenneth: taken in battle by the Danes, and beheaded 858
Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot: died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement 874
Gregory, called the Great: distinguished for his bravery and justice 876
Donald VI., second son of Constantine 893
Constantine III., son of Ethus: resigned in favour of Malcolm, and retired to a monastery 904
Malcolm I., son of Donald VI., treacherously murdered in Moray 944
Indulfus or Gondulph: killed by the Danes in an ambuscade 953
Duff, or Duffus, son of Malcolm: murdered by Donald, governor of Forres castle... 961
Cullen or Cullenus, son of Indulfus, avenged the murder of his predecessor: assassinated at Methven by a thane whose daughter he had dishonoured..... 965
Kenneth III., brother of Duffus: murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn..... 970
Constantine IV., son of Cullenus: usurped the throne 994
Grimus or the Grim, son of Duffus: routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded 995
Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III., assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake, were drowned by the ice giving way; Malcolm succeeded by his grandson 1003
Duncan I.: assassinated by his cousin Macbeth, who ascended the throne 1033
Macbeth, usurper and tyrant: slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife, and the rightful heir succeeded 1039
N.B.—Up to this reign, in the number of kings, the succession, and the circumstances narrated, no account can be taken as accurate.
Malcolm III. (Cean-Mohr or Canmore), son of Duncan: killed while besieging Alnwick Castle 1057
Donald VII., or Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm, usurped the throne: fled to the Hebrides 1093
Duncan II., natural son of Malcolm: murdered..... 1094
Donald Bane, again: deposed 1094
Edgar, son of Malcolm, rightful heir; Henry I. of England married his sister Maud, who had taken the vows, but not the veil 1098
Alexander, surnamed the Fierce, brother of Edgar ... 1107
David, brother of the two preceding kings 1142
Malcolm IL, grandson to David 1153
William the Lion 1165
Alexander IL, son of William, married to Joan, daughter of John, king of England... 1214
Alexander III. married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. king of England, and broke his neck hunting 1249
Margaret, the maid of Norway; grand-daughter of Alexander III., died on her passage to Scotland when a child, 1285; thence arose the dispute about the succession, which was decided by Edward I. of England in favour of John Baliol, 1292; after an interregnum, Robert

(Bruce) I. mounted the throne, 1306; overcame the feeble Edward II. of England at Bannockburn, 1314; David (Bruce) II., son of Robert, with whom Edward Baliol disputed the crown 1329
Edward Baliol, son of John, resigned 1332
David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England; succeeded by his nephew 1342
Robert (Stuart) II.; succeeded by his son 1371
Robert III., whose proper name was John, changed on his accession 1390
James I., second son of the preceding; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; assassinated in his bed-chamber, Feb. 21, 1437-8 1406
James II., son of James I., whom he succeeded when 7 years of age; killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by a cannon bursting 1437
James III. succeeded his father; killed in a revolt of his subjects, at Bannockburn field 1460
James IV. married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden 1513
James V., son of the last king, succeeded when little more than a year old 1513
Mary, daughter of James V., succeeded in her infancy; put to death in England ... 1542
James VI., son of Mary; in 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms became united 1567

SCOTLAND, Ecclesiastical Statistics of, 1853; the following is a list of the different sects in Scotland, and their congregations:—

Established Churches	956
Parliamentary Churches	38
Chapels, or unendowed churches in connection with the Established Church ...	183
Free Church	766
Chapels or stations in connection with the Free Church	107
United Presbyterian Church	448
Original Secession Church...	24
The Reformed Presbyterian Church	40
Congregational Church	98
Do., not in connection with the Union	46
Evangelical Union	10
Wesleyan Methodists	29
Baptist Church	96
Scottish Episcopal Church...	186
Episcopal Churches not in connection with do.	15
Roman Catholic Chapels.....	92
Total	3084
The number of churches endowed (including the Parliamentary Churches) is ...	994
Churches and Chapels not endowed	2090

SCOTLAND, General Return of Schools and Endowments, 1820:—

Population (1811) ...1,805,688		
No return of Poor ...		
Parochial Schools ... (With 54,161 scholars, and a revenue of £20,611)	942	
Endowed Schools..... (With 10,177 scholars, and a revenue of £13,679)	212	
Unendowed Day Schools	2479	
With Scholars		112,187
Sunday Schools.....	807	
With Scholars		93,443

SCOTT, Sir Walter, list of his works, with the date of each as published; Goetz of Berlichingen, with the Iron Hand, a tragedy, translated from the German, 1799; Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, vols. 1 and 2, printed by Ballantyne at Kelso, 1802; Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, vol. 3, 1803; Sir Tristram of Ercildoune, 1804; Lay of the Last Minstrel, 1805; Me-

moirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, 1806; Dryden's Works and Life, Marmion, Captain George Carleton's Memoirs, Strutt's Queen-hoo Hall, a romance, Ancient Times, a drama, 1808; Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers and Letters, Lord Somers' Collection of Tracts (completed in 1812); Memoirs of Sir Robert Carey, 1809; Lady of the Lake, Miss Seward's Poetical Works, 1810; The Vision of Don Roderick, Secret History of the Court of King James I., 1811; Rokeby, 1813; Swift's Works and Life, Lord of the Isles, Border Antiquities, Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, published by Mr. Jameson, Waverley, 1814; Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolks, The Field of Waterloo, Guy Mannering, 1815; Antiquary, Tales of My Landlord, 1st series, Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, and the Edinburgh Annual Register (historical department) for 1814, 1816; Edinburgh Annual Register for 1815, 1817; Tales of My Landlord, 2nd series, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Rob Roy, Communications to Mr. Jameson's edition of Captain Burt's Letters, 1818; Provincial Antiquities, Account of the Regalia of Scotland, Tales of My Landlord, 3rd series, Bride of Lammermuir and Legend of Montrose, 1819; Trivial Poems and Triolets, by P. Carey, Ivanhoe, Monastery, Abbot, The Visionary, Miscellaneous Poems, including Harold the Dauntless, and Bridal of Triermain (formerly published anonymously), now forming volume X. of his Poetical Works, 1820; Kenilworth, 1821; Fortunes of Nigel; The Pirate; Halidon Hill, a Dramatic Sketch; Gwynne's Memoirs of the Great Civil War, 1653-4, 1822; Peveril of the Peak, Quentin Durward, 1823; St. Ronan's Well, Redgauntlet, 1824; Tales of the Crusaders, the Betrothed, the Talisman, 1835; Woodstock, Letters from Malachi Malagrowther, 1826; Chronicles of the Canongate, 1st series, The Two Drovers, Highland Widow, Surgeon's Daughter, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Tales of a Grandfather, 1st series, Preface to Memoirs of La Rochejacquelin, for Constable's Miscellany, a republication of the Lives of Dryden and Swift, Biographical and Critical Notices of eminent Novelists, Memoirs of Sir R. Sadler, Miss Seward, Dr. Leyden, Duke of Buccleuch; Lord Sommerville, King George III., Lord Byron, Duke of York, Essays on Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama (originally published in Supplement to Encyclopedia Britannica), and Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, &c., 1827; Chronicles of the Canongate, 2nd series, St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth; Two Religious Discourses, Tales of a Grandfather, 2nd Series, Anne of Geierstein, Waverley, with corrections, additions, and illustrative Notes. 190 vols.

SCRIPTURES ordered to be read in the monasteries of Great Britain, 746.

SCULLABOGUE, Massacre of, in Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798; 184 men, women, and children having sought refuge in a barn, it was set on fire, and, attempting to escape, they were shot, or killed with pikes, June 4, 1798.

SCUTAGE, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, by Henry II., 1159.

SCUTARI, near Constantinople, 3000 houses at, wholly destroyed by fire, Aug. 12, 1797.

SEA Horse Transport, wrecked in Tramore Bay, Ireland, and 365 persons drowned, being principally soldiers of the 59th regiment, Jan. 30, 1816.

SEALS not greatly in use in Saxon times, they signing parchment documents with a cross, and impressions upon lead being affixed; sealing deeds and writs practised in England, 1048; until the time of William I., the name was written, adding the sign of the cross; arms

used about this time, introduced upon seals; the most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. Wax was first used, suspended at the bottom of the deed, about 1213; sealing-wax for letters came into use abont 1556; great seal of England stolen, 1784.

SEAS, the Sovereignty of England over the, supported by Selden, and measures taken in consequence, 8 Charles I., 1633; Russia and the northern powers armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800.

SEAMEN'S Wages advanced by Parliament, May 9, 1797, in consequence of the mutiny at Spithead.

SEAMEN'S Widows' Corporation founded, Oct. 13, 1732.

SECRETARIES of State first appointed in England in the reign of Henry III.; two appointed in the reign of Henry VIII., Lord Cromwell and Cardinal Wolsey, 1529-30.

SECTS, Religious, in the world; calculated at 373 at the end of the last century, but at present much more numerous, all differing very widely from each other, some as far as the poles asunder, independently of the grand divisions; thus the Jews are between 2 and 3,000,000, say,

Jews	2,500,000
Christians	200,000,000
Mahometans	175,000,000
Idolaters, &c.	650,000,000

These ramify into numerous petty sects, commencing in the first century of Christianity. *See* Religious Sects.

SECURITY of the King's Person, act passed for, 1703; amended, 1785.

SEDAN Chairs, so called from Sedan in France, where they were first made; seen in England in 1581; one used in the reign of James I. by his profligate favourite Buckingham, against which the public exclaimed; in fashion in London, 1634; in general use, 1649; Sir Francis Duncomb had a patent to let out, sell, or hire any number for his sole profit for 14 years.

SEDGMOOR, Battle of, July 5, 1685 in which the duke of Monmouth was defeated by the royal army, and soon afterwards put to death.

SEDITION Bill, passed Dec. 1795; seditious societies suppressed by an act, June 1797; again in 1817; in Ireland, proclamations against seditious meetings, published at different times, down to 1848.

SEIZURES at the Custom-house, London, to the extent of £26,000 in 1742.

SEIDLITZ, Battle of, in Poland, between the Poles and their Russian tyrants; the former obtained the victory, making 6000 prisoners, April 10, 1831.

SELBY and Leeds Railway opened, Sept. 22, 1834.

SEMPER EADEM, used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.

SEMINCAS, Battle of, between the Moors and Romirey, king of Leon and the Asturias: it is said by Spanish historians, that 80,000 of the infidels were slain 938.

SENATE House, Dublin, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28, 1792.

SENEGAL taken from the French by the English, May 1, 1758.

SENESCHAL, an officer of the royal household in France, esteemed a place of high honour and trust, 1059.

SENGENNETH Castle, Glamorganshire, built by Edward I., 1296.

SEPTEMBRIENS, the name given to the assassins among the Parisian mob on Sept. 2, 1792, who broke open the prisons, and slaughtered their inmates indiscriminately.

SEPTUAGINT Version of the Bible found in a cask, 217; reported by Justin Martyr to have been executed by 72 translators, shut up in 36 cells, and that, on comparison, none of the 36 copies varied a word or letter. St. Jerome states that those translators translated the Pentateuch, or law of Moses, only. The translation is said to have been nished in 72 days.

SEPTENNIAL Parliaments: the sitting of parliaments was once in two years, in the reign of Edward I.;

the sitting was annual, 4 Edward III. to 16 Charles I., when three years was to be the duration; the triennial act was confirmed, 1688, by 6 William and Mary, and continued until 1715, when the minister made the invasion of the Pretender an excuse for extending them to seven years, which rendered his management of them more easy; the value of this latter term to the minister, has caused the innovation to be since retained.

Sepulchre, St., Order of, instituted about 1104.

Seraphim, order of knighthood began in Sweden, 1334.

Serapis and Isis, Temple of, restored after the death of Cæsar; demolished by the Goths, 455.

Seringapatam, Battle of, between the English and Tippoo Saib, May 15, 1791, the former being defeated; redoubts of the city stormed by Lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792; preliminaries of peace signed, Tippoo surrendering half the Mysore, and paying £3,300,000, with his two sons as hostages: war against, again, 1799; the city stormed by General Baird, May 4, when Tippoo fell, fighting valiantly for his capital.

Sergeants at Law, their coif introduced, it is said, to conceal the tonsure of such among them as were renegade clergymen, about 1259.

Servants, Male, in the United Kingdom, 1831, 211,966; in 1841, 529,231; of these last 163,657 were domestic servants of above twenty years of age;—the female servants, 1831, were 74 in every 1000 females: total, 923,646; in 1841, they were 1,162,448, or 85 in every 1000 females; tax on, first laid on male, 1777; increased 1781, 1785, 1796-7, and 1808; tax imposed by Pitt on female servants, 1785; repealed, 1792; revenue from, 1830, £250,000 per annum; in 1840 fell to £201,482; in 1812, 37,339 persons kept 1 servant; in 1849, 54,625 persons; in 1812, 13,032 persons kept 2 servants; in 1849, 18,322; in 1812, 10,008 persons kept 3 servants; in 1849, 12,258; in 1812, 4944 persons kept 11 servants and upwards; in 1849, 5424; from 1812 to 1821 there was a diminution, 1812 giving a total of 86,093; 1821, 85,757 only. From this time the numbers increased decennially, 1831, 101,806; 1841, 110,849; 1849, 112,543: no tax on servants in Ireland.

Servants' Wages taxed, 1695.

Servants, Male, cost of, £60 per annum each; women servants, board and wages, £35; cost of domestic servants in England, 1841, £38,222,620.

Servetus burned at Geneva at Calvin's instigation, 1553.

Session, Lords of, in Scotland, appointed by James I., 1425; put aside, 1502; re-constituted, 1532; court of session reinstated in Edinburgh, 1746.

Session courts appointed to be held quarterly in England, 2 Henry V., 1413; times for, regulated by 1 William IV., 1831.

Sethians, a sect which contended that Seth was the true Christ, 190.

Settlement of the Crown excluding Catholics, passed 1 William and Mary, 1689; also the act so called, by which the crown is confirmed to the existing family, June 12, 1701; Irish act of settlement passed, 1662; repealed, 1689.

Seventh-day Baptists, the same sect with the Sabbatarians.

Severn, the river, turned from its old channel by a landslip, crossing the current near Buildwas, Shopshire, 1681.

Severus, Wall of, built across the island, from the river Tyne to Bowness, on the Solway Frith, 74 miles, to exclude the northern barbarians; it was a grand work, completed 209.

Seville, the capital of Andalusia, in Spain, peace concluded at, between France and Spain, Nov. 9, 1729; surrendered to the French, Feb. 1810; taken by Wellington, Aug. 27, 1812; custom-house of, destroyed by fire, May 7, 1792.

Sewers rate assessments on property in London city:—

1771	£457,701
1801	507,372
1831	792,904
In Westminster and adjacent parts of Middlesex, 1848...	2,788,190
Holborn, Finsbury, Shoreditch, and Norton Folgate...	1,316,013
Tower Hamlets division	888,596
St. Catherine's precinct	12,964
Poplar	78,411
	5,084,174

Sewdley Castle, Gloucestershire, built 1442.

Sewin's Land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1622.

Sewers, Metropolitan, receipts of, 1852, £132,999; expenditure, £122,098.

Sextant revived by Tycho Brahe, at Uraniberg, isle of Huen, where he had his observatory, 1550; one belonging to the Arab astronomers in 995, who are said to have had another of 45 feet radius.

Seymour, Lady Jane—*see* Queen —married to Henry VIII., 1536, and died in childbed of Edward VI. Oct. 13, 1537.

Shabbeare, Dr., set in the pillory at Charing Cross, Dec. 5, 1758: he died 1788, a turbulent polemic.

Shadwell Water-works destroyed by fire in 1½ hour, Dec. 1797; they raised 907 gallons per minute.

Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, built by Alfred the Great, 897; incorporated by Elizabeth.

Shakspeare, William, born at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1564, died on the anniversary of his birthday, 1616; jubilee in honour of, Sept. 6, 1769; his theatre in London, the Globe, consumed 1663; a festival in honour of the poet held at Stratford, April 23, 1836; the house in Stratford, in which many suppose he was born, sold to a committee for £3000, Sept. 16, 1847; monument to, erected in Westminster Abbey, 1741.

Shamrock, the Irish name for three leaved grass, said to have been adopted by St. Patrick as an emblem of the Trinity, 432, whose festival is kept on March 17.

Shannon river, Ireland, act to improve its navigation passed, Sept. 9, 1835; made navigable from Limerick to Lough Allen, 143 miles, so that steam-boats may navigate 190 miles upon its waters, 1849; cost £500,000.

Shanes Castle, Ireland, in Antrim, burned down, May 15, 1816.

Shap Monastery, Westmoreland, founded 1189.

Shark, a silver watch and chain found in one, 1787; had belonged to a youth named Thompson, who fell overboard near Falmouth.

Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, shot in his coach near St. Andrew's, May, 1671, by a party of those whom he had aggrieved by his perfidy of conduct.

Sharp, Grenville, the honoured philanthropist, who founded the first anti-slavery society in England, and was the primary champion of the opponents to that nefarious traffic; died July, 1813.

Shaving of Priests first introduced, 169.

Sheen, William, tried for decapitating his child; acquitted through a legal informality, July 14, 1827.

Sheep, number of, in England and Wales, in 1800, 19,007,507, of which 14,854,299 were short-woolled; in 1828, these had increased a-fifth; in 1848, the whole number in England and Wales was 25,343,476; imported from Ireland in 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849 respectively, 259,257; 324,179; 255,682, and 241,061; number of, in Scotland and Ireland, there are no accurate returns.

Sheep, said to have been first imported into Spain from England, improving the southern breed, 1467; forbidden to be exported from England 1424, previously.

SHEERNESS, stables of an inn took fire there, and two horses burned, Oct. 8, 1826; fifty-five houses burned down at, Jan. 16, 1830.

SHEFFIELD, increase of the population of, 1811, 53,231; 1821, 65,275; 1831, 91,692; 1841, 111,901; Cotton manufactory destroyed at, Feb. 16, 1792, and £40,000 damage done.

SHELLAC, 1849, 1,640,272 lbs. imported from India.

SHELBURNE Administration; the Earl of Shelburne became first lord of the treasury, and William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, July 1782; went out of office for the "Coalition ministry," April 1783.

SHEPHERD, the notorious John, executed Nov. 16, 1724.

SHERBROOKE, the ship Lady, wrecked, with 300 emigrants, off the coast of Newfoundland; only 7 saved, Sept. 18, 1831.

SHERBORNE Castle, Dorset, built, 1107.

SHERBORNE, Town of, made a bishop's see from Winchester, Jan. 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both translated to Old Sarum, and then to Salisbury, 1218; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, died 1816; honoured with a public funeral, July 11, 1816.

SHERIFFS of Counties first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1079; first appointed in London, 1189; present mode followed in choosing since 1461; anciently ladies might be sheriffs; in 1414, there were not persons of sufficient respectability to fill the office, owing to the wars; fifty sheriffs of London appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid fines to be excused, July 2, 1734.

SHERIFFS of Dublin, first styled bailiffs, appointed in 1308; named sheriffs *temp.* Edward VI., 1548.

SHERIFFMUIR, Battle of, between the Duke of Argyle and the Scotch rebels, in favour of the Pretender, under the Earl of Mar, Nov. 12, 1715; a number of persons of rank were made prisoners.

SHERRARD, William, founded a botanic professorship, at Oxford, 1720.

SHETLAND Isles, nineteen fishing boats of, lost, with 111 fishermen, Oct. 13, 1832.

SHILLINGS, first coined in England, 1503 or 1505, *temp.* Henry VII.: the value of the ancient Saxon coin of that name was 5d. After the conquest the French solidus, of 12 pence, from Normandy, got that name.

SHILLING, the Irish, value ninepence, coined 1560, current at 12d.; a base coinage in England for the service of Ireland.

SHIP, order of knighthood, began, 1252.

SHIP and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269.

SHIPBUILDING, art of, attributed to the Egyptians as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Darius, 1485 B. C.—The first ship of 800 tons was built in England, 1597.—A first-rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000 lb. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres; it requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet; 1500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder; 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2s. per foot, or £5 per load, will cost £15,000: the Great Harry, built in England 1509, of 1000 tons burthen, cost £14,000. Before this vessel was built, there were none of more than 26 guns: portholes were a French invention, at Brest, first adopted 1500: in 1805, the cost of building a ship of 74 guns, and of 1706 tons burthen, was £62,430, or £36: 11: 3 per ton; in

1836, it was only £44,748, or £26: 4: 7 per ton.

SHIPPING first registered in the Thames, 1788.

SHIPPING of the United Kingdom; about 1750, the total British and Colonial shipping was no more than 500,000 tons; in 1830, the British empire possessed 23,721 commercial vessels; in 1840, 26,292; in 1830, the tonnage of the empire was 2,517,000 tons; in 1840, it was 3,127,684 tons; in 1849, the number of vessels 34,090, tonnage 4,144,115.

SHIPPING, British and Foreign, that entered England:—

	Ships.	British.
1801.....	4,987.....	922,594
1810.....	5,154.....	896,001
1820.....	11,285.....	1,668,060
1830.....	13,548.....	2,180,042
1840.....	17,883.....	3,197,501
1849.....	23,646.....	4,884,210

The Irish and coasting trade not included in the above return: the foreign ships that entered the ports of Great Britain in the above years, in addition, were as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.
1801.....	5,497.....	780,155
1810.....	6,876.....	1,176,293
1820.....	3,472.....	447,611
1830.....	5,359.....	758,828
1840.....	10,198.....	1,460,294
1849.....	13,426.....	2,035,690

SHIPPING, French Mercantile, from 1820 to 1848, entered inwards:

	French Ships.	Tons.
1820.....	3,730.....	335,942
1830.....	3,236.....	340,171
1840.....	7,474.....	658,378
1848.....	8,313.....	919,096

the Foreign ships that entered the ports of France for the following years were:—

	Foreign Ships.	Tons.
1820.....	4,337.....	354,556
1830.....	3,236.....	340,171
1840.....	17,770.....	1,822,884
1848.....	8,899.....	1,056,840

SHIPPING, Russian and Foreign Commercial, entered inwards:—

	Foreign.	Tons.
1830.....	832,626.....	124,110
1835.....	507,860.....	142,634

SHIPPING, registered in the British Empire, on Jan. 1, 1840:—

Country.	Vessels.	Tons.	Seamen.
England.....	15,830.....	1,983,522.....	114,593
Scotland.....	3,318.....	378,194.....	25,909
Ireland.....	1,889.....	169,289.....	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633.....	39,630.....	4,473
British plantations.....	6,075.....	497,798.....	35,020

SHIP-MONEY extorted by Charles I., 1634; voted illegal, 1640; abolished, 1641: he demanded of London 7 ships and 4000 men; Yorkshire, 2 ships of 600 tons, or £12,000; and a similar rate at other places.

SHIPPEN, Mr., sent to the Tower for speaking lightly of the speech of George I., Dec. 4, 1717.

SHIPWASH, in Devonshire, burned, April 22, 1742.

SHIPWRECKS, the number of vessels wrecked has been given, in the year 1800, at 365 per annum; the total number of British commercial shipping being about 5000; in 1830, the number lost was stated to be 677, but this might have been an year of excess: in 1830, England possessed 13,548 vessels, and therefore the different proportions exhibit what is due to our seamanship in counteracting the calamity. The following list and dates include some of the most remarkable shipwrecks on record:

The Pietro Quirini, off the coast of Norway.....	1431
The Le Jacques, from Brazil, suffering horrible from famine.....	1558
Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the Squirrel and Delight.....	1583
Fernando de Mendoza, in the Indian Ocean.....	1585
The Tobie, of London.....	1593

The Francis Pyraud..... 1601
The Sea Venture on the Bermudas..... 1609
The New Horn, by fire..... 1619
The Mary, of London..... 1639
The William and John, of Ipswich 1648
The Speedwell frigate 1676
James II., while duke of York, in the Gloucester man-of-war off Yarmouth May 9, 1682
The De Grave East Indiaman, at Madagascar..... 1701
The Nottingham galley 1710
The Speedwell, at Juan Fernandez 1720
The Sussex East Indiaman, at Madagascar 1738
The Wager man of war, in the west of Patagonia..... 1741
The Inspector privateer; in the Bay of Tangier 1747
The Prince West Indiaman, by fire.....
The Doddington, on a rock in the Indian Ocean 1755
The Duke William transport, 1758
The Lichfield man-of-war, on the African coast..... 1758
The brig Tyrrel..... 1759
The famine and suffering in Dolphin sloop..... 1759
The Anne frigate..... 1760
The Utile, on Sandy Island, 1761
The Peggy, dreadful famine on board..... 1765
The St. Lawrence brigantine, at Cape Breton..... 1780
The Antelope packet..... 1783
The Thunderer, 74 guns; Stirling Castle, 64; Phœnix, 44; La Blanche, 42; Laurel, 28; Andromeda, 28; Deal Castle, 24; Scarborough, 20; Barbadoes, 14; Cameleon, 14; Endeavour, 14; and Victor, 10 guns; all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in Oct., 1780
The General Barker, East Indiaman, off Scheveling Feb. 17, 1781
The Royal George (which see), when 1000 persons perished .....June 28, 1782
The Grosvenor Indiaman, on the coast of Caffraria Aug 4, 1782
The Swan sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 persons drowned.....Aug. 4, 1782
The Ramilies, 74 guns, off Newfoundland; 100 souls perished .....Sept. 21, 1782
The Hector frigate, in the Atlantic ocean; 150 perished.....Oct. 5, 1782
The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, one of Admiral Rodney's prizes, the Glorieux, Centaur, and Ramilies, of 74 guns each, all lost in the West Indies .....Oct. 5, 1782
The Cato, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast..... 1783
The Count Belgiosa Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished... March 13, 1783
The Menai ferry-boat, in passing the Strait; 60 drowned Dec. 5, 1785
The Halsewell East Indiaman; 100 persons perished Jan. 6, 1786
The Hartwell East Indiaman, with immense wealth on board.....May 24, 1787
The Charlemont Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned .....Dec. 22, 1790
The Pandora frigate, on a reef of rocks; 100 souls perished..... Aug. 28, 1791
The Union packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before.....Jan. 28, 1792
The Winterton East Indiaman; many of the crew perished.....Aug. 20, 1792
The Boyne, by fire, at Spithead; many perished (see Boyne).....May 4, 1795
The Droits de l' Homme British ship of the line, and Amazon frigate, lost off

Hodierne Bay; many hundreds perished.....Jan. 14, 1797
The La Tribune frigate, off Halifax; 300 souls perished Nov. 17, 1797
The Resistance, blown up in the Straits of Banca, July 24, 1798
The Royal Charlotte East Indiaman; blown up at Culpee ..... Aug. 1, 1798
The Proserpine frigate, in the river Elbe; crew saved Feb. 1, 1799
The Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished Oct. 25, 1799
The Ethalion frigate, 38 guns, on the coast of France Dec. 24, 1799
The Queen transport, on Trefusis Point; 369 souls perished.....Jan. 14, 1800
The Mastiff gun-brig, lost on the Cockle Sands...Jan. 19, 1800
The Brazen, king's ship, near Newhaven; 105 souls perished .....Jan. 25, 1800
The Repulse, 64 guns, on the rocks off Ushant, March 12, 1800
The Danaë, lost through a conspiracy, off Ushant March 14, 1800
The Queen Charlotte, 110 guns (which see); 700 souls perished.....March 16, 1800
The Queen East Indiaman, by fire, on the coast of Brazil July 9, 1800
The Marlborough, 74 guns, near Belle Isle; crew saved .....Nov. 4, 1800
The Invincible, 74 guns, off Winterton; 400 souls perished.....March 20, 1801
The Ambuscade (late French) frigate, in the Downs July 7, 1801
The Margate hoy, Margate, near Reculver; 23 persons perished.....Feb. 10, 1802
The Assistance, 50 guns, off Dunkirk; crew saved March 29, 1802
The Bangalore East Indiaman, in the Indian Sea April 12, 1802
The Melville Dutch East Indiaman, off Dover Nov. 23, 1802
The Active West Indiaman, in Margate Roads...Jan. 10, 1803
The Hindostan East Indiaman went to pieces on the Culvers.....Jan. 11, 1803
The La Déterminée, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned.....March 26, 1803
The Resistance, 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent, May 31, 1803
The Lady Hobart packet, on an island of ice ... June 28, 1803
The La Minerve frigate, 44 guns, grounded off Cherbourg.....July 2, 1803
The Seine frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling, in Holland July 31, 1803
The Antelope, Captain Wilson, off the Pelew Islands Aug. 9, 1803
The Victory Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 87 drowned Sept. 30, 1803
The Circe frigate, 32 guns, on the coast, near Yarmouth Nov. 16, 1803
The Nautilus East Indiaman, on the Ladrones...Nov. 18, 1803
The Fanny, in the Chinese Sea; 46 souls perished Nov. 29, 1803
The Suffisante sloop of war, 16 guns, off Cork harbour Dec. 25, 1803
The Apollo frigate, on the coast of Portugal (see Apollo).....April 2, 1804
The Cumberland packet, on the coast of Antigua Sept. 4, 1804
The Romney, 50 guns, on the Haak Bank, in the Texel Nov. 18, 1804
The Venerable, 74 guns, at Torbay; crew saved, less 8 men.....Nov. 24, 1804
The Tartarus, 74 guns, in Margate Roads; crew saved Dec. 20, 1804

The Severn, 74 guns, on a rock, near Grouville, Dec. 21, 1804

The Doris frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay..... Jan. 12, 1805

The Abergavenny East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; the captain and more than 300 persons, passengers and crew, perished Feb. 6, 1805

The Blanche frigate (first captured by the French) July 19, 1805

The Naias transport, on the coast of Newfoundland Oct. 23, 1805

The Æneas transport, off Newfoundland; 340 perished Oct. 23, 1805

The Aurora transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished.....Dec. 21, 1805

The Sidney king's ship, near Dampier's Straits, May 20, 1806

The King George packet, from Parkgate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle Bank, 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned.....Sept 21, 1806

The Athénienne, 64 guns, off Sardinia; 347 souls perished Oct. 20, 1806

The Glasgow packet, off Farm Island; several drowned.....Nov. 17, 1806

The Felix, king's schooner, near Santander; 79 souls lost.....Jan. 22, 1807

The Ajax, by fire, off the island of Tenedos, 300 perished.....Feb. 14, 1807

The Blanche frigate, on the French coast; many perished.....March 9, 1807

The Ganges East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope May 29, 1807

The Prince of Wales Parkgate packet and Rochdale transport, on Dunleary Point, near Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished, Nov. 19, 1807

The Boreas man-of-war, upon the Hannois Rock, in the Channel .....Nov. 28, 1807

The Anson frigate, near the Land's-end; 125 persons drowned .....Dec. 29, 1807

The Agatha, near Memel; Lord Royston and others drowned..... April 7, 1808

The Astrea frigate, on the Anagada coast.....May 23, 1808

The Frith passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornock; 40 persons drowned, Aug 13, 1809

The Magicienne frigate: she ran aground at the Mauritius, and was abandoned and burnt by her crew Aug. 16, 1810

The Satellite sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished.....Dec. 14, 1810

The Minotaur, of 64 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; of 600 persons on board, about 480 were drowned Dec. 22, 1810

The Eliza, East India ship, on the coast of Dunkirk Dec. 27, 1810

The Pandora sloop of war, off Jutland; 30 persons perished .....Feb. 13, 1811

The Amethyst frigate, of 36 guns, lost in the Sound Feb. 15, 1811

The Barham, of 74 guns, foundered on the coast of Corsica.....July 29, 1811

The Pomone frigate, on the Needle Rocks; crew saved Oct. 14, 1811

The Saldanha frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 perished Dec. 4, 1811

The St. George, of 98, and Defence, of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of Jutland, and all souls perished, except 16 seamen Dec. 24, 1811

The Manilla frigate, on the Haak Sand; 130 persons perished ..... Jan. 20, 1812

The British Queen packet,

from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished .....Dec. 17, 1814

The Bengal East Indiaman, lost in the East Indies Jan. 19. 1815

The Duchess of Wellington, at Calcutta, by fire, Jan. 21, 1816

The Seahorse transport, near Tramore Bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, and most of the crew drowned .....Jan. 30, 1816

The Lord Melville and Boadicea transports, with several hundred of the 82nd regiment, lost near Kinsale, and almost all on board perished Jan. 31, 1816

The Harpooner transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned, Nov. 10, 1816

The William and Mary packet, in the English Channel; many passengers drowned ..... Oct. 24, 1817

The Queen Charlotte East Indiaman, at Madras; all on board perished, Oct. 24, 1818

The Ariel, in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished March 18, 1820

The Earl of Moira, on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned, Aug. 8, 1821

The Blenden Hall, on Inaccessible island; many perished July 23, 1821

The Juliana East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned ..... Dec. 26, 1821

The Thames Indiaman, off Beachy Head; several drowned..... Feb. 3, 1822

The Drake, 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned June 20, 1822

The Ellesmere steam packet; 11 souls perished...Dec. 14, 1822

The Alert Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished.....March 26, 1823

The Robert, from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished May 16, 1823

The Fanny, in Jersey Roads; Lord Harley and many drowned .....Jan. 1, 1828

The Stirling steamer, on the Ardgower shore, Scotland Jan. 17, 1828

The Venus packet from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons were drowned .....March 19, 1823

The Newry, from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Bardsey, and about 40 persons were drowned.....April 16, 1830

The St. George steam packet, wrecked off Douglas, Isle of Man.....Nov. 19, 1830

The Rothesay Castle, near Beaumaris. (*See* Rothesay Castle).....Aug. 17, 1831

The Lady Sherbrooke, from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished, 32 only were saved ..... Aug. 19, 1831

The Experiment, from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais.....April 15, 1832

The Earl of Wemyss, near Wells, Norfolk; the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped ... July 13, 1833

The Amphitrite ship, with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons 3 only were saved. (*See* Amphitrite) Aug. 30, 1833

The United Kingdom West Indiaman, with a rich cargo; run down by the Queen of Scotland steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend.....Oct. 15, 1833

The Waterwitch steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned ..... Dec. 18, 1833

The Lady Munro, from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved, Jan. 9, 1834

The Cameleon cutter, run down by the Castor frigate; 14 persons drowned; the lieutenant of the Castor was dismissed the service Aug. 27, 1834

The Apollo steamer; run down by the Monarch, near Northfleet.....Sept. 9, 1837

The Killarney steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished Jan. 26, 1838

The Forfarshire steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved ...Sept. 5, 1838

The Protector East Indiaman, at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished, Nov. 21, 1838

The William Huskisson steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by Captain Clegg, of the Huddersfield ...Jan. 11, 1840

The Poland from New York; struck by lightning, May 16, 1840

The Lord William Bentinck, off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished; the Lord Castlereagh also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost.....June 17, 1840

H.M.S. Fairy, captain Hewett; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, lost next day, in a gale off the coast of Norfolk ...Nov. 13, 1840

The City of Bristol steam-packet, 35 souls perished, Nov. 18, 1840

The Thames steamer, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain, nearly the whole crew, and passengers lost. Of 61 persons three females and two men only were saved, Jan. 4, 1841

The Governor Fenner, from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the Nottingham steamer, out of Dublin. Of 124 persons, crew and passengers, on board the former vessel, only the captain and mate were saved .....Feb. 19, 1841

The Amelia from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand.....Feb. 26, 1841

The President steamer from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on March 11, and has never since been heard of .....March 13, 1841

The William Browne, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her, April 19, 1841

The Isabella, from London to Quebec; struck through her bows by an iceberg, May 9, 1841

The Solway steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved .....Aug. 25, 1841

The Amanda, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost.....Sept. 26, 1841

The James Cooke of Limerick, from Sligo to Glasgow Nov. 21, 1841

The Viscount Melbourne, East Indiaman,.....Feb. 5, 1842

The Medora West India steam-packet, on Turk's Island, May 12, 1842

The Abercrombie Robinson and Waterloo transports in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189 perished .....Aug. 28, 1842

The war steamer Spitfire, on the coast of Jamaica, Sept. 10, 1842

The Reliance East Indiaman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, 7 only saved.....Nov. 13, 1842

The Hamilton, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; eleven of the crew perished Nov. 15, 1842

The Conqueror East Indiaman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; of the crew and many families and passengers, only one saved, Jan. 13, 1843

The Jessie Logan East Indiaman, homeward bound, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost .....Jan. 16, 1843

The Queen Victoria East Indiaman, from Bombay to Liverpool, off the Rodrigues .....April 7, 1843

The Catharine trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines: most of the crew massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned ...April 12, 1843

The Amelia Thompson, near Madras, part of crew saved, May 23, 1843

H.M.S. Fantome of 16 guns, off Montevideo ...June 25, 1843

The troop ship Albert, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved July 13, 1843

The Pegasus steam packet, from Leith, off the Fern islands; of 59 persons, 7 only saved .....July 19, 1843

The Missouri United States steam frigate, by fire, Aug. 27, 1843

The Queen steamer, from Bristol, with many passengers on board; nearly the whole saved .....Sept. 1, 1843

The Phœnix in a snow storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives lost, Nov. 26, 1843

H.M. frigate Wilberforce, on the coast of Africa...Feb. 2, 1844

The Elberfeldt iron steamship, from Brielle...Feb. 22, 1844

The Manchester steamer, from Hull to Hamburgh, with passengers, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; 30 lives lost .....June 16, 1844

The Margaret, Hull and Hamburgh steamer; many lives lost .....Oct. 22, 1845

H.M. sloop of war Osprey, off New Zealand ...March 11, 1846

The Great Britain iron steamship. This stupendous vessel grounded in Dundrum bay, on the east coast of Ireland; but was subsequently got off, and made voyages to Australia with great success .....Sept. 22, 1846

The John Lloyd, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost.....Sept. 25, 1846

The West India mail packet, Tweed; 90 souls perished .....Feb. 19, 1847

The Exmouth emigrant ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned.....April 28, 1847

The Ocean Monarch, by fire, Aug. 24, 1848

The Caleb Grimshaw emigrant ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped .....Nov. 12, 1849

The Royal Adelaide steamer, off Margate .....March 30, 1850

The Mary Florence, from London to Aden ...June 3, 1850

The Orion steam ship, off Portpatrick.....June 18, 1850

Three Indiamen, the Manchester, Ariadne, and Neriadne. July or August, date unknown 1850

The Rosalind, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned .....Sept. 9, 1850.

SHIRTS made of woollen, 1253.

SHOES.—In the 9th and 10th centuries, the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or the upper part of leather and the sole of wood. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, named Robert, surnamed the *Horned*, used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn.

The points continued to increase, till, in the reign of Richard II., they were of so enormous a length that they were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold, sometimese of silver. The upper parts of these shoes in Chaucer's time, were cut in imitation of a church window. The high pointed shoes continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of the Popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamations of the clergy. At length the parliament of England interposed by an act, A.D. 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with peaks exceeding two inches in length, and prohibiting all shoemakers from making them with longer peaks, under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient; it was necessary to pronounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches: they were to be cursed by the clergy, 1467. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1663, but the buckle was not used till 1670.

SHOEING Horses first introduced into England 481.

SHOPLIFTING Act passed, 1699; since repealed.

SHOP Tax, levied first by Pitt in 1785; the commotion it caused forced its repeal, 1789.

SHORE, Jane, mistress of Edward IV., no favourite of the clergy, and therefore made to do penance, 1483; she was imprisoned but restored to freedom by Richard III., 1484, when she married Thomas Highmore.

SHOREHAM Suspension Bridge, opened May 2, 1833.

SHORT-LIVED Administration, a term given to that of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, which only lasted two days; dissolved Feb. 12, 1746.

SHOULDER knots first worn in the reign of Charles II.

SHOW, the Lord Mayor's of London, reft of old usages, its past sillinesses in modern eyes, have only left remaining in the present century that part: the poor men of the company to which the lord mayor belongs, habited in long gowns and close caps of the company's colour, bearing painted shields on their arms. So many of these head the show as there are years in the lord mayor's age. Their obsolete costume and hobbling walk are sport for the unsedate, who from imperfect tradition, year after year, are accustomed to call them old bachelors. The numerous band of gentlemen ushers in velvet coats, wearing chains of gold and bearing white staves, is reduced to half a dozen full-dressed footmen, carrying umbrellas in their hands. Even the giants in Guildhall, placed on octagon columns, to watch and ward the great east window, stand unrecognized except in their gigantic capacity. Before the present giants inhabited Guildhall, there were two giants made only of wickerwork and pasteboard, put together with great art and ingenuity: and those original giants had the honour yearly to grace the lord mayor's show, being carried in great triumph in the time of the pageants; and when that eminent annual service was over, remounted their old stations in Guildhall, till, by reason of their very great age, old Time, with the help of a number of city rats and mice, had eaten up all their entrails. Until the reparation of Guildhall, in 1815, the present giants stood with the old clock and a balcony of iron-work between them, over the stairs leading from the hall to the courts of law and the council chamber. They are made of wood, and hollow within, and, from the method of joining and gluing the interior, are evidently of late construction: too substantially built for the purpose of being either carried or drawn, or any way exhibited in the show of 1853.

SHREWSBURY, church of St. Chad,

destroyed by the tower falling, July 11, 1788; fire at, consumed 50 houses, April 1, 1774.

SHREWSBURY, Monastery of, built 1033; castle built, 1084.

SHREWSBURY, Battle of, between Henry Hotspur and Henry IV. Hotspur was slain and Henry wounded, 2300 gentlemen and 6000 private men fell, July 21, 1403.

SHROVE Tuesday, a feast of pancakes in Lent, when all sorts of wanton recreations were indulged, if the priest were obeyed, and hence came the carnival; the festival is recognized as early as 1440.

SIBYLS or Sibyllæ, women who delivered oracular speeches, supposed to be inspired by demons or spirits, consulted by the heathen world before the Christian era, 531 A.C. Subsequently some of the Christians committed forgeries in their own favour, and attributed them to the Sibyls, in order to draw towards them the attention of the Pagan world.

SICK and wounded, and crowded seaman's incorporation, began June 24, 1747.

SICILIAN Vespers, the term given to a massacre of the French, on March 30, 1282, which began at Palermo; the inhabitants had conceived a bitter hatred against Charles of Anjou, and there was a conspiracy against him, which suddenly came to a head by the accident of a Frenchman insulting a bridal procession, and the Frenchman was at once stabbed, the populace rose to arms, and 200 of the French were instantly assassinated; the flame of vengeance was kindled, and 8000 were put to death before they could stand on their defence, the sanctuary of the altar affording them no security. From Palermo the massacre spread throughout the island.

SICILY, the Island of, first peopled from Italy, 1292 years before the Christian era; the Sicani and the Etruscans were supposed to be the first inhabitants of the island; the Carthaginians once possessed it, and the Gauls had colonies there; it was held by a prince of Arragon, who formed a kingdom of it, separated from Italy about 1286.

Syracuse founded	A.C.	732
Gela founded		713
Arrival of the Messenians		668
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death		552
Hippocrates becomes tyrant of Gela		496
Law of Petalism instituted		466
Reign of Dionysius		405
Offended with the freedom of the philosopher Plato, the tyrant sold him for a slave		386
Plato ransomed by his friends		386
Damon and Pythias flourish		386
The sway of Timoleon		346
Usurpation of Agathocles		317
Defeat of Hamilcar		309
Pillage of the temples of Lipari		304
The Romans arrived in Sicily		264
Agrigentum taken by the Romans		262
Palermo besieged by the Romans		254
Archimedes flourished		236
The Romans took Syracuse, and made all Sicily a province		212
The Servile War began		135
Conquered by the Saracens	A.D.	821
Palermo their capital, and the standard of Mahomet triumphant for 200 years.		
Driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, who took the title of count of Sicily		1080
Roger II. united Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies		1130
Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquered Naples and Sicily, deposed the Norman princes, and made himself king		1266
The French, becoming hated by the Sicilians, a massacre of the invaders took place,		

one Frenchman only escaping 1288
In the same year, Sicily seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Arragon, in Spain; but Naples remained to the house of Anjou, which expired 1382
Jane, the sovereign, having left her crown to Louis, duke of Anjou, his pretensions resisted by Charles Durazzo, cousin of Jane, who ascended the throne... 1386
Alphonsus, king of Arragon, took possession of Naples.. 1458
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy 1504
The tyranny of the Spaniards caused an insurrection in Naples, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who, in fifteen days, raised two hundred thousand men ... 1647
Henry, duke of Guise, taking advantage of the commotions, procured himself to be proclaimed king; but was, in a few days, delivered up to the Spaniards by his adherents 1647
Ceded to Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht 1713
Ceded by him to the emperor Charles VI., Sardinia being given to him as an equivalent 1720
The Spaniards having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles, son of the king of Spain, ascended the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of king of the two Sicilies..... 1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles..... 1738
The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, the heir, vacated the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his brother Ferdinand, according to treaty 1759
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, which destroyed 40,000 persons 1783
Naples preserved Sicily from the power of the French, through the British forces under Admiral Nelson..... 1799
Sicily occupied by a British force, under Lord William Bentinck 1803-4
The French invaded Naples, deposed king Ferdinand IV., and gave the crown of the Two Sicilies to Joseph Bonaparte, brother to the emperor of the French ... 1806
Joachim Murat raised to the throne of Naples 1808
Ferdinand restored 1815
Ineffectual attempt of the Sicilians to limit the royal prerogative, caused much bloodshed at Palermo and other towns 1820

SOVEREIGNS OF THIS ISLAND.

Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy; he resigned it to the emperor Charles VI., in 1718, and got Sardinia in lieu of it..... 1713
Charles VI. emperor 1718
Charles, second son to the king of Spain, resigned in 1759 1734
Ferdinand IV., third son of the former king 1759
Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte 1806
Joachim Murat shot, Oct. 13, 1815 1808
Ferdinand I.; formerly Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and intermediately Ferdinand III. of Sicily: now of the united kingdom of the Two Sicilies 1815
Francis I. 1825
Ferdinand II. .....Nov. 8, 1830

SIDON, an ancient and well-known town of Syria, recently taken from the Pacha of Egypt by the Turks, assisted by a British force under Admiral Stopford, Sept. 27, 1840.

SIDE Saddles first used in England in 1399.

SIDNEY, Algernon, the celebrated

patriot, put to death by Charles II., Dec. 7, 1683, under pretence of being concerned in the plot for which Lord William Russell also suffered.

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, killed at Zutphen, Sept. 22, 1586.

SIDNEY, Maroon Negroes conveyed there from Jamaica, 1792; the governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, embarked for Cape Coast Castle, owing to a war with the Ashantees, and was killed in battle with them, Jan. 21, 1824; revenue of the colony, 1832, £9697 from colonial duties; £7050 grant from England; population 1833, 29,764; between 1819 and 1833, the number of emancipated slaves was 27,697; the captured slaves in 8 years, between 1819 and 1826, were 9502 in number.

SIEGES, Memorable;—Acre, 1192, by the commanders under Richard I.; 1799, by Bonaparte, who had no artillery, it being taken at sea, was baffled by Sir Sidney Smith and his seamen, who aided the Turkish garrison in its defence; by the British naval forces under Admiral Stopford and Sir Charles Napier, Nov. 3, 1840, when it was battered and stormed; Algesiras, 1341; Algiers reduced by Blake; bombarded by the French, 1681; by Lord Exmouth 1816; surrendered to the French, July 5, 1830; the Dey deposed; Almeida, Spain, Aug. 27, 1810; Amiens, 1597; Ancona, 1799; Angoulême, 1345; Antwerp, 1576; use of infernal machines, 1583, 1585, 1706, 1792, 1814; Arras, 1414; Ath, 1745; Avignon, 1226; Azoff, 1736; Badajoz, March 11, 1811; besieged by Wellington; siege raised; again raised, June 9; taken, April 6, 1812; Bagdad, 1248; Banbury, Oct. 27, 1642; Bangalore, March 6, 1791; Barcelona, 1697, 1714; Bayonne, 1451; Beauvais, 1472; Belgrade, 1439, 1455, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789; Bellegarde, 1793, 1794; Belle-Isle, April 7, 1761; Bergen-op-Zoom, 1588, 1622, 1747, 1814; Berwick, 1293; Besançon, 1668, 1674; Bethune, 1710; Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794; Bologna, 1512, 1796; Bommel, 1794; Bonifacio, 1553; Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703; Bordeaux, 1451, 1653; Bouchain, 1676, 1711; Boulogne, 1445; Brannau, 1744, 1805; Breda, 1590, 1625, 1793; Brescia, 1512, 1796, 1799; Breslau, Jan, 8, 1807; Brisac, 1638, 1703; Brussels 1695, 1746; Buda, 1526, 1541, 1686; Burgos, Sept. 19, to Oct. 22, 1812, by Wellington unsuccessfully; the French in their retreat blew up the works, June 13, 1813; Cadiz, 1812; Caen, 1346, 1450; Calais, 1347; cannon used at Cressy, 1346, and here in 1347; here in 1388, 1558, 1596; Calvi, 1794; Campo-Mayor, March 23, 1811; Candia, the largest cannon used here by the Turks, 1667; Capua, 1501; Carthagena, 1706; Castillon, 1452, 1586; Ceuta, 1790; Chalons, 1199; Chaleroi, 1672, 1677, 1693, 1736, 1794; Chartres, 1568, 1591; Chaves, March 25, 1809; Cherburgh, 1450; Chichester, 1643; Chinchilla, Oct. 30, 1812; Ciudad Roderigo, 1706; July 10, 1810; July 19, 1812; Colburg, 1760, 1807; Colchester, 1645; Compeigne by Joan of Arc, 1430; Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794; Coni, 1691, 1744; Constantinople, 1453; Copenhagen, 1700, 1801, 1807; Corfu, 1715; Coutray, 1302, 1794; Cracow, 1772; Cremona, 1702; Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813 to Jan. 12, 1814; Dendermonde, 1667; Dole, 1668, 1674; Douay, 1710; Dover, 1216; Dresden, 1745, 1813; Drogheda, 1649; Dublin, 1500; Dunkirk, 1646, 1793; Edinburgh, 1093; Figueras, Aug. 19, 1811; Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809; Fontenoy, 1242; Frederickshal,—Charles XII. killed, 1718; Frederickstein, Aug. 13, 1814; Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793; Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799, July 1806, 1815; Genoa, 1747, 1800; Gerona, Dec. 10, 1809; Ghent, 1576, 1708; Gibraltar, 1704, 1779, 1782; Glatz, 1742, 1807; Gottingen, 1760; Grantham, 1643; Graves, 1602, 1674, 1794; Grave-

lines, 1644; Grenada, 1491, 1492; Groningen, 1580, 1672, 1795; Guastella, 1702; Gueldres, 1637, 1640, 1703; Haerlem, 1572, 1573; Ham, 1411; Harfleur, 1415, 1450; Heidelberg, 1688; Herat, June 28, 1838; Huningen, 1815; Ismael, Suwarrow butchered 30,000 men, the brave garrison, and 6000 women, in cold blood, whence he got the name of the butcher of Ismael, Dec. 22, 1790; Kehl, 1733, 1796; Landau, 1702, 1713, 1792 and 1793; Landrecis, 1543, 1712; Laon, 991, 1594; Leipsic, 1637, 1813; Lemberg, 1704; Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1807; Leyden, 1574; Liege, 1468, 1702; Lille, 1667, 1708, 1792; Lillo, 1747; Limerick, 1651, 1691; Lincoln, June 1692; Londonderry, 1689: Louisberg, 1758; Lyons, 1793; Maestricht, 1576, 1673, where Vauban first distinguished himself as an engineer, 1676, 1743, 1794; Magdeburg, 1631, 1806; Malaga, 1487; Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800; Mantua, 1734, 1797, 1799; Marlborough, Oct. 27, 1642; Marseilles, 1544; Mentz, attacked by Charles V., 1552; 1689, 1792, 1797; Melun, 1420, 1559; Menin, 1706, 1744; Mequinenza, June 8, 1810; Messina, 1282, 1719; Metz, 1552; Mezières, 1521; Middleburgh, 1572; Mons, 1572, 1691, 1709, 1746, 1792, 1794; Montargis, 1427; Montauban, 1621; Montevideo, Jan. 1808; Mothe,—the French first practised the art of throwing shells, 1634; Murviedro, Oct. 25, 1811; Namur, 1692, 1746, 1792; Naples, 1381, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806; Nice, 1705; Nieuport, 1745, 1794; Olivenza, Jan. 22, 1811; Olmutz, 1758; Orleans, 1428, 1563; Ostend, 1701, 1706, 1745; Oudenarde, 1708, 1745; Padua, 1509; Pampeluna, Oct. 31, 1813; Paris, 1429, 1485, 1594; Parma, 1248; Pavia, 1525, 1655, 1796; Perpignan, 1542, 1642; Philipville, 1578; Philipsburg, 1644, 1675, 1688,—first experiment of artillery à-richochet, 1734, 1795; Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814; Pondicherry, 1748, 1792; Prague, 1741 1743, 1744; Quesnoy, 1794; Rennes, 1357; Rheims, 1359; Rhodes, 1522; Riga, 1700, 1710; Rochelle, 1573, 1627; Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849; Romorentin, 1356; Rosas, 1645, 1795, 1808; Rouen, 1449, 1562, 1591; Roxburgh, 1460; St. Sebastian, Sept. 8, 1813; Salamanca, June 27, 1812; Salisbury, 1349; Saragossa, 1710, 1809; Saverne, 1675; Schweidnitz,—first use of globes of compression, 1762, 1807; Scarborough castle, 1643; Scio, 1822; Seringapatam, 1799; Seville, 1096, 1248; Smolensko, 1611; Soissons, 1414; Stralsund, 1713, 1807; Tarifa, Dec. 20, 1811; Tarragona, May 1813; Temeswar, 1716; Thionville, 1643, 1792; Thorn, 1703; Thouars, 1372, 1793; Tortosa, Jan. 2, 1811; Toulon, 1707, 1793; Toulouse, 1217; Tournay, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1600, 1709, (this was the best defence ever drawn from countermines,) 1745, 1794; Treves, 1675, Tunis, 1270, 1535; Turin, 1640, 1706, 1799; Urbino, 1799; Valencia, Dec. 25, 1811; Valenciennes, 1677, 1794; Vannes, 1343; Venloo, 1702, 1794; Verdun, 1792; Vienna, 1529, 1683; Wakefield, 1460; Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831; Xativa, 1707; Xeres, 1262; Ypres, 1648, 1744, 1794; Zurich, 1544; Zutphen, 1572, 1586.

Sienna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May 1798.

Sierra Leone, coast of Africa, established as a colony of blacks for the purpose of the civilisation of that race, Dec. 9, 1787: the settlement of Freetown plundered by the French, Sept. 1794.

Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1419.

Signals at Sea, first used systematically by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 1665.

Silk, Wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C.; from India, A.D. 274; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also for-

bidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, 220; silk-worms were brought to Europe 300 years later; silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220; the emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear; silk introduced into Europe by certain monks, 551; some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. The first record of silk in Britain is of a present by Charlemagne to Offa, king of Mercia, in 780, consisting of a belt and two silken vests. Silk is mentioned in a chronicle of the date 1286; some ladies wore silk mantles at a festival at Kenilworth about that period; and, by other records, we find that silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Henry VIII. had the first pair of silk stockings that was ever seen in England, sent to him from Spain; and Edward VI. had a pair of long silk hose from the same country, presented to him by Sir Thomas Gresham (who built the Royal Exchange), a present which was thought much of. In 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk were brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, and settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk, which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I., who brought it to Touraine; Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207; silk goods were made in England from the time of Edward III., to a small extent; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, in Warwickshire, 1486; silk more extensively manufactured in England, 1604; first silk manufacture in France, 1421; raw silk not produced there for a long time afterwards; silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV, through all France, 1589; silk-worms first brought to England, 1609; broad silk manufacture from raw silk, introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, 1719; it contained 26,586 wheels; one water-wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk; silk first imported from Virginia, 1730; from Georgia, 1735; from Persia through Russia, 1742; silk goods imported from India and China into England, 1833, 298,580lbs.; and in 1849, 511,130lbs.; no less than £5,000,000 supposed to be spent on silk within the united kingdom, 1849.

Silk, duties on importation upon raw and thrown, wholly ceased, 1845; the total raw, waste, and thrown silk, imported 1849, was 6,226,179lbs.; in 1765, only 715,000lbs. were imported, under prohibitory duties, and 20 years after, only 881,000lbs.

Silk, British manufactured silk goods exported, 1849, value of, £998,334; employed in this branch of manufacture, 30.682 persons in 1835; in 1839, 33,470 persons; there were 268 mills at work, and 23 empty in the same year.

Silver Mine discovered in Brittany, Nov. 1730; also in Cornwall, pure; at Huel, Mexico, 1797, and in numerous combinations with other ores; in the lead of Cumberland and in Devon, 1294; mines of South America, in Peru and Chili, discovered in abundance, as well as in Mexico; in Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712; in 1749, a mass of native silver 370lbs weight sent to Spain; a piece of silver dug up in Norway weighed 560lbs.

Silver Plate first used in Eng..

land by Wilfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious churchman, 709; silver cups and spoons esteemed great luxuries, 1300.

Silver Penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.

Silver raised from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per ounce, 1544.

Simnel, Lambert, set up for the crown against Henry VIII; crowned king in Ireland, 1487; pardoned, and made a scullion of in the king's kitchen, and afterwards one of his falconers.

Skippon made major-general of the city of London militia, Jan., 1642; ordered to attend the king at York, but declined, May 17; obliged to lay down his arms in Cornwall, 1644.

Simonians, a sect of Christians, so called from Simon Magus or the magician, who was denominated the first heretic; as similar leaders of new and wild doctrines are, he was vain and presumptuous; great numbers followed him, 57; a sect called St. Simonians appeared in France, and was lectured upon in this country together, Jan. 1834; but their leaders had not sufficient extravagance, nor were their doctrines attractive enough to secure multitudinous ignorance.

Simon, St., and St. Jude's festivals, instituted 1090.

Simplon, The, anciently called Mons Cæpionis, is one of the loftiest of the Italian Alps. The new military road was planned by Napoleon in 1801; it extends from Geneva to Milan, a distance of 47¾ posts, or 245 miles, and it was finished in 1805, after three years' incessant labour, upwards of 30,000 men being constantly employed in the undertaking, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy.

Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, for the blind and gouty, founded 1780.

Singing Psalms, a very ancient practice, which dates from the earliest ages of Christianity, and the time of the apostles; Pope Gregory refined the church music, and instituted singing schools in Rome, 602.

Sinking Fund, this is said to have been first projected by Sir Robert Walpole; it was carried out by Pitt, who having a surplus of £900,000 increased to £1,000,000, it was to be devoted inviolably to the reduction of the national debt, by an act passed in March 1786; this system was pursued through the whole life of that statesman, and as long as his party remained in power, although no surplus existed, and thus the whole affair became a delusion.

Sincerity, order of knighthood, founded in Saxony, 1690.

Sion House or Abbey, Middlesex, built 1414.

Sion College, London Wall, founded 1623, incorporated 1664, on the site of an old nunnery: in 1623, Dr. Thomas White bequeathed £3000 towards a college and almshouses, and the present was erected by his executors, and held by charters of incorporation of Charles I. and II., 1630, 1664.

Sir William Curtis, packet, struck the ground fifty yards outside Ostend pier-head, when Mrs. Carleton, her daughter, and a female-servant were drowned, Oct. 29, 1815.

Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-Lane, built 1770; they were once forbidden to marry, but in the reign of Henry VIII. permission was given without forfeiture of their places, 1533; they were once called Clerici, like some other lumber of that grievous court: their offices were discontinued, 1842.

Sixteen, the Faction of, so named, arose at Paris, 1587.

Sixtus V., Pope, originally a pig-drover, and made pope 1585.

Skeleton, one dug up in the Isle of Wight, supposed to have been buried 600 years before, 1807.

Skins, these raw were used in the North of England and Scotland to boil meat in, as late as 1327.

Skipton Castle, Yorkshire, built just subsequent to the Norman conquest.

Slave, the drudge of the more powerful in the rudest ages of the world, transmitted to more civilized times and nations, who add to its justification by the rule of the strongest, that of self-interest; the slave's injustice tainted most of the ancient nations, and the captives made in war by the Cesars and Alexanders, were treated in the same way as the savages of Dahomey and Congo treat theirs in the present day; civilised nations that rank highest, have abolished slavery throughout their dominions, and those who partially retain it feel the stigma that attaches to a crime; the power of life and death over the slave was exercised at Rome, under the Cesars, 50; the English peasantry were sold as slaves in the market in feudal times; children were sold for exportation, by the lords of the land, even as late as the time of Edward VI., and the enactments regarding the treatment of the villein, by this prince, were as harsh as those practised on the blacks in the West Indies within human memory; branding on the breast or face, starvation, beating, chaining, iron rings round the legs, and perpetual slavery, were the Christian bounties on the poor peasant enacted during the reign of him, 1547, who is so much lauded as the establisher of the faith of one who laid down the divine maxim, "do as you would be done unto;" the law of slavery was settled by the Saxon Ina, 622; the Portuguese began it, 1443; the English 1562; the latter possessed the *assiento*, or contract for supplying the colonies of Spain with slaves, 4800 annually, from the treaty of Utrecht to 1748. In some years the slaves from Africa reached 100,000; slaves obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; slavery abolished in Austria, June 26, 1782; slave-trade debated in parliament, 1787; regulated, 1788; debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791; again, 1792; slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, 1793; in France, 1795, 1815; between 1792 and 1807 it was shown to the English government incontrovertibly, that 3,500,000 Africans had been kidnapped and exported from their native shores, to perish at sea, or die of oppression, 1815; the freedom of all British slaves purchased under a special act, and £20,000,000 voted for the purpose by parliament, 1833; slavery was abolished by treaty with Spain, 1817, yet she still winks at it in Cuba; with the Netherlands, May 1818; with Brazil, 1826; the United States of America had previously abolished the trade, though slavery existed still in some of the States; they were first imported into America, 1508; slave trade began with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784; the whole importation is computed, by Abbé Raynal, to have been 9,000,000 of slaves, at the rate of 60,000 annually; Abbé Raynal also says, that there are in America and the islands of the West Indies, fully 1,400,000. In 1768,

Great Britain purchased	53,100
America	6,300
France	23,500
Holland	11,300
Portugal	8,700
Denmark	1,200

Total 104,100, at about £15 each, which amounts to £1,582,000 sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793, they sold on an average for £30 or £35 each. In 1788, the slaves in the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain, were in

Jamaica	174,000
Barbadoes	80,000
Antigua	36,000
Grenada and the Grenadines	40,000
St. Christopher	27,000
Dominica	15,000
St. Vincent	15,000

Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	14,000
Nevis	10,000
Montserrat	9,000
Total	420,000

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who made a traffic of the human species; his first expedition for procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale to the West Indies, was in October, 1563. In the year 1786, England employed 130 ships, and carried off 42,000 slaves; such was the extent of British participation in this crime, that at the period of slave emancipation in the British plantations in 1833, the number of slaves, which had been considerably more, amounted to 770,280; the slave-trade question was debated in parliament in 1787; the debate for its abolition lasted two days, in April, 1791; the motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After other efforts, the question was introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, March 31, 1806, and the trade finally abolished, March 25, 1807: it was under the auspicious reign of William IV. that the noble act of slave abolition was carried throughout the British empire, and under an administration of which some remained who had assisted, as on this second occasion, in carrying the abolition of the trade: £20,000,000 sterling was paid, and 770,280 of our fellow-men saw the dawn of freedom break upon them—they were slaves no more, Aug., 1834; the opponents of the measure grudged the sum, but £800,000,000 wasted in merciless and useless wars might not inappropriately afford something to the balance on the side of humanity.

Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood so called in Germany, began 1662.

Slippers first came into use in England, 1570.

Slingsby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewitt, beheaded on Tower Hill, June 8, 1658.

Sluys, Naval Battle of, in which Edward III. vanquished the French: 230 French vessels were taken, and 30,000 killed, with 2 admirals; the English loss was very small, June 24, 1340.

Smallpox, Hospital for, Coldbath Fields, began Sept. 26, 1746; inoculation for, introduced 1718 by Lady Mary Wortly Montague.

Smithfield, London, first levelled and paved, 1615.

Smalcald, Treaty of, Franconia, 1529.

Smolensko, Battle of, between the French and Russians; the former, three times repulsed, at length drove the Russians before them, and entered the smoking ruins of Smolensko, which had been bombarded; the Russians were commanded by Barclay de Tolly, and the battle was one of the most sanguinary of modern times, Aug. 17, 1812.

Smugglers' Act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; new provisions, 1784; revision of, 1826.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; had the plague 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires in, 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, 2 large mosques, 2 public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of 10,000,000 crowns; a riot there by the Sclavonians, occasioned the janissaries to destroy the theatre and property of the Christians, to the amount of £100,000, when between 12 and 1300 persons lost their lives, May, 1797; dreadful fire in, June 10, 1811.

Snow for eleven days, 1762; remarkably deep in 1731 and 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719; great fall of

snow in every part of England, in Jan., 1814; considerable fall of snow in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, by which much damage was done to the gardens, Sept. 2, 1816.

Snow Hill, act of parliament passed for the improvement of, June 26, 1795.

Snuff-taking originated with Catherine de Medicis—it was called *Herbe à la Reine*, 1560; large quantities taken at Vigo by Sir George Rooke, 1702, which introduced it into England; 196,305 lbs. of snuff were entered for home consumption in 1840.

Soap first manufactured at London and Bristol, 1524; soap-boilers incorporated, 1632.

Soap, Consumption of, and duty in the following years; repealed 1853:—

1801	52,947,037	lbs.
1811	73,527,700	,,
1821	92,941,326	,,
1831	103,121,577	,,
1841	170,280,641	,,
1845	190,187,163	,,
1849	197,632,280	,,

In 1801 there were 624 makers; in 1849, only 333. The duty in 1801 was 11¼d. per head; in 1849, 1s. 2¾d. The consumption in 1801 being 4·84lbs. per head; in 1849, 9·71lbs.

Sobraon, Battle of, in India; the British, 35,000 men, attacked the Sikh forces on the Sutlej, in which after a hard contest they succeeded; and the Sikhs in retreating over the bridge they had placed in their rear, it gave way, and a great number were drowned; the English army lost 2383 men.

Social Improvement:—in the united kingdom, 1831, of 5,812,216 males, twenty years of age and upwards, 5,466,182 were engaged in some calling or profession, viz.—

In agriculture	2,470,111
Trade and manufactures	1,888,768
Labour, not agricultural	698,588
Domestic service	132,811
Bankers, clergy, professional, &c.	275,904

There remained 346,094 unemployed, or 6 per cent. In 1841, the number of unemployed persons in Great Britain was only 274,482; Ireland is not here included. The number of males living above 70 years old, in Great Britain only, in 1841, was 236,037, deducting those supposed to be past work, and there were only eight persons per thousand in England, Wales, and Scotland, who lived without any employment.

Socialism, the doctrine supported by Robert Owen, the founder of the sect so called; but the success has not been proportional to the efforts made to extend doctrines out of the common course of things, Jan. 24, 1834.

Societies, or Companies, established in London, first, 1198.

Society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, commenced 1772.

Society, Medical, of Dublin, established 1785.

Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men, instituted 1788.

Society for bettering the condition of the poor, instituted 1796.

Society for abolishing the common method of sweeping chimneys, commenced 1802.

Society, National, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established church, 1811.

Society of Ladies at Liverpool, for converting female Jews to the Protestant religion, 1812.

Society for the suppression of begging, instituted at Edinburgh, 1813.

Society of the houseless in London, founded Jan. 14, 1820.

Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 1765.

Socinus, the founder of the Socinians, who taught that Christ was a man who had no existence as such before he was conceived of the

Virgin; that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person, and that the Father was only and truly God; that Christ died to give mankind an exalted example of virtue, and to seal his doctrines with his death; original sin and the atonement they did not admit, 1556; Socinus died 1562.

Socrates put to death 396 B.C., aged 70.

Sodor and Man; the former of these words has exercised the skill of the antiquary, but it is said to be derived from the isle on which the cathedral is situated—*Sodor holme* or *peel;* bishopric of, founded 447.

Soil, increase of income from, between 1820 and 1830, shown by the increase of luxuries and sources of amusement, and by the articles of supply. Gamekeepers increased from 3445 to 3920; under-gamekeepers, from 345 to 594; sporting dogs, from 126,446 to 131,499; race-horses, from 674 to 929; farming-bailiffs, from 858 to 1518; and gentlemen keeping for their own use twenty horses and upwards, from 1124 to 1214; and those having eleven men-servants and upwards, from 4202 to 4285. All these, save the latter two, appertain strictly to the soil, seeing that there are perhaps not half a dozen gentlemen throughout the whole kingdom who keep, for their own use, so many horses and men-servants, without being landed proprietors.

Soissons, one-third of the town of, destroyed, and many lives lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, Oct. 13, 1815.

Solar System discovered by Pythagoras, A.C. 500, the sun being in the centre, and the planets moving round it; Copernicus revived that system, and Newton confirmed it, 1695.

Solar Year found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 40 minutes, by Dionysius of Alexandria, 285; introduced into use by Julius Cæsar, 45 years before Christ.

Soldiers forbidden by act of parliament to be quartered in private houses, Sept. 16, 1679

Solomon Islands discovered by Alvarez de Mendoza, 1527; sought for in vain by Captain Cook.

Solebay, Battle of, between the English and the Dutch, the former under the Duke of York (James II.); the Dutch were pursued to their own coasts, and a number of ships and several thousand men destroyed, May 20, 1672.

Solway Moss, on the Scottish border, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday the 4th, to Dec. 31, 1771.

Sombrero Island, uninhabited: upon that desert rock Robert Jeffrey, a sailor on board a man-of-war, was landed by the Hon. Captain M. Lake, for the offence of having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance; the poor fellow supported himself for eight days upon limpets and water, when an American vessel, accidentally touching at the rock, saved him from perishing; the man returned to England, and the case was brought before parliament; the man had received a compensation of £600 from Captain Lake; but that officer was tried by a court-martial, and discharged the service, Feb. 10, 1810.

Somerset the Black, a slave who had been brought to England, and, being in a bad state of health, was turned adrift by his master to starve; he was found by Granville Sharpe, who succoured him, and got him restored to health, on which his

master claimed him again; Mr. Sharpe resisted, and the law courts decided there could be no slave in England, June 22, 1772.

Somerset House, Strand, London, built 1549; pulled down 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present state; the navy-office, pipe-office, victualling-office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; terrace fell down, Dec. 27, 1788; had £306,134: 0: 9½ granted by parliament to defray the expense of its erection to the year 1789, and £1500 additional in 1798, and £2550 in 1801; the east wing, called King's College, was erected in 1833.

Somers' Island first named and settled, 1609.

Somers, Lord, impeached, May 13, 1701.

Somerset, the Duke of, beheaded 1531.

Somerset, the Duke of, discharged from court for refusing to attend the pope's nuncio, July 3, 1687.

Somerton Castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built 1305.

Sophi, the title of the Persian sovereign, so called from the name adopted by Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, 632.

Sophia, Mosque of, once a Christian church, and still the oldest applied to the purpose existing, built 566.

Sophia Dorothy, heiress of the house of Luneburgh and Zell, queen of George I. in England, died Nov. 2, 1726; separated in consequence of his unfounded jealousy of her.

Sorbonne, Robert de, founder of the college, 1253; he died 1274.

Sorcerers and Magicians, a law enacted against them, 28 Henry VIII., 1541; again, with more severity, by Elizabeth, 1563; the offence of pretending to sorcery and witchcraft, or conversing with or feeding devils or evil spirits, made capital by king James I. This miserable monarch, the persecutor of Raleigh, the greatest drunkard of his court, and one of the most despicable in his habits, wrote "Dialogues of Demonologie;" a degraded parliament, to flatter him, passed such an absurd and cruel law, 1603; the clergy in consequence became witchfinders, officers called witchfinders made themselves every where busy, even the populace united the ignorance of the court to its own, and sacrificed its victims without form of law; yet had Bacon and Raleigh, and names that will ever shine in English history, long before taught better things. The victims on these absurd charges in 200 years, were estimated at 30,000.

Soudan or Sultan of Egypt, the title first taken by the celebrated Saladin, 1165.

Sound flies at the rate of 1107 feet in a second, by experiments with cannon at Paris, 1738; the fire of the British cannon on the landing of the army in Egypt, was heard 130 miles at sea.

Soundings at Sea; 900 miles west of St. Helena, the depth was found to be 5000 fathoms; 300 miles in another direction from the Cape, 2266 fathoms found bottom with a weight of 450 lbs. in 1840; another sounding in the South Atlantic gave eight miles; and a second in a part of the sea supposed "out of soundings," in other words, having a depth of 400 or 500, was found to have only from 70 to 80 fathoms, and the ship came to an anchor over the spot, to the wonder of passing vessels, 1850.

Sound, the passage between Sweden and Denmark, so called from Elsineur to the other shore; Denmark has exacted a toll from all vessels passing into the Baltic since 1348, a usage which it is singular is still submitted to; in the following years, the vessels thus enumerated passed from the high seas into the Baltic:—

	1851.	1859.
British	2811	3902
Danish	1518	1464
Prussian	2664	2319

	1851.	1852.
Dutch	2060	1691
Norwegian	2894	3020
Swedish	2255	2100
Hanoverian	661	545
Russian	1047	946
Mecklenburgh	1077	771
French	288	283
American	134	76
Hamburgh and Lubec	202	182
Bremen and Belgium	40	24
Neapolitan and Greek	43	49
Oldenburg	222	183
Spanish and Portuguese		8
Austrian & South American	3	—
	19,919	17,563

Passage of the Sound forced by Nelson and Sir Hyde Parker, with the British fleet, April 2, 1801.

Southam, Warwickshire, 40 houses burned at, March 25, 1742.

Southampton old town destroyed, 1338; Watergate built soon afterwards; East gate and walls built 1338; West gate, 1552; new pier opened at, July 8, 1833; new dock at, 1850; tonnage entered at, and vessels:—

1851 692 arrived, 176,162 tonnage
—— 490 departed, 163,007 do.
1852 821 arrived, 207,846 do.
—— 539 departed, 172,658 do.

Southcot, Johanna, the founder of another of those religious sects which have recently been so numerous in England and America, born 1753, died Dec. 27, 1814. She had many followers. Among the uneducated and credulous believers in her revelations, were one or two whose positions in life might have been expected to lead them better.

South Saxon kingdom, began 391, ended 754.

South Sea Bubble; this company began May 6, 1710, incorporated by statute, May 6, 1716; Aug. 17, 1720, the stock fell to 830 from 1000, and soon after to 820; Aug. 22, the bubbles on foot at this time amounted to £300,000,000 sterling in amount, the larger part moonshine; on the 26th, the stock fell to 800: it was agreed by the directors that 30 per cent should be the half-year's dividend at Christmas. 1720, and that for 12 years afterwards 50 per cent should be the annual dividend; still the stock sank by Sept. 8, to 640, and by Sept. 19, to 400; Sept. 30, the stock fell to 150; thousands were ruined, and public credit shaken: the officials of the company were restrained, by act of parliament, from quitting England; those connected with the crown were removed; £2000 was offered for the apprehension of the cashier, Knight, who had left the kingdom; Messrs Aislabie and Sir George Caswell were expelled from the House of Commons, March 8, 1721; shares of £100 rose in value to £1000 during the mania; many distinguished persons took shares; the estates of all the managers were seized to a large amount and forfeited: South Sea house, fire at, April 11, 1826.

Southwark governed by its own bailiffs until 1327; formed into a ward of London 1556; the borough of, contained in 1841, 197,412 inhabitants and 16,547 electors: bridge of, began Sept. 23, 1814: finished March 26, 1819; made of iron with stone piers, cost £800,000, weight of iron, 5308 tons; first regulated, 1743; abolished, 1762.

Southwell Minster, Nottingham, founded 630.

Southwell Palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built 1518.

Sovereign, a gold coin of 20s. value, 34 Henry VIII.; in *temp.* Edward VI. made to pass for 24s. and 30s.; the sovereigns of George III., issued from the mint 1816, made current at 20s.

Sovereigns of England from William the Norman, with the duration of their reigns, and the total cost of each reign:—

Sovereigns.	Began to Reign.	Reigned Y.	M.	D.	Cost each Year.	Total Cost of each Reign.
William I.	1066, Oct. 14	20	10	28	£400,000	£8,400,000
William II.	1087, Sept. 9	12	10	24	360,000	4,550,000
Henry I.	1100, Aug. 2	35	3	29	300,000	10,500,000
Stephen of Blois.	1135, Dec. 1	18	10	24	250,000	4,750,000
FAMILY OF PLANTAGENET.						
Henry II.	1154, Oct. 25	34	8	11	200,000	7,000,000
Richard I.	1189, July 6	9	9	0	159,000	1,500,000
John	1199, April 6	17	6	13	100,000	1,700,000
Henry III.	1216, Oct. 19	56	0	28	80,000	4,170,000
Edward I.	1272, Nov. 16	34	7	21	150,000	5,250,000
Edward II.	1307, July 7	19	6	18	100,000	2,000,000
Edward III.	1327, Jan. 25	50	4	27	151,139	7,700,450
Richard II.	1377, June 21	22	3	8	130,000	2,850,000
BRANCH OF LANCASTER.						
Henry IV.	1399, Sept. 29	13	5	20	100,000	1,400,000
Henry V.	1413, March 20	9	5	11	76,643	689,787
Henry VI.	1422, Aug. 31	38	6	4	61,976	2,531,064
Edward IV.	1461, March 4	22	1	5	100,000	2,200,000
Edward V.	1483, April 9	0	2	13		
Richard III.	1483, June 23	2	2	0	100,000	200,000
HOUSE OF TUDOR.						
Henry VII.	1485, Aug. 22	23	0	8	400,000	10,600,000
Henry VIII.	1509, April 22	37	9	6	800,000	30,100,000
Edward VI.	1547, Jan. 28	6	5	8	400,000	2,400,000
Mary	1553, July 6	5	4	11	450,000	2,250,000
Elizabeth	1558, Nov. 17	44	4	7	500,000	22,500,000
FAMILY OF STUART.						
James I.	1603, March 24	22	0	3	600,000	13,230,000
Charles I.	1625, March 27	23	10	3	395,819	23,199,655
Charles II.	1649, Jan. 30	36	0	7	1,800,090	64,800,000
James II.	1685, Feb. 6	4	0	7	2,001,855	8,007,420
Wm. & Mary	1689, Feb. 13	13	0	23	3,342,778	72,127,502
Anne	1702, March 8	12	4	24	9,597,924	122,373,531
HOUSE OF HANOVER.						
George I.	1714, Aug. 1	12	10	10	6,388,572	79,832,160
George II.	1727, June 11	33	4	14	8,249,247	276,349,773
George III.	1760, Oct. 25	59	3	4	39,786,000	2,357,441,262
George IV.	1820, Jan. 29	10	4	26	5,761,318	57,613,180
William IV.	1830, June 26	7	0	0	47,327,351	331,291,458

Spa Fields Meeting, when 30,000 persons assembled to address the Prince Regent on behalf of the distressed manufacturers, Nov. 15, 1816; a second meeting, Dec. 2, terminated in a riot, the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked, and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, a Mr. Platt was wounded, much mischief being done before peace was restored.

Space, Occupation of, by different substances; in 1751, Jedediah Buxton of Elmton proved, that one cubic inch contained 200 barley corns, 300 wheat corns, 512 rye corns, 180 oats, 40 peas, 25 beans, 80 vetches, 100 lentils, 2304 hairs of an inch in length.

Spain, New, in America, discovered 1518; settled 1520.

Spain, Old, colonized by the Phœnicians and Carthaginians; the Romans became its masters 206 A.C.; ancient Bœtica being the modern Andalusia and Grenada, the remainder going under the denomination of Tarragona; the present provinces were once independent kingdoms; the country became one kingdom about 414.

The Vandals and Suevi wrested the country from the Romans ..... A.D. 412
The Visigoths entered Spain under their leader Euric, and overturned the Roman power entirely..... 472
The Saracens from Arabia, invaded the country and conquered it 711
Pelagius, a royal Visigoth, proclaimed king of Asturias 718
Alphonsus II. refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war declared; Alphonsus victorious, obtained the appellation of "the Chaste" 791
Inigo, first king of Navarre, &c. 830
Ferdinand I., count of Castile, took the title of king 1020
Union of Navarre and Castile 1031
The kingdom of Arragon commenced under Ramirez I. 1035
Leon and Asturias united to Castile 1037
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Bourbon 1087
The Saracens, beset on all sides, called in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seized the dominions they came to protect, and subdued the Saracens..... 1091
The Moors defeated by Alphonsus I. of Navarre 1118
Twelve Moorish kings overcome in one great battle ... 1135
University of Salamanca founded 1200
Leon and Castile re-united ... 1228
Cordova, the residence of the first Moorish kings, taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon 1236
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors..... 1238
Reign of Alphonsus the wise 1252
The crown of Navarre passed to the royal family of France 1276
200,000 Moors invaded Spain 1327
Defeated by Alphonsus XI. with great slaughter..... 1340
The infant Don Henriquez, son of John the First of Castile, first had the title of prince of Asturias..... 1388
Ferdinand II. of Arragon married Isabella of Castile; nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain united in one monarchy 1474
Granada taken; and the power of the Moors finally extirpated by Ferdinand ... 1492
Columbus sent from Spain to explore the western world. 1492
Ferdinand conquered the greater part of Navarre ... 1512
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain 1516
Charles V. of Spain and Germany retired from the world 1556

Philip II. commenced his persecution of the Protestants. 1561
The Escurial began 1562
Portugal united to Spain..... 1580
The Invincible Spanish Armada destroyed 1588
Philip III. banished the Moors and their descendants, to the number of 900,000, from Spain 1610
Philip IV. lost Portugal..... 1640
Gibraltar taken by the English 1704
Philip V. invaded Naples ... 1714
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, succeeded to the crown 1759
Battle of Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797
Spanish treasure ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English, Oct. 29, 1804
Battle of Trafalgar ...Oct. 21, 1805
Sway of the Prince of Peace. 1806
The French entered Spain ... 1807
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father, July 25, 1807
Treaty of Fontainbleau, Oct. 27, 1807
The French took Madrid, March, 1808
The Prince of Peace dismissed by the king of Spain, March 18, 1808
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, March 19, 1808
And at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown, May 1, 1808
The French massacred at Madrid..... May 2, 1808
Asturias rose *en masse*, May 3, 1808
Napoleon assembled the notables at Bayonne ...May 25, 1808
Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain, July 12, 1808
Retired from the capital, July 29, 1808
Supreme Junta installed, Sept. 1808
Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored, Dec. 2, 1808
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery, in Savoy, Dec. 5, 1808
The Spanish Cortes assembled .....Sept. 24, 1810
Constitution of the Cortes, May 8, 1812
Ferdinand VII. restored, May 14, 1814
Spanish revolution began, Jan. 1, 1820
Ferdinand swore to the constitution of the Cortes, March 8, 1820
Removal of the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March 20, 1823
The French entered Spain, April 7, 1823
They invested Cadiz, June 25, 1823
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31, 1823
Despotism resumed; the Cortes dissolved; executions Oct., 1823
Riego put to death...Nov. 27, 1823
The French evacuated Cadiz Sept. 21, 1828
Cadiz made a free port Feb. 24, 1829
Salique law abolished Mar. 25, 1830
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition.....Oct. 25, 1832
Don Carlos declared himself legitimate successor to his brother's throne should the king die .....April 29, 1833
Death of Charles IV.; his queen assumed the title of governing queen, until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attained her majority, Sept. 29, 1833
The royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid...Oct. 27, 1833
Don Carlos landed at Portsmouth with his family, June 18, 1834
He suddenly appeared among his adherents in Spain, July 10, 1834
The peers voted the perpetual

exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne ...Aug. 30, 1834
Espartero gained the battle of Bilboa, and was ennobled .....Dec. 25, 1836
General Evans retired from the command of the auxiliary legion, and arrived in London, after various successes in Spain ...June 20, 1837
Madrid declared in a state of siege.....Aug. 11, 1837
Espartero and other Christina generals engage the Carlists; numerous conflicts took place with various success 1838
Madrid again declared in a state of siege .....Oct. 30, 1838
The Spanish Cortes dissolved, June 1, 1839
The Carlists under Marota deserted Don Carlos Aug. 25, 1839
Marota and Espartero concluded a treaty of peace, Aug. 29, 1839
Don Carlos sought refuge in France .....Sept. 13, 1839
Madrid again declared in a state of siege .....Feb. 23, 1840
Surrender of Morello, May 28, 1840
Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, entered France with a body of his troops .....July 7, 1840
The British auxiliaries evacuated St. Sebastian and Passages .....Aug. 25, 1840
Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant .....Sept. 1, 1840
Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the Cortes, Sept. 9, 1840
Espartero, and his triumphal entry into Madrid, Oct. 5, 1840
The queen regent appointed a new ministry, headed by Espartero .....Oct. 5, 1840
The abdication of the regent of Spain .....Oct. 12, 1840
Espartero, duke of Victory, repelled the papal nuncio, Dec. 29, 1840
The Spanish Cortes declared Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen .....April 12, 1841
Queen Christina's protest to the Spanish nation, July 19, 1841
Insurrection in favour of Christina, commenced at Pampeluna by General O'Donnell's army ...Oct. 2, 1841
It spread to Vittoria and other parts of the kingdom, Oct., 1841
Don Diego Leon attacked the palace at Madrid, his followers repulsed, and numbers of them slain by the queen's guards .....Oct. 7, 1841
Don Diego Leon seized, and shot at Madrid.....Oct. 15, 1841
Zurbano captured Bilboa, Oct. 21, 1841
Rodil, the constitutional general, entered Vittoria, Oct. 21, 1841
Montes de Oca shot...Oct. 21, 1841
General O'Donnell took refuge in the French territory, Oct. 21, 1841
Espartero decreed the suspension of Queen Christina's pension .....Oct. 26, 1841
The *fueros* of the Basque provinces are abolished, Oct. 29, 1841
Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid, Nov. 9, 1841
Espartero made his triumphal entry into Madrid, Nov. 23, 1841
General pardon of persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October...Dec. 13, 1841
The strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men, June 28, 1842
An insurrection broke out at Barcelona; the national guard joined the populace, Nov. 13, 1842
Battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and

retreat to the citadel, Nov. 15, 1842
The troops evacuated the citadel, and retired to Montjuich .....Nov. 17, 1842
The port of Barcelona blockaded; the British consul refused refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships .....Nov. 26, 1842
The regent Espartero arrived before Barcelona, and demanded its unconditional surrender .....Nov. 29, 1842
Bombardment of Barcelona, Dec. 3, 1842
It capitulated.....Dec. 4, 1842
Disturbances .....May 25, 1843
The revolutionary army established at Barcelona, June 11, 1843
Arrival of General Narvaez at Madrid, which surrendered to him .....July 15, 1843
Espartero bombarded Seville, July 21, 1843
The siege raised.....July 27, 1843
The revolution completely successful 1843
The new government deprived Espartero of his titles and rank .....Aug. 16, 1843
Espartero, his suite and friends, arrived in London Aug. 23, 1843
Reaction against the new government at Madrid, Aug. 29, 1843
The young queen Isabella II., thirteen years old, declared by the Cortes of age, Nov. 8, 1843
The queen-mother, Christina, returned to Spain, March 23, 1844
Zurbano's insurrection, Nov. 12, 1844; he was shot, Jan. 21, 1845
Don Carlos formally relinquished his right to the crown, in favour of his son, May 18, 1845
Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; they return to power, March 17; and again resign .....March 28, 1846
The queen publicly affianced to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, Aug. 27, 1846
Escape of Don Carlos and others from France, Sept. 14, 1846
Marriage of the queen; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke of Montpensier .....Oct. 10, 1846
Amnesty granted by the queen to political offenders, Oct. 18, 1846
Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin named La Riva .....May 4, 1847
He was sentenced to "death by the cord" .....June 23, 1847
Espartero restored ...Sept. 3, 1847
The British envoy extraordinary ordered to quit Spain in forty-eight hours, May 19, 1848
Diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored until..... ...April 18, 1850
The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lived but ten minutes ...July 12, 1 50

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

Alaric the Goth..... 406
Ataulfo: murdered 411
Sigerico: reigned only a few weeks 415
Valia 415
Theodoric I.: killed in battle 420
Thorismond: assassinated ... 421
Theodoric II.: assassinated... 452
Euric, or Evarico 466
Alaric II.: killed in battle ... 484
Gosalric, his illegitimate son... 507
Amalric, son of Alaric 511
Theudat: assassinated 531
Theudisell: murdered in vengeance for a rape 548
Agila: made a prisoner, and put to death 549
Atanagildo 554
Levua I. 567
Linvigildo with Levua 568, reigned sole 572
Recaredo I... 585
Levua II.: assassinated 601
Vitericus: murdered 603
Gundemor 610
Sisebert 612
Recaredo II. 621
Suintila: dethroned 621

Sisenando 631
Tulca 640
Cindasuinto, 641, died 642
Recasuinto: joined to the former on the throne, became sole king..... 642
Vamba: dethroned, died a monk 672
Ervigio 680
Egica 687
Vitiza: joined to the former on the throne, sole king..... 701
Roderic: killed in battle..... 711
Pelagius: who defeated the Moors 718
Favila 737
Alphonso: a Christian..... 739
Froila: murdered his brother, and in return was himself murdered..... 757
Aurelio 768
Silo 774
Mauregato: a usurper 783
Veremundo..... 788
Alfonso II., the Chaste: refusing to the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war declared: Alfonso, victorious, obtained the appellation of the Chaste and Victorious..... 791
Ramiro I.: put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in battle 842
Ordogno or Ordono 850
Alfonso III., the Great: relinquished his crown to his son 866
Garcias 910
Ordogno or Ordono II..... 914
Froila II. 923
Alfonso IV., the monk: abdicated 925
Ramiro II.: killed in battle... 927
Ordogno, or Ordono III..... 950
Ordogno, or Ordono IV. 955
Sancho I., the Fat: poisoned with an apple 956
Ramiro III..... 967
Veremundo II., or the Gouty 982
Alfonso V.: killed in a siege 999
Veremundo III.: killed 1027

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

Sancho Garcias 905
Garcias I. 926
Sancho II. 970
Garcias II., the Trembler..... 994
Sancho III., the Great..... 1000
Garcias III..... 1035
Sancho IV. 1054
Sancho Ramirez, king of Arragon 1076
Peter of Arragon 1094
Alfonso I. of Arragon 1104
Garcias Ramirez 1134
Sancho VI., the Wise 1150
Sancho VII., the Infirm 1194
Theobald I., count of Champagne 1234
Theobald II. 1253
Henry Crassus 1270
Juanna: married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285 ... 1274
Louis Hutin, of France..... 1305
John: lived but a few days... 1316
Philip V., the Long, of France 1316
Charles I., the IV. of France 1322
Juanna II., and Philip count d'Evereux 1328
Juanna alone..... 1343
Charles II., the Bad 1349
Charles III., the Noble..... 1387
John II. 1425
Eleanor 1479
Francis Phoebus 1479
Catherine and John d'Albret 1483
Navarre conquered by Ferdinand 1512

SOVEREIGNS OF CASTILE.

Ferdinand, the Great: of Leon and Castile 1035
Sancho II., or the Strong..... 1065
Alphonso VI., the Valiant: king of Leon 1072
Urraca and Alphonso VII... 1109
Alphonso VIII..... 1126
Sancho III., the Beloved 1157
Alphonso IX., called the Noble. Leon separated from Castile, Ferdinand king 1158
Henry I. 1214
Ferdinand III. or Saint, annexes Leon and Castile... 1217
Alphonso X. the Wise..... 1252
Sancho IV. the Great 1284
Ferdinand IV. 1294
Alphonso XI..... 1312
Peter the Cruel: deposed. Restored by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his subjects..... 1350

Henry II., poisoned by a monk..... 1368
John I. united Biscay to Castile 1379
Henry III. 1390
John II., son of Henry..... 1406
Henry VI..... 1454
Ferdinand V., the Catholic, in whom, by his marriage with Isabella, the Queen of Castile, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united..... 1474
Joan, or Jane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and
Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joan succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; Philip dying in 1506, and Joan becoming an imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and perpetuated the union of Castile with Arragon..... 1504

KINGS OF ARRAGON.

Ramiro I. 1035
Sancho Ramirez 1063
Peter of Navarre 1094
Alfonso the Warrior, king of Navarre 1104
Ramiro II., the Monk 1134
Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona 1137
Alfonso II..... 1162
Peter II..... 1196
James I..... 1213
Peter III. This prince contrived the horrible massacre known as the *Sicilian Vespers*, in 1282 1276
Alfonso III., the Beneficent, 1285
James II., the Just 1291
Alphonso IV..... 1327
Peter IV., the Ceremonious... 1336
John I. 1387
Martin I..... 1396
Interregnum 1410
Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily 1412
Alphonso V., the Wise..... 1416
John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alphonso: died 1479 1458
Ferdinand V., the Catholic, by his marriage with Isabella of Castile, the kingdoms were united 1479

SPAIN.

Ferdinand V. This prince conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain: succeeded by 1512
Charles I., son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria; became emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519: resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery, 1516
Philip II., his son, king of Naples and Sicily, a bigot; married Mary, queen of England; died covered with ulcers, from which vermin swarmed..... 1556
Philip III., son of the last king, drove all the descendants of the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces, to the number of 900,000 1598
Philip IV., his son, a reign of continuous and unfortunate wars with Holland and France: he lost Portugal in 1640 1621
Charles II., son of Philip IV., the last prince of the Austrian line; nominated by will..... 1665
Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France: thence arose the war, terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713... 1700
Louis I. reigned only a few months 1724
Philip V., again 1724
Ferdinand VI., surnamed the Wise 1745
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, brother of Ferdinand VI.: on ascending the Spanish throne he renounced the Sicilies to his third son, Ferdinand..... 1759
Charles IV., son of Charles III.; the influence of Godoy, Prince of Peace, reached

almost royal authority; Charles abdicated in favour of his son and successor ... 1808
Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France forced to resign 1808
Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon: deposed 1808
Ferdinand VII. restored, succeeded by his daughter..... 1814
Isabella II., who ascended the throne..... Sept. 29, 1833

SPAIN, exports of England to, 1849—£623,136 in value.

SPAIN, population of; the "Mapa de Espana," Madrid, gives the number at 12,296,941. The details forming the groundwork of this estimate are as follows:—

Andalusia	2,404,132
Arragon	734,685
Asturias	434,635
New Castile	1,373,942
Old Castile	1,262,696
Catalonia	1,041,212
Estremadura	547,420
Galicia	1,471,982
Leon	637,177
Murcia	474,306
Valencia	957,152
Navarre	230,925
Alava	67,528
Biscay	111,433
Guipuzcoa	108,569
Balearic Islands	239,197
The Canaries	199,950
Total...	12,296,941

SPANIARDS made a descent in Devonshire, 1595.

SPANISH LAWS, the Fuero Juzgo code of laws, enacted by Ciudasvindus, 612; that called Les Usages, formed by the Count of Barcelona, 1060; Fuero de Castillo, by Alphonso IX., 1211; Fuero Real, by Alphonso X., 1254; Siete Partidas, by Alphonso XI., 1347; Recopilacion, by Philip II., 1567; Nueva ditto, by Philip IV., 1665; Novissima ditto, by Philip V., 1723.

SPANISH Town, Trinidad, destroyed by fire, March 24, 1808.

SPANISH Armada sailed from the Tagus, May 29, 1588; again, June 12; totally defeated with immense loss, July, August, and September, 1588.

SPANISH Netherlands, reduced by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, 1706.

SPEAKER of the House of Commons, the first is said to have been Simon de Montfort, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, 1260; the first chosen by the House, 1340; others suppose Sir Peter de la Mare was the first, 1376; the king refused his assent to Sir Edward Seymour as speaker, March 6, 1678; Sir J. Trever expelled the chair as speaker, for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

SPEAKING Trumpet, one constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652; brought to notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECTACLES, supposed to have been invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299, but this seems uncertain: others ascribe the invention to Roger Bacon.

SPENCE, one of the mistaken but well-meaning persons who imagine it possible to sweep away the diversity of human conditions—he had some followers, denominated Spenceans, 1809.

SPENCERS, father, son, and grandson; the father hanged at Bristol aged 90, Oct. 1327; the son hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24, in the same year; the grandson beheaded at Bristol, 1400.

SPINNING Jenny, invention of, the cause of England's prosperity; Hargreaves' invented, 1767; Arkwright's improvements, patent for, 1769, worked by horses; in 1771, worked his machinery by water, at Cromford; made the invention of Crompton be first used, 1779; this invention and that of the steam-engine alone saved England from ruin during the wasteful war of Pitt, begun to replace the Bourbons on the throne of France.

SPIRITS and Spirituous Liquors, taxed as strong water and aqua vitæ,

1660, one penny per gallon; every gallon of spirits made of wine or cider imported, 2d. Every gallon of strong water imported from beyond sea, 4d.; in 1660, additional duty, varying from time to time: consumption increased in 1736, the gin act passed to restrain spirit drinking, May 5. In 1738, no less than 12,000 persons convicted under the gin act within two years, 5000 paid a penalty of 500*l*., and 3000 paid 10*l*. each, to prevent going to jail —these harsh proceedings failed: the spirituous liquors made for consumption in England, with 6,000,000 of population, were in

1723 .....10,500,000 gallons
1734 .....13,500,000 „
1740 .....15,250,000 „
1742 .....19,000,000 „

In 1742, there were 3½ gallons drunk per head in England; in that year 20,000 houses sold gin in London alone; in 1842, with treble the population in England and Wales, only 9,102,472 gallons of home-made spirits were consumed: consumption for the united kingdom in 1842—18,841,890 gallons; 1849—23,010,808, with a tripled population: a minute return for 1844, gave the quantity of spirits produced from grain in England (for home consumption) in 1844, as 8,234,440 imperial gallons, against 7,724,051 gallons in 1843, the annual produce of the duties being about 3,225,155*l*., or 3,025,253*l*. In 1780, the number of imperial gallons consumed in England amounted to 2,291,940, paying a duty of 498,913*l*. The quantity of grain spirits produced in Scotland at present amounts to 5,922,948 gallons, from which a duty of 1,085,873*l*. accrues annually. In 1780, the consumption of Scotch grain spirits was 194,242 gallons, and the revenue arising therefrom only 33,882*l*. In Ireland, the quantity of grain spirits annually consumed at present amounts to about 6,451,137 gallons, and the annual produce of the duties, in British currency, to 860,151*l*. The rates of duty appear to be—in England, 7s. 10d.; in Scotland, 3s. 8d.; and in Ireland, 2s. 8d. per imperial gallon. Further accounts are appended, showing the periods when distillation from corn was prohibited in England (from 1796 to 1814), the quantities of sugar used in distilleries, and the annual produce of the duties. The quantity of proof spirits distilled during the year 1844, amounted—in England, to 5,433,843 gallons, paying a duty of 3,225,155*l*.; and in Scotland, 8,321,306 gallons, paying a duty of 1,085,873*l*. These spirits were distilled from malt, and a mixture of malt with unmalted grain. The quantity of proof spirits imported into England from Scotland amounted to 1,950,758 gallons, paying a duty of 763,905*l*.; and the quantities imported into Ireland from Scotland, to 568,555 gallons, paying a duty of 75,822*l*. The duty was paid partly on removal from bond, and partly after the arrival at the place of destination. The number of gallons distilled in Ireland amounted to 6,878,243, paying a duty of 860,151*l*, so that the grand total quantity of proof spirit distilled in the whole of the united kingdom during the year 1844, amounted to 20,633,392 imperial gallons, and the total amount of duty paid thereon, to 5,171,181*l*.

Spirits, Foreign; the total quantity of foreign brandy retained for home consumption in Great Britain amounted, in 1844, to 1,007,527 gallons, against 1,023,219 in the year 1843; and the whole quantity of Geneva, or foreign gin, to 13,119 gallons, against 12,448 gallons in 1843, imperial measure. In 1841, the consumption of brandy was only 494,716 gallons, since which period it gradually rose to 1,000,000 gallons per annum. On the other hand, the consumption of foreign gin fell off; there were 141,302 gallons retained for home consumption in 1814, at present the consump-

tion is only about 1-12th of that quantity. The amount of duty received in 1844 was—on brandy, 1,150,067*l.*; and on geneva, 14,989*l.* This revenue decreased, probably owing to the greater demand for home manufactured spirits, and to the exertions of the total abstinence fanatics. In 1814, the revenue arising from brandy was 575,152*l.*, and that on gin, 168,560*l.* The rates of duty on foreign brandy and geneva were, in 1844, 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per imperial gallon, as during the time of the long war they were only gradually raised from 7*s.* per gallon upwards. In 1789, the duty on brandy was only 6*s.* a gallon. For Ireland, an annual stock of 15,547 gallons of brandy, and 1,744 gallons of geneva, was required, the rates of duty being the same, 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* In March, 1844, the duty reduced to 15*s.* per gallon, in place of 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; the consumption increased by this reduction from 1,172,365*l.* in 1847, to 1,659,659*l.*, or from 1,566,038 gallons imperial to 2,214,275, in 1849; and to 2,930,967 gallons in 1851, of which 1,859,273 were for home consumption.

SPIRITS, Revenue from Foreign, 1850—

Rum	£1,099,950
Brandy	1,395,110
Geneva	21,180
Other Spirit	14,007
Total	£2,530,247

SPIRITS, Ireland, diminution of consumption in this country between 1837 and 1841 :—

	Gallons.	Population.
1837	11,235,635	8,055,771
1838	12,296,342	,,
1839	10,815,709	,,
1840	7,401,051	,,
1841	6,485,443	8,179,359
1842	5,290,650	,,
1846	7,952,076	,,
1849	6,973,333	,,

There was a diminution of population between 1841 and 1851 of above 1,000,000. In a comparison with Scotland, the moderation of the Irish and English is remarkable :—

	Gallons.	Population.
1838	6,259,711	2,543,961
1840	6,180,138	,,
1842	5,595,186	2,620,610
1846	6,975,091	,,
1849	6,935,003	,,

England consumed of home-made spirits the gallon 0.51 per head, while Scotland consumed 2.38, and Ireland 0.90. Foreign spirits consumed in England, 1841, were 0.71 per head; Scotland, 0.15; and Ireland, 0.002 per head: of colonial spirit or rum, England, 0.14, Scotland, 0.02, and Ireland 0.0015 of a gallon per head, 1841. The total consumption of the united kingdom for 1841, was :—

Spirits	0.77 gal. per head
Rum	0.09 ,,
For. spirits	0.044 ,,

SPIRES, the seat of the imperial chamber until 1689; the city burned by the French, and rebuilt after the peace of Ryswick, 1637; diet held there by Charles V., to condemn the reformation, 1529.

SPITALFIELDS' Weavers reduced to great distress from want of employment, 1816; the sum of £5000 per week scarcely adequate to the distress experienced there in 1829.

SPITZBERGEN discovered in 1533 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who supposed it to be a part of Greenland; afterwards visited by Barentz and Cornelius, who called it Spitzbergen.

SPONSORS first appointed to infants at christenings, 140; according to some authorities, half a century later.

SPOONER: a Mr. Spooner of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, died in 1775 at the age of 57; he weighed 40 stone 9lbs., and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders.

SPORTS allowed on Sundays, after divine service; a declaration to that effect, constituting the first book of sports, published by James I., May 24, 1618; a second book of sports was published by Charles I.,

Oct. 18, 1633; they gave rise to numerous controversies.

Spots on the Sun, generally termed "maculæ;" one observed three times the earth's diameter upon the sun's centre, April 21, 1766.

Spring, one suddenly burst forth in the vicinity of Como in Italy, and caused the fall of two houses and a forge that were situated near it, 1806.

Spurs came into use, 1400.

Spurs, Battle of the, between Henry VIII. of England and the emperor Maximilian on one side, and the French on the other, they having entered into an alliance against France, 1513; the emperor received an allowance of a hundred ducats per day from the king of England, so that Austrian or German mercenaries in the service of England, are of a more ancient date than the reign of George III. and his subsidies; the Duke de Longueville, who commanded the French, was beaten at Guinegate, where, making more use of their spurs than their swords, they obtained for it the name of the "battle of the spurs."

St. Agatha, Monastery of, founded near Richmond, Yorkshire, 1151.

St. Andrew, a post-revolution Scotch bishopric, having ceased soon after the revolution of 1688; the year of its primary establishment is uncertain.

St. Andrew's Festival, instituted 359.

St. Asaph, Bishopric of, founded 560; the archdeaconry erected 1127; the deanery, before 1239; the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy of either, on the creation of the see of Manchester, by an order in council of Oct., 1838; the order was annulled, 1846; the sees to remain separate.

St. David, Bishopric of, founded 519; once the metropolitan see of Wales.

St. David's Day, the festival of the Welsh, in honour of St. David their patron, 519, who removed the bishop's well from Carleon to Nenew, it being previously too near the Saxons; in a battle with these Saxon invaders, the Welsh wore a leek in their caps, which they recall by placing one in their hats in the present day.

St. Dizier, Battle of, in France, between Napoleon and the invading armies of the allies; the latter claimed the victory, Jan. 27, 1814.

St. George, Man-of-war, a 98, with the Hero and Defence, 74, lost on the coast of Jutland with nearly all their crews, Dec. 24, 1811; Admiral Carthew Reynolds perished in the St. George.

St. Ives, Cornwall, incorporated 1641.

St. James, Festival of, instituted 1089.

St. John's Gate, London, the entrance to the ancient monastery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the only remnant of that establishment, suppressed 1540.

St. Jude, Festival of, instituted 1090.

St. Luke, Feast of, instituted 1130.

St. Maloes, France, bombarded by the English, 1693; attacked again by the English in 1758, when they burned or destroyed above 100 vessels in the port, since strongly fortified.

St. Mark, Festival of, instituted 1090.

St. Martin's Feast, instituted 812.

St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, built 182.

St. Mary's Abbey, York, built 1088.

St. Mary's Priory, Thetford, built 1104.

St. Michael's or Vale Castle, Guernsey, built 1100, the church 1117.

St. Michael's Mount Monastery, Cornwall, built 1030.

St. Osyth's Priory, Essex, founded 1120.

St. Paul's Cross, London, which once stood before the cathedral; here was a pulpit, with steps up to it, in which the city divines preached every Sunday forenoon, and they were attended by the corporation, 1259; it was devoted not only to polemical but political purposes; Jane Shore, the favourite of Edward IV., was dragged before it by her priestly persecutors, 1483, with every mark of degradation they could heap upon her; it was not the worst act of the parliament that commanded its demolition in 1643.

St. Peter ad Vincula, Festival of, instituted 317.

St. Peter's Church at Rome, the noblest in the world, erected on the spot where the emperor Constantine erected a church; it was begun under Pope Nicholas V. by Rosellini, in 1450, who cleared the ground, and demolished a temple of Probus there; the first stone was laid in 1506 by pope Julius II., and under the architect Bramante, and after him of the sublime Michael Angelo, who amended the original plan, and erected the dome; when he died, 1564, then Vignola succeeded him as architect, and then Della Porta; 600 workmen were employed upon it, and the last stone was laid, 1590; the façade and lateral parts of the portico were not completed until 1621; the front has a width of 400 feet, and is 180 in height; the dome rises to 324 feet; the height externally is 432, the length 669, and the breadth within, 442.

St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, or the islands discovered by Columbus, who named it Oct. 11, 1491; the original name was Guanhomi, or Cat's Eye, which sailors sometimes call it at this day.

St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, built 1098.

St. Sebastian, Siege of, by the army under the Duke of Wellington, Aug. 31, 1813, in which the place was stormed after a severe loss, and fearful excesses committed on the inhabitants; 2500 British and Portuguese were killed and wounded, to which, adding the actions before the place on the 31st of August and the 1st and 2nd of September, the total loss was 5122 killed and wounded.

St. Sebastian, Battle of, between the British auxiliary legion under General Evans, and the Carlists, May 5, 1836; the Carlists were defeated and suffered considerable loss; the lines of General Evans were attacked by the Carlists at Oct. 1, 1836, when they were repulsed with loss.

St. Sophia, Church of, at Constantinople, built by Justinian, and since that city fell into the hands of the Turks, used as a mosque. 1453; it is 269 feet long, and 243 broad.

St. Stephen's Chapel, used as the House of Commons, built 1115; rebuilt by Edward III., 1347; applied to the purposes of the House of Commons, 1550.

St. Thomas's Festival, instituted 1130.

St. Thomas's Hospital, London, founded 1213; surrendered to Henry VIII., 1530; purchased of Edward VI., by the citizens of London, and in 1553 incorporated with the other hospitals in the city: rebuilt 1693.

St. Vincent, Battle of Cape, between the English and French fleets under Sir John Jervis, who took four line-of-battle ships, two of 110 guns, and two of 74, with a force one third inferior; the French admiral De Tourville, in 1693, when 12 English and Dutch men of war and 80 merchant vessels were taken or destroyed by the French; Lord Rodney defeated the Spanish fleet under Admiral Langara off this cape, Jan. 16, 1780

Stadt-House, at Amsterdam, built 1649, but not completely finished until 1655.

Stadt-Holdership of the Low Countries, suppressed 1775.

STAFFORD, Sir Henry, killed at the battle of Seven Oaks, by the insurgents under Jack Cade, June 24, 1450.

STAFFORD Castle, built 1070.

STAFFORD, Henry, Duke of Buckingham, addressed the London citizens in favour of Richard II., and got him proclaimed king, June 24, 1483.

STAFFORDSHIRE Canal begun, July 1766.

STAGE Coaches, *see* Travelling; new acts in relation to, 1785, 1809, 1814, Jan. 1832; duties varying from 2d. to 5d. per mile, as established at different times.

STAGES, Diligences, and Posts, established in France, 1464.

STAMFORD, Lincolnshire, shock of an earthquake felt at, Feb. 27, 1792; castle of, built 922.

STAMP Act, for levying a tax upon America, passed 1764; repealed March 18, 1766.

STAMP Duties imposed upon the administration of justice in the documents for law proceedings; those which tended to enhance their cost, and are therefore most objectionable, returned in the seven years ending respectively Jan. 5, 1818, £167,760; 1819, £152,556; 1820, £159,709; 1821, £155,552; 1822, £154,632; 1823, £149,207; 1824, £145,206.

STAMP Duties generally, these were first imposed June 28, 1694; increased, 1756; increased again, 1776, 1780, 1789, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1808, and 1815; first established in Ireland, March 25, 1774; increased, 1801; altered 1853.

STAMP Duties, 1852, then embraced the following heads:—admission to act in any court as an advocate, £50; as solicitor, agent, or writer, £25; as agent in supreme courts in Scotland without indenture, £30 in addition; the same in inferior courts, in addition to £25, £30 more; notary public, in England, £30; in Scotland, £20; to be fellow of a college of physicians, £25, or licence to practise physic, £15; each degree of M.D. in Scotland, £10; to a corporation privileged, £1, on other grounds, £3; to an ecclesiastical benefice, England and Ireland, £7; Scotland, £2; agreements of £20 and upwards, with not more than 1080 words, 2s. 6d., and for every 2080 words more progressively, 2s. 6d.; resignation instrument in Scotland, 5s.; the same of any lands, 5s.; duty on above the first 1080 words progressively, 5s.; appraisements, not exceeding—

£50		2s.	6d.
50 and not £100		5	0
100	„ 200	10	0
200	„ 500	15	0
500 and upwards		20	0

Indentures of apprenticeship, premium under £30, duty £1,—

£30 and under £50		£2
50	„ 100	3
100	„ 200	6
200	„ 300	12
300	„ 400	20
400	„ 500	25
500	„ 600	30
600	„ 800	40
800	„ 1000	50
1000 and upwards		60

Duplicate, 5s.; if no premium, and under 1080 words, 20s., or 35s. if more than 1080; assignment of indenture, without new consideration, 20s.; if more than 1080 words, 35s.; indentures of parish or voluntary apprentices to the sea service, or those of pauper children, are exempt; that of clerkship in the law courts in England and Ireland, £120, in any inferior courts, £60; duplicate of the same, 35s.; awards in England or Ireland, or decreet arbitral in Scotland, less than 2160 words, 35s.; when above the number of words, then for any entire 1080 above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of £1, 5s.; bills of lading, 6d. each; Ireland, bills of exchange and promissory notes, not exceeding 2 months or 60 days' date,—

£2 and not above £5	5s.	.....	1s.	0d.,	longer	.....	1s. 6d.
£5 5s.	„	£20	 1	6	„	.....	2 0
20	„	30	 2	0	„	.....	2 6
30	„	50	 2	6	„	.....	3 6
50	„	100	 3	6	„	.....	4 6
100	„	200	 4	6	„	.....	5 0
200	„	300	 5	0	„	.....	6 0
300	„	500	 6	0	„	.....	8 6
500	„	1000	 8	6	„	.....	12 6
1000	„	2000	12	6	„	.....	15 0
2000	„	3000	15	0	„	.....	25 0
3000 and upwards			25	0	„	.....	30 0

Inland draft, bill, or order for payment, though not to bearer or to order, if delivered to the payee, the same duty as on a bill of exchange for the like sum; such a bill, inland bill, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money at stated periods, if made payable to the bearer or to order, or if delivered to the payee, where the total amount of the money made payable shall be specified, or can be ascertained therefrom—the same duty as on a bill payable to bearer or order on demand for a sum equal to such total amount; and where the total amount of the money made payable shall be indefinite, the same duty as on a bill on demand for the sum therein expressed only; bills of exchange payable out of Great Britain or Ireland respectively, and drawn in either country, if drawn singly, the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor; in sets, then for every bill of each set, £100, 1s. 6d.; Above

£100 & not above	£200...	3s.	0d.	
200	„	500...	4	0
500	„	1000...	5	0
1000	„	2000...	7	6
2000	„	3000...	10	0
3000.....			15	0

These were established 1782, increased 1791, 1797, 1801, 1808, 1815. Bonds, mortgages, and warrants of attorney, bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, given as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money not exceeding £50, 1s. 3d.; above—

£50 & not above	£100 ...	2s.	6d.	
100	„	150 ...	3	9
150	„	200 ...	5	0
200	„	250 ...	6	3
250	„	300 ...	7	6

And where the sum shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d. Bond in England or Ireland, and personal or heritable bond in Scotland, given as a security for the payment of any annuity, or of any sum or sums of money at stated periods (not being interest for any principal sum, nor rent reserved or payable upon any lease or tack), for the term of life or any other indefinite period, so that the whole money to be paid cannot be previously ascertained:—

	£ s.
Not exceeding £50 per annum	1 0
Above £50 and not above £100	2 0
And where the same shall exceed £100 per annum, then for every £100 per annum, and also for any fractional part of £100 per annum.....	2 0
Where there shall be both a personal and heritable bond in Scotland in separate deeds of the same date for securing such annuity or sums at stated periods, and the *ad valorem* duty above charged thereon shall amount to £2 or upwards, the heritable bond only shall be charged with the *ad valorem* duty, and the personal bond shall be charged only with a duty of	1 0

Mortgage, the same duty as on bonds.

	£	s.	d.
Instruments on the sale or mortgage of copyhold estates	0	2	6
Progressive duty on words	0	2	6

Warrant of attorney, the same duty as on a bond for the like purpose, save where such payment or transfer shall be already secured by a bond, mortgage, or other security which shall have paid the proper *ad valorem* duty on bonds or mortgages imposed by law at the date, exceeding in amount the sum of 5s.; and also except where the warrant of attorney shall be given for securing any sum or sums of money exceeding £200, for which the person giving the same shall then be in actual custody under an arrest on mesne process or in execution; and in those excepted cases, a duty of... 0 5 0

Warrant of attorney not otherwise charged in this schedule 1 15 0

Charter of resignation, or of confirmation, or of novodamus, or upon apprising, or upon a decreet of adjudication or sale of any lands or other heritable subjects in Scotland holden of any subject superior ... 0 5 0

And where the same shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of..... 0 5 0

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects on board of such ship or vessel £0 5 0

A charter party may be stamped within 14 days after the date, and the execution thereof by the party who first executes the same, on payment of the duty only; after 14 days and within one calendar month, on payment of a penalty of £10 besides the duty; but after a month it cannot be stamped at all.

Conveyances.—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not

			£	s.	d.
exceed £25			0	2	6
Above £25, not above	£50		0	5	0
„ 50	„	75	0	7	6
„ 75	„	100	0	10	0
„ 100	„	125	0	12	6
„ 125	„	150	0	15	0
„ 150	„	175	0	17	6
„ 175	„	200	1	0	0
„ 200	„	225	1	2	6
„ 225	„	250	1	5	0
„ 250	„	275	1	7	6
„ 275	„	300	1	10	0
„ 300	„	350	1	15	0
„ 350	„	400	2	0	0
„ 400	„	450	2	5	0
„ 450	„	500	2	10	0
„ 500	„	550	2	15	0
„ 550	„	600	3	0	0

And where the purchase or consideration money shall exceed £600, then for every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100..... 0 10 0

Debentures for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part thereof, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods ex-

ported, or shipped to be exported from Great Britain or Ireland, to any part beyond the sea £0 5 0

Insurance, Life Policies,—

When sum not above	£50	0	2	6
Above	£50 „ 100	0	5	0
„	100 and under 500	1	0	0
When	500 „ 1000	2	0	0
„	1000 „ 3000	3	0	0
„	3000 „ 5000	4	0	0
„	5000 and upwards...	5	0	0

Fire,—Duty on each policy 1*s.*, besides 3*s.* per cent. per annum on every insurance made or renewed.

Exemptions.—Public hospitals: also agricultural produce, farming stock, and implements of husbandry, being upon any farm or farms in Great Britain or Ireland, provided the insurance shall be effected by a separate and distinct policy relating solely to such produce, &c. &c.

The duties on Sea Insurances are granted by the 7th Victoria, cap 21, throughout the United Kingdom.

For and in respect of every policy of assurance or insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of any ship or vessel, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel which may lawfully be insured, for or upon any voyage whatever, the following duties, where the whole sum insured shall not exceed £100, and where the whole sum insured shall exceed £100, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, whereof the same shall consist (that is to say)—

	s.	*d.*
Where the premium or consideration for such insurance, and *boná fide* paid, given, or contracted for, shall not exceed the rate of 10*s.* per cent. on the sum insured	0	3
Exceeding the rate of 10*s.* per cent., and not exceeding the rate of 20*s.*	0	6
Exceeding the rate of 20*s.* per cent., and not exceeding the rate of 30*s.*	1	0
Exceeding the rate of 30*s.* per cent., and not exceeding the rate of 40*s.*	2	0
Exceeding the rate of 40*s.* per cent., and not exceeding the rate of 50*s.*	3	0
And where the same shall exceed the rate of 50*s.* per cent. on the sum insured ...	4	0

But if the separate interest of two or more distinct persons shall be insured by one policy or instrument, then the said respective duties, as the case may require, shall be charged thereon in respect of each and every fractional part of £100, as well as in respect of every full sum of £100, which shall be thereby insured upon any separate and distinct interest.

And for and in respect of every policy of assurance or insurance, or other instrument whereby any such insurance as aforesaid shall be made for any certain term or period of time, the following rates or sums on every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, whereof the same shall consist (that is to say)—

	s.	*d.*
Where any such insurance shall be made for any term or period not exceeding 6 calendar months	2	6
Exceeding 6 calendar months	4	0

And for and in respect of every policy of assurance or insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance, commonly called a mutual insurance, shall be made, or whereby divers persons shall insure or agree to insure one another, without any premium or pecuniary consideration, from any loss, damage, or misfortune that may happen of or to any ship or vessel, or any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or the freight of any ship or vessel, or any other interest

in or relating to any ship or vessel which may be lawfully insured upon any voyage whatever, and not for any period of time.

For every sum of £100, and also for each and every fractional part of £100, thereby insured to any person or persons ..... s. 2 d. 6

Lease of Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects at a yearly rent, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:

	s.	d.
Where the yearly rent is not above £5	0	6
Above £5, and not above £10	1	0
„ 10 „ 15	1	6
„ 15 „ 20	2	0
„ 20 „ 25	2	6
„ 25 „ 50	5	0
„ 50 „ 75	7	6
„ 75 „ 100	10	0

And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 ..... 5 0

Letter of Attorney, for the sale, transfer, acceptance, or receipt of dividends of any of the government stocks or funds ..... £ 1 s. 0

Letter or power of Attorney of any other kind 1 10

Progressive duty above 1080 words..... 1 0

Annual Licences:

„ to appraisers.....	2	0
„ to auctioneers	10	0
„ to bankers.....	30	0

[and a separate one must be taken out in respect of each town or place where the persons issue notes; but it is not necessary to take out more than 4 licences. Vict., c. 32. sec. 22.]

„ to pawnbrokers in the cities of London and Westminster and suburbs, also Dublin and do.....	15	0
„ Elsewhere.....	7	10

„ to attorneys. If resident in the cities of London or Westminster, city or shire of Edinburgh, or city of Dublin, and shall have been in possession of office for 3 years or upwards, £12; if not so long, £6. If resident elsewhere, and shall have been admitted for the space of 3 years or upwards, £8; if not so long ..... £ 4 s. 0

„ to dealers in gold and silver plate above 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15

„ Do. under ditto..... 2 6

„ to hawkers and pedlars in England and Scotland 4 0

And if travelling with horse, ass, or mule, for every such beast 4 0

„ to hawkers and pedlars, in Ireland..... 2 2

And if travelling with horse, ass, or mule, for every such beast, and for every servant employed in carrying goods of any such hawker... 2 2

Stage-coach licence..... 2 2

Marriage licence, special ... 5 0

„ in England, not special 0 10

Certificate of the registration of a design 5 0

Protests—on bill or note for s. d.

any sum less than £20 ...	2	0
£20 and less than £100 ...	3	0
£100 „ „ £500 ...	5	0
£500 or upwards.....	10	0

Protest of any other kind, for every sheet 5 0

After the first a further progressive duty of 5 0

Receipts—For money amounting to

£5 and under £10.....	0	3
10 „ 20.....	0	6
20 „ 50.....	1	

	s.	d.
£50 and under £100	1	6
100 „ 200	2	6
200 „ 300	4	0
300 „ 500	5	0
500 „ 1000	7	6
1000 and upwards	10	0
For any sum said to be in full of all demands	10	0
Seisin Instrument	5	0
Progressive duty on words above 1080	5	0

Stamp Receipts issued—

1852	5,290,661
1851	5,178,556
1850	4,768,505

Revenue from:

1852	£194,088
1851	187,480
1850	174,694

New Act, 1853.—Receipts on £2 and upwards to be only 1d. duty, given either on stamped paper, or by a stamp affixed adhesively, to be obliterated by writing the name across it. Penalty for not defacing the stamp, £10; for using the same twice, £20.

Settlements.—Any deed, whether voluntary or upon any consideration other than a *bona fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite sum or sums of money shall be settled upon or for the benefit of any person or persons, either in possession or reversion, either absolutely or for life, or other partial interest, or in any manner whatsoever. If the value of such articles together, shall not exceed in the whole £100, 5*s.*; and if the same shall exceed £100, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 5*s.*

Probate of a will, and letters of administration with a will annexed, to be granted in England or Ireland, where the estate and effects for which such probate shall be granted or expeded, or whereof such inventory shall be exhibited and recorded, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of, or entitled to, as a trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially, shall be—

	£	s.
Above the value of £20, and under the value of £100	0	10
Above 100 and under £200	2	0
200 „ 300	5	0
300 „ 450	8	0
450 „ 600	11	0
600 „ 800	15	0
800 „ 1000	22	0
1000 „ 1500	30	0
1500 „ 2000	40	0
2000 „ 3000	50	0
3000 „ 4000	60	0
4000 „ 5000	80	0
5000 „ 6000	100	0
6000 „ 7000	120	0
7000 „ 8000	140	0
8000 „ 9000	160	0
9000 „ 10,000	180	0
10,000 „ 12,000	200	0
12,000 „ 14,000	220	0
14,000 „ 16,000	250	0
16,000 „ 18,000	280	0
18,000 „ 20,000	310	0
20,000 „ 25,000	350	0
25,000 „ 30,000	400	0
30,000 „ 35,000	450	0
35,000 „ 40,000	525	0
40,000 „ 45,000	600	0
45,000 „ 50,000	675	0
50,000 „ 60,000	750	0
60,000 „ 70,000	900	0
70,000 „ 80,000	1050	0
80,000 „ 90,000	1200	0
90,000 „ 100,000	1350	0
100,000 and upwards.		

Letters of administration without a will annexed, to be granted in England or Ireland: where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such letters of administration or confirmation respectively shall be granted or expeded, or whereof such inventory shall be exhibited and recorded, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially, shall be

	£	s.
Above the value of £20, and under the value of £50	0	10
Above 50 and under £100	1	0
100 „ 200	3	0
200 „ 300	8	0

			£	s.
£300	and under	£450	11	0
450	„	600	15	0
600	„	800	22	0
800	„	1000	30	0
1000	„	1500	45	0
1500	„	2000	60	0
2000	„	3000	75	0
3000	„	4000	90	0
4000	„	5000	120	0
5000	„	6000	150	0
6000	„	7000	180	0
7000	„	8000	210	0
8000	„	9000	240	0
9000	„	10,000	270	0
10,000	„	12,000	300	0
12,000	„	14,000	330	0
14,000	„	16,000	375	0
16,000	„	18,000	420	0
18,000	„	20,000	465	0
20,000	„	25,000	525	0
25,000	„	30,000	600	0
30,000	„	35,000	675	0
35,000	„	40,000	785	0
40,000	„	45,000	900	0
45,000	„	50,000	1010	0
50,000	„	60,000	1125	0
60,000	„	70,000	1350	0
70,000	„	80,000	1575	0
80,000	„	90,000	1800	0
90,000	„	100,000	2025	0
100,000	and upwards,			

The inventory duty is paid in the first place on the whole succession, without deduction of debts; but Act 55 Geo. III. cap. 184, sec. 51, provides for a return being given on proof of the debts being paid, so as to confine the duty to the net balance. This repayment must be claimed within three years; but the time will be prolonged on cause shown. If there be any omission in the inventory, an additional one must be lodged.

Legacies, Annuities, Residues to children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased, £1; brother or sister, or their descendants, £3; uncle or aunt, or their descendants, £5; grand-uncle or aunt, or their descendants, £6; all other relations or strangers, £10.

The husband or wife of the deceased is not chargeable with duty. Where the testator, testatrix, or intestate, shall have died after the 5th day of April, 1805: for every legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description of the value of £20 or upwards, given by any will or testament of any person who shall have died after the 5th day of April, 1805, either out of his personal or movable estate, or charged upon his heritable estate, or out of any moneys to arise by the sale, mortgage, or other disposition of his real or heritable estate, or any part, and which shall be satisfied or discharged after the 31st day of August, 1815, in Great Britain, or after the 9th day of October, 1842, in Ireland; also for the clear residue when devolving to one person, and for every share of the clear residue when devolving to two or more persons, of the personal or movable estate of any person who shall have died after the 5th day of April, 1805, after deducting charges first payable, whether the title to such residue, or any share thereof, shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition or upon a partial or total intestacy; where such residue shall be of the value of £20 or upwards, and where the same shall be paid, delivered, retained, satisfied, or discharged after the 31st day of August, 1815, in Great Britain, or after the 9th day of October, 1842, in Ireland; also for the clear residue when given to one person, and for every share of the clear residue when given to two or more, of the moneys to arise from the disposition of any real or heritable estate, directed to be sold, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of by any testamentary instrument, of any person who shall have died after the 5th day of April, 1805, after deducting charges first made payable thereout, if any, where such residue shall amount to £20 or upwards, and where the same shall be paid, retained, or discharged, after the 31st

day of August, 1815, in Great Britain, or after the 9th day of October, 1842, in Ireland.

Each grant of the dignity of a duke, £200; marquis, £200; earl, £200; viscount, £150; baron, £100; and baronet, £50. Of a congé d'elire, £20. Of the royal assent to the election of archbishop or bishop, £20.

Newspapers.—For every sheet entire, the sum of 1*d.*, begun 1713, increased 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1797, 1808, 1815; reduced duty, 1833.

Passports, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Playing Cards, 1*s.* per pack; gold-plate stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, if wrought in England, 16*s.* per oz., except watch cases; silver, 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz., except certain small articles: the stamp commenced 1796, the letters run from D to W: 1853 to P.

Stamped Paper, for covering walls of rooms, introduced 1555; flock or velvet paper, first used 1630.

Stamps, total revenue from 1801, £3,049,844; 1821, £6,513,539; 1831, £6,947,829; 1841, £7,135,217; to Jan. 5, 1851:

Deeds and other instruments	£1,191,490	14	8	
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	973,230	3	8½	
Bills of Exchange and Bankers' Notes	566,894	3	7	
Composition for Bank of England, Bank of Ireland, and Country Bank Notes	43,470	6	6	
Receipt Stamps	174,744	7	7	
Marine Insurances	172,673	4	4	
Hawkers' Licences and Certificates	224,316	17	6	
Newspapers and Supplements, and Papers for Advertisements	356,514	2	11	
Medicine	32,263	19	5	
Legacies	1,313,027	18	4	
Fire Insurances	1,134,539	7	3	
Gold and Silver Plate	61,212	17	2½	
Cards and Dice	11,441	4	0	
Advertisement Duty	175,094	10	8	
Penalties and Law Costs recovered	874	16	10½	
Law Fund	26,969	9	5	
Chancery Fund	18,032	11	8½	
Judgments Registry Fund	4,326	17	5	
Civil Bill Fund	8,631	17	8	
				£6,529,049 10 6½
Bills outstanding, and Balances in the hands of Collectors, on January 5, 1851				151,639 13 7½

Standard, the Metallic, of the united kingdom, first fixed by law, 1300; that for gold being 22 out of 24 parts pure, and the other 2 of silver or copper; the standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure metal, with 18 dwts. of copper, or 40 parts silver, and 3 parts copper; in 1300, such 12 oz. troy were coined into 20*s.*; in 1412, into 30*s.*; in 1527, into 45*s.*; in 1545, 6 oz. of silver and 6 of alloy were coined into 48*s.*; and in the following year the reigning king coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into 48*s.*; Elizabeth in 1560 restored the old standard at 60s., and in 1601 into 62*s.*, now 66*s.*; the common proportions of silver to gold in the mint are as 15½ to 1.

Standard, or Ensign, borne by military bodies, but in the singular understood as the flag of the chief: in early ages the cross was used as the standard of the Christian armies, as Constantine warily bore it to attach the Christians to him, 312. Mahomet's standard was green, and preserved by the Porte with great care, carried in a procession in 1768; the Turks butchered all the infidels who dared to look at it. The imperial standard of England, after the

union with Ireland, was first hoisted on the Tower in London and Castle in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1801.

STANDING while the Gospel is read, ordained 406.

STANISLAUS, the abdicated king of Poland, burned by accident, Feb. 6, 1768, aged 89.

STANISLAUS Poniatowski, the dethroned king of Poland, 1795, died April 11, 1798.

STAPLEDON, Bishop of Exeter, murdered in a London insurrection, 1326.

STAPLES Inn, London, built 1415.

STAR Chamber, Court of the, named from the ceiling being ornamented with stars. This court was instituted by Henry VII., 1487, as a place to try causes before the privy council; Charles I., and his tyrannical instrument Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, here as elsewhere set the laws of the realm at defiance; enormous fines, whippings of the most cruel character, slitting the noses, cutting off the ears of persons obnoxious to the court, and imprisonments of frightful duration, were everyday occurrences, increasing the merited dislike to Charles and his semi-papistical tools. After proving practically, but too long, that there was no law but the will of the king and his chief minion, this court was put down when it could no longer be maintained, in 16 Charles I., 1641, but too late to make it ever be forgotten that the king was a great supporter of this disgraceful tribunal.

STAR Castle, Scilly Islands, built 1593.

STAR, order of knighthood in France, disused 1465.

STARS; the heavens were very early observed in the East; it is said 1500 years before Christ there were many of them named; there is a map of the stars extant in the king's library at Paris, which gives the stars 600 years before Christ, and contains 1460 stars correctly laid down.

STARCHING of Linen, first brought into England by Mrs. Dingham of Flanders, 1554; starch was heavily taxed by Pitt, but the act was subsequently repealed; the starch-makers were incorporated as a company, 1632.

STATES-General of France, an ancient assembly of that country, last convened before the revolution of 1789, in 1614; it consisted of three orders—the nobility, clergy, and commons; they last met May 5, 1789, when they differed about meeting in three bodies or collectively; they finally met in one hall, and thence the national assembly of that eventful era.

STATIONERS' Company had their first charter, 1556; second, 1558; again, 1667 and 1684; their first charter confirmed, 1689; they had a patent for the sole printing of almanacs, 1615, in aid of their poor members.

STATUES; the moderns have never been able to compete with the ancients in statuary; Italy has produced the best since the decline of the empire; Michael Angelo is at the head of modern sculpture. The first and best public statue in London, is that of Charles I. in Charing Cross, the horse is particularly fine; it was made in 1633, by Le Sueur, a French sculptor of merit; it was buried during the commonwealth by a brazier who purchased it, and re-erected it in 1678; as works of art, there is yet wanting one in this department of the fine arts to which England may point as worthy of the admiration of foreigners; there is, or was, a statue of George I. in Leicester Square; that in Soho Square, though placed there according to some authorities in 1679, passes both for Charles II. and for the duke of Monmouth; George I. has disappeared for more than a century from Grosvenor Square:—

	A. D.
George I., Leicester Square...	1726
George III., Somerset-house	1788

George III., Cockspur-street 1836
Howard, John, first erected in St. Paul's 1796
James II., Whitehall 1687
Nelson, Trafalgar-square..... 1843
Pitt, William, Hanover-square 1831
Wellington, Duke of, city ... 1844
Wellington, Duke of, arch, Hyde-park corner; probationary site..... 1846
William III., St. James's-square..... 1717
William IV., city 1845
York, Duke of, Waterloo-place 1834
Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the Duke of Wellington.....June 18, 1822
Anne, Queen, St. Paul's Churchyard 1711
Bedford, Duke of, Russell-square 1717
Canning, George, New Palace-yard..... 1832
Cartwright, Major, Burton Crescent 1831
Cumberland, Duke of, Cavendish-square..... 1770
Elizabeth, Queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street..... 1586
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square 1816

Statute Mile, first ascertained in England, 1593.

Statutes, the first printed in England in English, 1483; prefixed titles to them, 1487; the more celebrated were those of Clarendon to restrain the clergy, written in French, 1267; Marlborough, 1267; Gloucester, the earliest of which any record exists, 1277; of Mortmain, 1279; *Quo warranto*, Oct., 1280; of Winchester, Oct. 1284; forbidding the levy of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of Premunire, 1306; the first printed bearing date 1483, are in English; the statutes compiled from the original MSS. and records, by commissioners appointed 1801; the first volume appeared 1811; the second, 1816.

Steam-Engine, several hints, and machines more elegant than useful, were promulgated and shown prior to that of Branca, who resided at Rome in the beginning of the 17th century, 1628, 1629; the marquis of Worcester's obscure hints in his "Century of Inventions," 1663; Sir Samuel Moreland's project, 1682; Papin's digester, invented 1681, being his first project; his idea of a steam-engine promulgated 1685; Savary, the first who raised water by fire, 1698; Papin's engine shown to the Royal Society, according to report, 1699; Savary published an account of his engine, 1696, and his answer to objections in his "Miner's Friend," 1702; exhibited his mode to William III., 1699; Amonton's fire-wheel, invented 1699; Papin's new engine, 1707; Cawley and Newcomen's engine, in conjunction with Savary, 1705; Newcomen's engine erected at Wolverhampton, 1712; Beighton's engine, 1718; Savary raised the ballast from rivers by steam, 1718; Leupold's engine, the first high pressure, 1720; Hull's patent for moving ships by steam, 1736; Blakey's engine, 1756; Fitzgerald's attempted improvements, 1578; the atmospheric engine, introduced into the United States of America between 1750 and 1760; Watt's invention of condensing in a separate vessel, 1765; his first patent, 1769; his patent renewed, 1775; engine to give a rotatory motion, 1778; Smeaton's portable atmospheric engine, 1765; Watt's expansion engine, 1778; double-acting engines proposed by Dr. Falck, on Newcomen's principles, 1779; Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it, granted 1781; the marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône, 1781; Hornblower's engine, 1782; Cook's rotatory engine, 1787; W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal, 1789; first steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson, 1791; Sadler's rotatory engine, 1791; Cartwright's engine,

1797; Hornblower's rotative engine, 1798; Nancarrow's engine, 1799; Trevethick's high pressure engine, 1802; Trevethick and Vivian, 1804; Hornblower's steam-wheel, 1805; Woolfe, London, double cylinder, 1805; Miller, London, 1805; Maudsley, 1807, portable engine; Mead, Hull, steam-wheel, 1808; Noble, new steam-engine, 1809; Clegg, steam-wheel, 1809; James, steam-boat, 1811; Fox and Dean, 1812; Noble's improved engine, 1814; Dodd, carriages, and Stephenson, carriages, 1814; Trevethick, rotative engine, 1815; Oldham, steam-boats, 1817; Congreve, steam-wheel, 1818; Rider, rotatory engine, 1820; Perkins, 1822; Stephenson, 1822, 1823, &c., &c.; locomotive steam carriages on railway at Liverpool, Oct. 1829.

STEAM-Engines in Birmingham, in 1780 to 1815, only 42; in 1839, 240.

STEAM-Engine burst at Providence mill, in Shipney, near Bradford, Yorkshire, by which five young persons were killed, Feb. 4, 1811. The valves of the boiler of one in the extensive sugar-baking warehouse of Mr. Cronstadt of Well-street, Wellclose-square, burst, which destroyed the manufactory, and buried upwards of 20 persons in the ruins, Nov. 15, 1815.

STEAMBOAT Accidents, British steamers, during twenty years of the infancy of the navigation:—

1817, there were 14 steam vessels running; one took fire and was burnt; the boilers of another exploded; nine persons perished in this year.
1818, 19 steamers; no accident.
1819, 24 steamers; no accident.
1820, 34 steamers; one burnt; nobody suffered.
1821, 59 steamers; no accident.
1822, 85 steamers; no accident.
1823, 101 steamers; no accident.
1824, 116 steamers: the boilers of two exploded; three deaths.
1825, 153 steamers; one wrecked; two, the Comet and the Ayr, came in collision, and 62 persons lost their lives: the boilers of another exploded.
1826, 230 steamers; one burnt; explosion on another; six sufferers this year.
1827, 255 steamers; one wrecked; explosion on another; two lives lost.
1828, 274 steamers; two wrecked; one burnt; explosion on two; one life lost.
1829, 289 steamers; three wrecked; explosion on one; six lives lost.
1830, 298 steamers; three wrecked; explosion on one. The Forly totally lost, but the number of persons on board not precisely known. The other accidents did not occasion a death.
1831, 324 steamers; two wrecked; two collisions; one burnt; 119 persons perished on the Rothesay Castle, near Beaumaris.
1832, 352 steamers; no accident.
1833, 387 steamers; 6 wrecked; 1 burnt, and 73 deaths, without including the Erin, which was lost, with all on board.
1834, 430 steamers; 2 wrecked; 1 burnt, and one explosion. The Superb lost, with all on board, in the North Sea; number of sufferers unknown. The other casualties caused no loss of life.
1835, 503 steamers; 3 wrecked; 2 came into collision; 1 explosion of boilers: 13 lives lost.
1836, 561 steamers; 2 wrecked; 4 collisions; 2 burnt; 1 explosion; no life lost.
1837, 707 steamers; 2 wrecked; 4 ran against each other; 3 took fire and burnt: 1 explosion; total victims, 29.
1838, 766 steamers; 5 wrecked; 2 collisions; 6 explosions; 132 lives lost.

The total number of lives lost, 456, not including the Erin, Forly, and Superb, estimated at 120 more. Notwithstanding twenty years' experience, the year 1838 was the most disastrous. The Killarney, Nor-

thern Jack, and Forfarshire were lost.

Steam-Engines' Materials, cost of, the following is given as the comparative prices in England and France, of the materials employed in the construction of marine steam-engines of 450 horse power, in 1851:

Materials.	English Price, per 100 kil.	French Price. per 100 kil.
Iron..... 80,000 kil.	20£.—16,000£.	45£.—36,000£.
Sheet Iron ... 110,000	44 —14,000	65 —71,500
Castings 275,000	10 —26,500	29 —55,000
465,000	87,000	162,500
If we subtract the English price from the French		87,500
There is the difference of		75,000

Steam-Engines of Lancashire, 1825, besides 500 engines in the country of 7500 horse-power, there were in the following towns as follows:—

Parishes, &c.	No of Engines	Horse Power.
Ashton-under-Line	34	840
Blackburn	31	408
Bolton (and Vicinity)	83	1604
Burnley (and Vicinity)	37	571
Bury (Township)	15	205
Chorley (Parish)	11	187
Clitheroe	5	110
Colne (Chapelry)	8	87
Haslingden (Township)	3	64
Kirkham.....	1	45
Lancaster (Township)	6	147
Leigh (Parish)	16	286
Liverpool (on Shore)	73	1030
... (Afloat, in Steam Packets).....	79	3931
Manchester.....	212	4875
Middleton (Township).....	3	82
Oldham (and Vicinity)	96	2061
Prescot	5	57
Preston	24	981
Rochdale (and Vicinity)	57	1048
St. Helen's (and Vicinity)	69	1369
Stayley-bridge	29	773
Todmorden	13	210
Ulverstone	2	27
Warrington	17	334
Wigan.....	32	597
Stockport	67	1965
Total	1048	23894

STEAMBOATS, above 1,057,000 passengers to Gravesend and elsewhere, passed Blackwall, in 1836, in these boats.

STEAM to India, the passage of the mails from Bombay to Suez, began 1834; the communication rendered more perfect, 1837; by Falmouth and Malta, the distance, 6,310 miles, was shortened, by passage overland to Marseilles, to 5,238 miles, the distance by the Cape being 10,580 miles; in 1841, mails were conveyed between Suez, Bombay, Ceylon, and Calcutta, and then to Hong Kong; the correspondence thus quickened, increased in the following ratio:—

From, 1834, 158,933; to, 105,739.
„ 1835, 167,341; „ 106,779.
„ 1836, 179,915; „ 111,933.

Since these years, the increase has been enormous:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
1843, inwards,	350,767	112,058
outwards,	370,038	429,028
Total.....	1,261,891	
1845, inwards,	505,192	154,940
outwards,	448,335	686,561
Total.....	1,795,028	

STEAM-Vessels; first experiment on the Thames, 1801; the experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success, 1802; Fulton started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America, 1807; steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop, 1811; steam-vessels first commenced plying on the Clyde, 1812; steam applied to printing in "The Times" office, 1814; there were five steam-vessels in Scotland, 1814; first steam-vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow, 1815; the first steamer built in England, 1815; the Savannah steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days, July 15, 1819; first steamer in Ireland, 1820; Captain Johnston obtained £10,000 for making the first steam voyage to India, in the Enterprise, which sailed from Falmouth, Aug. 16, 1825; the Great Western arrived from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage, in 18 days, June 17, 1838; war steamers built in England, 1838; war steamers built at Birkenhead, named the Nemesis and Phlegethon, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China, 1840. The steam-vessels, not including the navy, in 1850, were of England as follows, with their tonnage:—

Under 50 tons	470	11,423	tons.
Above 50 tons	425	97,283	„
OF SCOTLAND.			
Under 50 tons	38	1064	„
Above 50 tons	131	29,763	„
OF IRELAND.			
Under 50 tons	12	398	„
Above 50 tons	102	27,281	„
ISLE OF MAN &c.			
Above 50 tons	7	1130	„
Total	1185	168,342	„

The colonies are not included; they had, in 1849, 147 vessels, and 17,310 tons.

STEAM Vessel, Frolic, lost on the Ness Sands, Glamorganshire, April 11, 1831; 80 souls perished.

STEAM Packet, the Regent, bound for Margate, took fire and burned to the water's edge, off Whitstable, July 2, 1817.

STEAM Vessels, coasting and foreign trade in—

	Vessels.	Tons.			Vessels.	Tons.	
1829,	5,792;	978,961	inwards.	1829,	6,875;	1,006,041	outwards
1839,	15,550;	2,926,521	„	1839,	15,498;	2,894,995	„
1849,	18,343;	4,283,515	„	1849,	18,362;	4,203,202	„

Foreign Steam Trade :—

	British.				Foreign.		
1829,	497;	51,754	„	1829,	3;	405	inwards
1839,	2293;	356,595	„	1839,	511;	70,773	„
1849,	3353;	688,608	„	1849,	811;	151,809	„
1829,	428;	47,480	outwards	1829,	22;	1,486	outwards
1839,	2296;	351,361	„	1839,	479;	69,560	„
1849.	3111;	633,106	„	1849,	826;	157,370	„
Total,	1829,	52,159	inwards	Total,	1829,	79,976	„
„	1839,	427,368	„	„	1839,	420,921	„
„	1849,	840,417	„	„	1849,	790,476	„

The largest European steam vessel belonged to Russia, 1848, being of 2049 tons, and 540 horse power—she possessed 65; Belgium had the next largest, of 1600 tons and 500 horse power—she possessed 3; Egypt had 8, the largest of 963 tons and 220 horse power; Turkey 14, the largest 814 tons and 300 horse power: all the other powers ranged from 842 tons downwards; France possessed 119, none above 600 tons; Sweden, 61, the largest 841 tons; the Danes, 15; Norway, 10; Holland, 38, the largest 707 tons; Spain, 13; Portugal, 10; Sardinia, 12; Austria, 16; Brazil, 30; the United States (sea going), 261.

Steel, iron refined and hardened; improvements in the process, 1798; about 8500 tons exported annually; may be rendered 300 times more valuable than gold by manufacture, weight for weight: thus, six steel pendulum watch springs weigh 1 grain, and give the artist 7s. 6d. each, or £2, 5s.; a grain of gold is worth only 2d.

Steel-Yard Company, a company of London merchants who had the steel-yard granted to them by Henry III., 1232; they were only exporters of English commodities.

Steel-Yard, an ancient balance, said to have come down from the Romans, 315 A.C.; to the present day, the vulgar in some places call them Stilliers.

Steinberg, a German, murdered Ellen Lefevre and her four children at Pentonville, Sept. 8, 1834.

Stenography or short-hand writing; the inventor is unknown; the oldest system extant was printed 1412; Bales, the penman, also published upon stenography, 1590; there are numerous modern systems, that of Gurney is the more general.

Stephen, St., order of knighthood of, began in Florence, 1561.

Stereometer, an instrument to take the liquid contents of any vessel, invented 1350.

Stereotype, the invention has been claimed by two Scotchmen named Ged and Tilloch, the one as suggesting, the other as carrying out the invention 40 years afterwards, in 1779; but the real inventor was F. A. Didot, the celebrated printer of Paris, 1779; it was early in use in Holland, but the English, in their usual dislike to all innovations, did not adopt it until 1809, when Wilson made use of it in London.

Stews suppressed, until then licensed, 1546.

Stirrups first used in the sixth century.

Stock, Night-scented.—A specimen of a very extraordinary flower is known in the north of England by the above name. It grows in the open air in Cornwall, and flowers in the summer time; but this stock is forced in the hothouse northwards. During the day this flower, which is small and delicate,

has no smell, but in the dusk of the evening, and during the night, it gives forth a strong and delicious perfume. It appears to be one of the most beautiful and extraordinary ornaments of the flower garden, 1835.

Stock Exchange, in Capel Court, foundation of, laid May 18, 1800.

Stock Companies, act respecting, 1693.

Stock-jobbing forbidden by parliament, March 28, 1734.

Stocks, the public funds so called, which originated in Venice, and were introduced into Florence, 1340; the Stock Exchange hoax of Baron de Berenger and others, Feb. 22, 1814; stockholders in 1840, 337,481; consols averaged as follows in the years indicated:—

1780,	£63	13	6	1800,	£60	3	3	1820,	£68	12	0
1785,	68	6	6	1805,	58	14	0	1825,	90	0	8
1790,	71	2	6	1810,	67	16	3	1830,	89	15	7
1795,	74	8	6	1815,	58	13	9	1840,	89	17	6
1845,	£93	2	6								
1850,	96	10	0								

Stockings, Silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says, that in 1560 Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds that Henry VIII., that magnificent and unprincipled monarch, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk. His son, Edward VI., was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, the first of the kind made in England, 1564; stocking-frame weaving was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1587.

Stockholm, Peace of, between England and Sweden, Nov. 20, 1719; between Sweden and Russia, March 24, 1724; treaty between England and Sweden, March 3, 1813.

Stockholm, 1000 houses at, burned down, 1751: again, 250 burned, Aug. 31, 1759; nearly destroyed by fire, July, 1795, and Nov. 15, 1802; city built, 1253.

Stockport, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Stone, Buildings of, first erected in England, 674; bridge at Bow, 1087; at Crowland, 960; bullets of, used as late as 1514; church of, the first built in London, 1087; artificial, for statues, discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776, introduced here by Mrs. Coade; stone paper made, 1796; the first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161.

Stonehenge, near Salisbury, one of the uprights and a top stone or trilithon fell during a thaw, Jan. 3, 1797: origin of, not known, attributed by some to Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons murdered by Hengist; by others as a monument to Ambrosius, 500.

Stone, Operation for, called lithotomy, said to have been first performed at Alexandria, 240; first successfully performed on a criminal at Paris, 1474; a Mrs. Stevens rewarded by parliament for a nostrum to cure, 1739.

Stops in Literature introduced 1520; colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Store Cask for a brewery in Southwark made, 1792, to hold 8000 casks of 16 gallons each, 55 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 20 feet deep.

Storms; in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several

families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hailstones much bigger than hens' eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951, at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow church unroofed, and at Old Sarum the steeple, with many houses, was thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116. A violent storm desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, 1194. Many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed, by hailstones as large as hens' eggs, 1205. One which threw down several churches, 1222. It thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233. The chimney of the chamber where the queen of king Henry III. and her children lay was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; many oaks in the parks were rent asunder and torn up by the roots, accompanied by such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251. As king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bedchamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who were waiting upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285. When Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious as instantly to kill many of his horses and of his troops, 1339. When Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many of the ships of his fleet cast away, 1389. In different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1382. The leads of the Greyfriars' church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beaten down, Nov. 25, 1413. St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1444. At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, was a storm of hail, in 1479, when the stones measured eighteen inches round. In Italy, a storm of hail destroyed all the fishes, birds, and beasts of the country, 1510. A violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515. A storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured fifteen inches in circumference, July, 1558. A storm at Leicester, 1563. Near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 500 acres of corn, 1566. Hailstones fell at Dorchester seven inches in

ircumference, Aug. 23, 1651. The ay that Oliver Cromwell died, one vas so violent and terrible that it xtended all over Europe, Sep. 3, 658. A great one in London, Feb. 8, 1662. Two hundred sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, 1696. A storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697. The same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell fourteen inches in circumference, and destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner. The most terrible that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage. Being just returned from the Mediterranean, one second-rate, four third-rates, four fourth-rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 men lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service; in London only the damage was estimated at a million. The Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed with its architect. A snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719. Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed Aug. 28, 1722; again, Oct 20, 1744. Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug., 1722. Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received £2000 damage, June, 1731. At St. Kitt's, where 20 ships were lost, June 30, 1733. At Jamaica, 1734. At the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 2000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East India ships and 30,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual, Oct. 11, 1737. At Antigua, Aug. 1740. A violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740. At Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741. In Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1745. One at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751. At Jamaica, which did £300,000 damage, August 10, 1751. At Cadiz, 100 ships lost, December 8, 1751. At Martinico, 12th Sept. 1756, which did great damage. At Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758. At Charleston, South Carolina, where the ships lost were worth £20,000, May 4, 1761. At the Havannah, where 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished. At Girgenti, in Sicily, where the hailstones weighed twenty ounces, April 18, 1772. At Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as large as nutmegs, June 20, 1772. At St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772. A terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772. In France and England, March, 1773. A most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in Aug., and at Cuba, July, 1773. In Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773. At Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured eighteen inches round, Aug. 3, 1774. At London Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, and 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping. In the north of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775. Again on the south coasts, Nov., 1775. At Antwerp, &c., in Holland, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs; they weighed three-quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c., and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776. In the West Indies, the severest ever known,

Sept. 6, 1776. At Florence and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, Oct. 16, 1777. In all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah la Mer, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, Oct. 1780. At Roehampton, Richmond, and other places near London, Oct. 15, 1780. All over England, Jan. 1779. A violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did £6000 damage to the glass windows; some stones weighed a pound, July 26, 1782. At Surat in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782. At Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1782. In France, where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782. Great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784. At Irun, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784. A dreadful storm on the north coast of England, Dec. 5, 1784. The same in Italy 1784. A hail-storm at Paris, the stones as large as cherries, July 1, 1785. 131 villages and farms laid waste in France, Aug. 5, 1785. In the West Indies, July 6, 1785. In the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halsewell Indiaman, &c., was lost. At Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, July 17, 1786. The same month a storm at High-bickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state; a rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed by the thunder and lightning. At Barbadoes, Aug. 11, 1786; and at North Shields, where the hailstones were as big as pigeons' eggs, Aug. 16, 1786. In Normandy, where the hailstones were as big as hens' eggs, Aug. 4, 1787. In different parts of England, the same month, 1787. In the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787. Considerable damage to the Tower-ditch at London, where the ground on little Tower-hill was trenched nearly 12 feet deep, June 20, 1788. At St. Germain-en-Laye, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788. At Liverpool, June 29, 1789. Almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage, Dec. 23, 1790. A violent hail-storm in Italy, June, 1791, and in several parts of England the same month. In Sept., 1791, a violent hail-storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage. The church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Raynam, Oct. 25, 1791. Also in Sussex, where the hailstones were four inches in circumference. At Waterford, April 4, 1792. In diffcrent parts of Kent, April 13, 1792. In the north of England, July 16, 1792. At Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose six feet above its usual height, March, 1793. At Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hailstones measured from 4 to 6½ inches in circumference, and did great damage, Aug. 3, 1793. At Savannah la Mer, in Jamaica, hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, June 2, 1793. Almost universal through Great Britain, by which much damage was done, Jan. 16, 1794. A most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794. A most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, Oct. 6, 1794. A most violent storm in Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1794. A storm of hail in Essex and Herts, which did great damage, June 12,

1795. In different parts of England, particularly in the Channel and in London, Nov. 4, 1795. At Petersburgh, upwards of 90 vessels, and a large magazine of naval stores were destroyed, June 7, 1796. The stones in a hail-storm over London an inch and a half in circumference, May 6, 1797, which did great damage to the garden-grounds in the environs. Hailstones fell at Lewes, in Sussex, which measured three inches in circuit, and some weighed three ounces each, June 5, 1797. Lewes, in Sussex, received damage in glass, by a hail-storm, to the amount of £1000; the stones were from four to seven inches round. At Bletchingdon there were 575 panes of glass broken belonging to the barracks, and other damage done in different places. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, £100,000 damage was done by a storm, Sept. 25, 1798. At Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice, the size of a hen's egg, fell, Aug. 19, 1800; the same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hailstones fell eleven inches in circumference, and killed the hares and partridges in the fields. Nov. 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England. Again, in Devonshire, and in the Baltic, Nov. 1801. In the north of England, Aug. 18, 1802. A violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1804. Another blew down a garden wall at Shenfield place, Kent, of 300 feet in length, on Jan. 22, 1804. A dreadful storm at Kingston-upon-Thames, July 6, 1805. A terrific thunder-storm in Somersetshire, when the hailstones measured from six to seven inches in circumference, July 15, 1808. A thunder-storm near Grimsby, by which a cottage and several other buildings were destroyed, and a vessel burnt to the water's edge, Aug. 10, 1809. A violent tempest at Cadiz, which caused great destruction among the shipping, March 6 and 8, 1810. A violent storm in London, the effects of which were felt in most parts of England, July 1, 1810; a thunder-storm passed over London, doing damage in several places, Aug. 5, 1810. Another on the 14th and 15th of the same month, which did still greater damage. A very tempestuous one at Windsor, on the 15th. Another on the 15th, at Wellingborough. Another on the 31st, at Stamford and its neighbourhood. A tremendous one at Boston, by which, and the rising of the tide, the town and country round were deluged, Nov. 10, 1810. A tremendous one at Exeter, and other places in the west of England, on the same day; at a farm belonging to Captain Nowel, of Iffley, near Oxford, by which two barns, some out-houses, and 13 valuable ricks of hay and corn were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1810; at Worcester, by which the Severn was raised 20 feet in 24 hours, May 28, 1811; at Brighton, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, by which much damage was done, and one house torn to pieces, Nov. 9, 1813; tremendous storm at Harrowgate, July 22; at Bielby, near Pocklington, several persons making hay were knocked down, and a young woman killed, July 26, 1818; at Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, during which a fire-ball fell, and a barn, malting office, and stable were burnt down, Oct. 1813; a tremendous gale and storm prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which much damage was done in various places, Dec. 16 and 17, 1814; violent thunder-storm in London, June 15, 1814; so dreadful a one fell upon the town of Worschetz, in the county of Temeswar, that of 2600 buildings, none escaped without injury, July 2, 1816 a most tremendous gale, by which many vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in

general on the English coasts, Aug. 31, 1816; very terrible storms of wind and hail desolated various parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland,—some of the pieces of ice were an inch in diameter, Aug. 31, 1816; tremendous gale of wind, which did considerable mischief, was experienced at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other northern towns, Feb. 27, 1817; a very violent hurricane, which continued for several hours, and levelled several houses in London with the ground, and did considerable damage to the shipping; a piece of lead weighing more than two hundred weight, was blown to some distance from the roof of Surgeons' Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields; it extended over a great part of England, and raged every where with equal fury, destroying property to a vast amount, and causing the loss of many lives; numbers of vessels were stranded on the coast, along the whole line of the Channel; at Loughborough the shock of an earthquake was felt, March 4, 1818; a water-spout burst at Stenbury, in the Isle of Wight, and did much mischief to a farm there, March 1818; a terrible thunder-storm on the English and Scotch border counties, May 8, 1818; severe storms of thunder, hail, and rain at Norwich, and in the neighbourhood; many windows were broken by the hailstones, and the corn was much injured, Aug. 1818; a dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from Sept. 20 to 22, 1819; at the Island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost; Barbadoes escaped this calamity, but was shortly afterwards visited by another of equal severity, which lasted two days, and did incalculable mischief, Oct. 13, 1819; a severe thunder-storm in various parts of Monmouthshire, which poured down a deluge of rain that laid many parts of the country under water; several cattle were killed by lightning, July 1820; a whirlwind at Neen Savage, Shropshire, which tore up trees by the roots, Aug. 1820; a terrible thunder-storm at Truro, in the same month; a thunder-storm at Bristol and in the neighbourhood,—it took place at midnight; the tower of Radcliffe church was struck and much injured, April 2, 1821; a tempest at Wittlesea, in the course of which a poor man was struck dead by lightning,—his clothes were rent to pieces, and scattered in all directions, June 1821; a singular whirlwind at Thrandiston, Suffolk, which had a red appearance, and was confined to a very narrow space; it beat down four persons and carried part of a stall of crockery to the distance of a mile, Aug. 2, 1821; a storm at Newhaven, America, in which the trees were covered with salt, and the foliage destroyed, Sept. 23, 1821; a dreadful storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall, in which great numbers of vessels were lost, Nov. 1821; the lighthouse at Dungeness much injured by lightning, Dec. 23, 1821; a storm near Bedale, Yorkshire, in which Miss Russell, a relation of the Countess of Darlington, was killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys at Newton House, Jan. 1822; a violent storm in London and the vicinity, during which the hail and large pieces of ice, some of them three inches in circumference did damage to an immense amount: a single nursery-ground sustained a loss of £300, May 25, 1822; another storm, July 10; North Luffenham church, Lincolnshire, struck by lightning and the steeple damaged, June 10, 1822; a waggon-load of hay carried into the air by a whirlwind, near Nottingham, July 17, 1822; Edmonthorpe church, Leicestershire, struck by lightning during a severe storm,—the parish clerk was also struck while walking, but escaped with no other injury than the singeing of his eyebrows, and his face being somewhat scorched, Aug. 4, 1822; a terrible

thunder-storm at Agno, which did great damage, Sept. 1822; a terrible storm at Pernisch and Trebitsch, in Moravia, during which hailstones as large as hens' eggs did great mischief,—an inundation followed, Sept. 1, 1822; violent gales off the western coast, in which the Plymouth breakwater proved to be of the utmost service in protecting the shipping, Nov. 12, 1822; a storm of wind and rain at Brighton, which blew down one house, unroofed several, and injured the chain pier, Dec. 6, 1822; in Ireland, and near Dublin, a vast number of houses unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822; the cathedral at Rouen much damaged by lightning and storms, 1822 and 1823; a heavy storm of thunder and lightning at Coddenham, in Suffolk, in the course of which a meteoric stone fell into the street, July 1823; gales at Lynn, during which the spring-tide only rose seven instead of seventeen feet, but in the evening rose to seventeen and a half, Jan. 1824; storm on the coast of England, many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1828; at Gibraltar, where more than a hundred vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828; dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831; a hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1838; awful hurricane on the western coast of England, and in Ireland; the storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood,—the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks—the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling; in Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the wind spreading the fires; Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839; Oct. 6, 1850, a violent gale which did much damage at Liverpool and in Nottingham.

Stoborough, near Wareham, Dorset, fifteen houses consumed at, July, 1806.

Stour Hall, Ramsey, burned with the outhouses by an incendiary, Oct. 23, 1816.

Stow, Archdeaconry of, erected 1213.

Stralsund in Pomerania, founded 1209.

Strand, London, first built in 1315, principally with houses for the nobility; riot in, three houses stripped and demolished by the mob, July 1, 1749.

Strand Bridge, first stone of, laid Oct. 11, 1811; opened June 18, 1817, hence called frequently the Waterloo Bridge.

Strangford, Lord, suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.

Strasburgh Cathedral, built 1035; the celebrated tower, 1049.

Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire, built 1164; rebuilt 1238.

Stratford, Stony, sixty houses burned at, April 10, 1736; and 150 houses, May 6, 1742.

Stratford-upon-Avon, incorporated by Edward VI.; burned Aug. 1, 1614; monastery built, 1700; jubilee at, in honour of Shakspeare, Sept. 6, 1769.

Strathmore, Countess of, once Miss Bower of Durham, with immense property, married the earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766; after the earl's death she was married to Mr. Stoney, and afterwards forcibly carried off by him and armed men, Nov. 10, 1786; she was brought up to the King's Bench by habeas corpus, and released, and Mr. Stoney committed to prison, Nov.

23; when she recovered her estates, which she had assigned to him under the influence of fear, in May, 1788.

STRATTON, Cornwall, Battle of, between the royal troops, led by Ralph Hopton, and the earl of Stamford, in which the former was victorious, and took General Chudleigh and 1700 men prisoners, for which he was made Baron Hopton of Stratton, Sept. 4, 1643.

STRAW used for the bed of the monarch of England, 1234.

STREATHAM, Surrey, mineral spring discovered at, 1639.

STROUD, England, made a borough, 1832.

STRUENSEE and BRANDT, Counts, who were beheaded at Copenhagen under the false accusation of intriguing with the queen, made through the baseness of the king's mother-in-law and his own imbecility; no story is more touching than the tragic history of that innocent lady; they were executed March 28, 1772.

STUART, Cardinal d'York, son of the Pretender, ordained by the pope, Sept. 1, 1748.

STUARTS, Fatality attending the —King James of Scotland, eighteen years imprisoned in England, and, with his queen, assassinated. 1405; James II., 29 years of age, killed in fighting against England, 1437; James III. was first imprisoned, and subsequently killed in battle by his rebellious subjects, 1460; James IV. perished in the battle which he lost, 1513; Mary Stuart, his grand-daughter, queen of Scotland, after eighteen years' imprisonment, was beheaded, 1542; James V. supposed murdered, 1513; Charles I. beheaded, 1649; James, his son, driven from his three kingdoms; his son attempted to mount the throne, and his friends executed for the attempt, 1715, 1745.

STUART, Captain, insane, tried for the murder of seven of his crew, under extraordinary circumstances, Aug. 11, 1828.

STUCCO-WORK, an invention of the ancients, said to have been revived by d'Udine, 1550.

STYLE, alteration of the Julian calendar, formed at a General Council held at Nice in the year 325, appointed the introduction of one day in every four years, in consequence of the year consisting of nearly 365¼ days, was found to be incorrect, inasmuch as the year being only 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes in length, there arose a difference of 44 minutes in every four years, or about three days in 400 years. To obviate this difficulty, Pope Gregory XIII. held a consultation in 1582, and made an arrangement that every hundredth year should be accounted a common year, and not a leap year, unless its centesimal parts were divisible by four:—thus, that 1700, 1800, and 1900 should be common years, whilst 1600 and 2000 should be leap years. This Gregorian calendar was received in most parts of Europe, but was not introduced into England till the year 1751, when the great inconvenience arising to merchants and others corresponding with foreign nations, and the equinoxes happening at a different time from that set down in the calendar, occasioned an Act of Parliament to be passed in the 24th of Geo. II., c. 23, intituled, "an Act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use." It was hereby enacted, that the year 1752 and all succeeding years should begin on the 1st January preceding the 25th March, which had been the usual time of the year's commencement, and that eleven days should be omitted after Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1752, the next day being called Thursday, the 14th September, as the surplus of forty-four minutes in every four years had amounted to about eleven days since 325. Other corrections of the old style were at that time adopted in England.

SUBMARINE Electric Telegraph;

the connection of England and France, London and Paris, by means of the electric wire, was executed in 1850 and 1851, to the complete fulfilment of its object; the wire began to be laid down Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour; and in the Goliah steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta percha half an inch in diameter. The Goliah started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowed it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at Cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, which injured it, for it snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for the moment failed, but was speedily renewed and perfected, and continues to perform its rapid journeys ever since, bringing the two capitals in contact.

Subsidies, *See* Loans. Under the lavish system of Pitt, in his ambition to be a distinguished war minister, England was fleeced by every miserable continental power; the aggregate of the sums given on all sorts of pretexts was, from 1793 to 1814, £46,289,459. All the sufferers among our allies partook of the taxes levied on laborious Englishmen; needy princes, expelled their own realms, kept their purses full at England's expense; even Louis XVIII., who had not money to return to France, in 1814, got from the government that in 1793 went to war to restore his dynasty £200,000, which he seems never to have been grateful enough to repay. In the above mode were expended,—1793, 833,273*l.*; 1794, 2,550,225*l.*; 1795, 5,724,961*l.*; 1796, 32,780*l.*; 1797, 1,684,586*l.*; 1798, 127,013*l.*; 1799, 849,812*l.*; 1800, 2,613,177*l.*; 1801, 690,114*l.*; 1802, 285,451*l.*; 1803, 212,275*l.*; 1804, 103,423*l.*; 1805, 35,341*l.*; 1806, 595,847*l.*; 1807, 859,082*l.*; 1808, 2,897,873*l.*; 1809, 2,579,039*l.*; 1810, 2,110,543*l.*; 1811, 2,367,413*l.*; 1812, 3,908,521*l.*; 1813, 6,786,022*l.*; 1814, 8,442,578*l.*; Total, 46,289,459*l.* Besides money, in one year alone, 1814, the sum of 1,582,045*l.* was supplied in arms and equipments. Subsidies in early times were given in merchandise: thus 30,000 sacks of wool were voted to Edward III., 1340, for his wars against France: they were raised upon the subjects of England as late as 1624 to 1639; in 1800, England in return for her subsidies got Austria to stipulate that neither should make peace with France without the consent of the other; but Marengo and Hohenlinden, 1800, showed the inutility of such treaties, and again, Austerlitz, in 1805; the posterity of England being burthened with the interest of the debts for all.

Succession Act, passed to exclude Catholics from the throne, 1689; the crown of England was settled upon the present royal family by the 13 William III., June 12, 1701, by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and queen Anne without issue, was limited to the princess of Hanover and her heirs, she being the grand-daughter of James I.

Succession, the War of the, remarkable for the brilliancy of the exploits of Marlborough, and its utter inutility to England, the question being as to who should succeed to the crown of Spain; England opposed France upon the question — Marlborough gained splendid victories—the allies fell off from each other, and after an ocean of bloodshed the French monarch gained his object in the peace of Utrecht, 1713.

Sudbury, Archdeaconry of, founded 1127.

Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower Hill, June 14, 1831.

Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, built 1442.

Suevi, said to have been the inhabitants of Lusace in Upper Saxony, styling themselves Visigoths on settling in Spain, to distinguish themselves from the Ostrogoths, established in Italy 419.

Suffolk, Archdeaconry of, erected before 1127.

Suffolk, the Earl of, lord treasurer, discarded and fined £30,000, for embezzlement, 1615.

Suffolk in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 1779.

Sugar, first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; attempted to be cultivated in Italy and not succeeding, 1659; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; practised first in England, 1659; was first taxed in England, 1685; imported into England, in 1789, above 1,936,440 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of £1,180,814 : 12 : 6 was levied; in 1801, the quantity of sugar cleared in England for home consumption was, 3,341,496 cwts.; 1811, 3,938,367 cwts.; in 1821, 3,128,026 cwts.; the duty in 1801 was 20s.; in 1811, 27s.; 1821, 27s.; the population in 1801, 10,942,646; in 1821, 14,391,631; thus showing an over-taxed article. In Ireland for home consumption, 1800, 298,069 cwts., the average of 3 years; in 1810, Jan. 5, average of 3 years, 420,093; 1821, 380,608 cwts., — duty 17s. 6d., 27s., population, 1800, 5,395,456; 1810, population, 5,950,917; in 1821, 6,801,827, showing an over-taxed article; in 1831, the duty was reduced to 24s.; in 1830, the quantity retained for home consumption was 4,147,350 cwts, or 1·94 per head, the price being, duty included, 49s. 0½d. per head; in 1849, the consumption was 24·12 per head, the quantity consumed being 5,982,593 cwts.; the differential duty on sugar to be abolished prospectively, July 5, 1854.

Sugar first taxed by name, 1 James II., 1685.

Suicides; the propensity to fly from the evils of existence is not confined to real sufferings from that cause; there are as many from imaginary as from real evil—from prospective as from present; of 163 suicides, and 63 female, in ten years previous to 1821, in Westminster, it appears that in England the month of July, and not that of November, returns the larger number; the months of June and July have been observed to be most productive of suicide on the continent; in 1836, sixty voluntary deaths took place at Rouen during the months of June and July, the air being at that time remarkably humid and warm; and in July and August of the same year, more than three hundred suicides were committed at Copenhagen, the constitution of the atmosphere presenting the same phenomena as it did at Rouen:—

Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1812	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	0	1
1813	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	3
1814	2	1	3	5	1	4	4	0	2	0	3	3
1815	5	4	1	2	2	3	7	0	0	2	1	0
1816	0	3	4	1	0	3	3	1	3	1	0	4
1817	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	1	0	2	5	2
1818	1	1	1	1	3	0	4	1	2	1	5	1
1819	4	3	3	1	0	5	1	4	2	1	2	1
1820	4	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1
1821	1	2	2	0	4	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Tot.	21	20	24	16	14	25	30	15	15	12	17	17

In Paris, after the examination of 9000 cases of suicide, between 1796 and 1830, it has been observed so repeatedly as to be asserted for fact, 1,—that philosophical or premeditated suicide takes place during the night, and a little before daybreak; 2,—that accidental or unpremeditated suicide takes place during the day, because it is then that the occasional causes arise, as quarrels, bad news, losses at play, intemperance, &c.; at every age man seems to choose particular modes of suicide,—in youth he has recourse to hanging, which he abandons for fire-arms; in proportion as his vigour declines, he returns to his first mode—it is most commonly by hanging that the old man puts an end to his existence; these considerations are curious with respect to medical jurisprudence. The following table shows the mode of suicide the most common at different ages in France:—

Age.	Pistol.	Hanging.
From 10 to 20	61	68
„ 20 to 30	283	51
„ 30 to 40	182	94
„ 40 to 50	150	188
„ 50 to 60	161	256
„ 60 to 70	126	235
„ 70 to 80	35	108
„ 80 to 90	2	0
	1000	1000

The other modes of death are not given, as not so much to the purpose; in England, of the suicides out of pure ennui, life-weariness, remarkable examples were—that of Lord Clive, in Nov., 1775; General Pichegru, April 7, 1804; Miss Champante, Aug. 15, 1804; Sellis, the valet of the Duke of Cumberland, May 31, 1810; Williams, the murderer of the Marr family, Dec. 15, 1811; Lord French, Dec. 9, 1814; Marshal Berthier, June 1, 1815; Samuel Whitbread, Esq., Sept. 6, 1815; Sir Samuel Romilly, Nov. 2, 1818; Sir Richard Croft, Nov. 6, 1818; Christophe, king of Hayti, Oct. 8, 1820; Admiral Sir George Campbell, Jan. 23, 1821; Marquess of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1822; Hon. Colonel Stanhope, Jan. 26, 1825; Mr. Montgomery, in Newgate, July 4, 1828; Miss Charlotte Both, Jan. 3, 1830; Lord Greaves, Feb. 7, 1830; Colonel Brereton, Jan. 13, 1832; Major Thompson, June 13, 1832; Mr. Simpson, the traveller, July 24, 1840; Lord James Beresford, April 27, 1841; General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, May 1, 1841; the Earl of Munster, March 20, 1842; Lord Congleton, June 8, 1842; Colonel Gurwood, Dec. 29, 1845; Rear-admiral Collard, March 18, 1846; Haydon, the eminent painter, June 22, 1846; Count Bresson, Nov. 2, 1847; Colonel King, in India, July 12, 1850; Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, July 13, 1850; a Frenchman threw himself into the crater of Vesuvius, 1820; a woman threw herself from the monument, 1750; John Cradock, a baker, 1788; Lyon Levy, a merchant, 1810; a girl named Moyes, 1839; a boy called Hawes, 1839, and a girl called Cooper, aged 17, 1842; several have flung themselves under the wheels of railway carriages. In England, among the old usages to deter the vulgar from suicide, the body was buried in cross-roads, a stake being driven through it; a usage sufficiently barbarous.

Sultan, a title of the head of an empire, the same as king or ruler in Christendom, first given in 1055 to the Turkish princes.

Sumptuary Law passed 1482, to restrain luxury in the reign of Edward III. and Henry VIII.; the futility of imposing such laws needs no comment.

Sumatra and Malacca discovered by the Portuguese, 1518; visited by the Spaniards, 1521.

Sun, the centre of the system advanced by Copernicus, 1530; Galileo and Newton imagined the sun to be an igneous body, but the phenomena of electricity, and the galvanic and magnetic dis-

coveries were not known in their time; the maculæ on its surface first noticed in 1611; Halley discovered the sun's motion on its own axis, 1676; his discovery of the sun's parallax, 1702; Herschel measured spots on the sun, which covered together 50,000 square miles.

SUNDAY, or the Lord's day, called Sunday because on that day adoration was paid to the sun by the northern Pagan nations; called the Lord's day on account of the appearance of Christ after the resurrection; it was established as an imitation of the Jewish sabbath, together with other church festivals, by Constantine the emperor, March 7, 321; labour in the country was not prohibited on that day until the council of Orleans, 338; it was thus an institution of the church, as Dr. Paley has remarked. The earlier Christians met in the morning of that day for prayer and singing hymns in commemoration of Christ's resurrection, and then went about their usual duties; the Jewish sabbath appears to have been set aside under the new dispensation, until made observable by the above ordinance; the book of Sunday sports, published 15 James I., 1618, was violently opposed; the Sunday act was passed, 1781.

SUNDAY Schools first established in England about 1782, by Robert Raikes, a printer of Gloucester.

SUNDIALS discovered in remote antiquity; first set up in churches, 613.

SURNAMES, Use of, introduced by the Romans, to distinguish families; first used among the nobility, 1200; many of the more common, as Jackson, Wilson, Thomson, were taken from the Flemings; some from agricultural pursuits, as Bellwether, Merewether; from trades, as Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Painter, and the like, 1200.

SURNAMES first used in England, 1102, became common, 1199; under the Normans, Fitz was used by them as a prefix for son, whence the French *fils*; the Irish used O, and the Scotch Mac: the Saxons added the word son as Will's-son, John's-son; some were borrowed from continental countries.

SURPLICES originally worn by Pagan priests, and adopted from them in churches, 316; generally ordered by pope Adrian, 786; prescribed also by 2 Edward VI., 1547; Elizabeth, 1558; and Charles II. 1662.

SURREY Canal Dock opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.

SURREY Institution commenced, 1808; dissolved, 1823.

SURVEY of England first made by Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II., 1668.

SUSPENSION Bridges introduced into use in England early in the 19th century; the Menai and Hungerford the most important; one at Broughton, Lancashire, fell April 11, 1831.

SUSSEX, kingdom of, founded by Ella a Saxon, 419; ended, 754.

SUTLEJ, India, Battle of the, with the Sikh army and the English, under Sir Harry Smith, called also the Battle of Alliwal: the English loss was severe, but the Sikhs were routed with the loss of 67 pieces of cannon, and 10,000 men.

SUTTEES, or the Hindoo burning of widows: these immolations to the manes of their departed husbands, were abolished by the government there, Dec. 7, 1829.

SUTTON, Thomas, founded the Charterhouse in London, 1600.

SUTTON-Coldfield, Warwickshire, chartered by Henry VIII. about 1538.

SUWARROW Islands discovered by Lieut. Lasuran, of the Russian ship Suwarrow, Sept. 27, 1814.

SWALE, six women and a man drowned in, by accident, near Feversham, June 23, 1816.

SWAN, order of knighthood in Cyprus, began 1495; in Sweden, 1528.

SWANSEA Castle, South Wales,

erected, 1113: the town of, made a borough, 1832.

Swan River Settlement, projected 1828; a lieutenant-governor appointed, 1829; the same year, Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford, three towns, were founded; the Freemantle *Gazette* published March, 1831.

Swainshaw, Mrs., died in Rosehill workhouse, Tower-hill, Dec. 6, 1711, aged 127.

Swearing on the Gospels first introduced, 528; with judicial proceedings, 600; a fine for swearing introdnced, 6 William III., 1695; a labourer or servant to pay 1s. per oath: others, 2s.; for a second offence, 4s.; and a third, 6s.

Sweating-sickness, which some reported to be an English disease, appeared first, 1485; six aldermen of London died of it in a week, and many thousands of the inhabitants: in 1517, it destroyed one half of the inhabitants in many English towns: it appeared again in 1528, 1529, and 1551; in Oxford, 501 men, and no women, died of it in July, 1575; those attacked were carried off in from three to six hours.

Sweden, Suithead, and more recently Sweircke, a Finnish race originally, who were supplanted by the Goths or Scandinavians; the fabulous or traditional history begins about 520, and includes the conquest of Sweden by Ivar Vidfatme, king of Denmark, 760; there is perfect obscurity until the reign of Bion I., 829. Denmark was conquered by Olif II., about 900.

Olif the Infant was baptised, and introduced Christianity among his people about A.D. 1000
Gothland, so celebrated for its warlike people, and invasions of other countries, annexed to Sweden..... 1132
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdued Rugen, and destroyed the pagan temples..... 1168
Stockholm founded..... 1260
Magnus Ladelus established a regular form of government 1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeek or the Foolish, king of Norway, elected 1318
The crown made elective..... 1320
Waldemar laid Gothland waste..... 1361
Albert of Mecklenburg reigned 1365
Sweden united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, under Margaret..... 1394
University of Upsal founded.. 1476
Christian II., "the Nero of the North," massacred all the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism..... 1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa..... 1523
He made the crown hereditary, and introduced the reformed religion..... 1544
The titles of count and baron introduced by Eric XIV.... 1561
The conquests of Gustavus Adolphus, between 1612 and..... 1617
Slain at Lutzen..... 1633
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark..... 1648
Abdication of Christina..... 1654
Charles X. overran Poland.... 1657
Arts and sciences began to flourish..... 1660
Charles XII., "the madman of the North," began his reign 1699
He made himself absolute; abolished the senate..... ***
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles was defeated by the czar of Russia..... 1709
He escaped to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he was made a prisoner by the Turks..... 1713
He was restored; after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he was at length killed at the siege of Frederickshall,..... Dec. 11, 1718
Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolished despotic government 1719

Royal Academy founded by Linnè, afterwards called Linnæus 1741
Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who were beheaded..... 1756
Despotism re-established..... 1772
Order of the Sword instituted 1772
Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerstrom, at a ball, March 16: he expired the 29th 1792
The regicide was dreadfully scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days: his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled..... May 18, 1792
Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania..... March 13, 1809
Sweden ceded Finland to the czar of Russia,.... Sept. 17, 1809
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen the crown prince of Sweden..... Aug. 21, 1810
Gustavus IV. arrived in London..... Nov. 12, 1810
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte, Jan. 9, 1812
Alliancewith England, July 12, 1812
Sweden joined the grand alliance against Napoleon, March 13, 1813
Norway ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814
Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV. Feb, 5, 1818
Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden May 19, 1826
Death of Bernadotte, whose son, Oscar, ascended the throne..... March 8, 1844

SOVEREIGNS, AND DATES OF THEIR REIGNS.

Olaf Skotkonung, or Olif Schœtkonung; the Infant. Christianity partially introduced in this reign..... 1001
Edmund Colbrenner..... 1026
Edmund Slemme..... 1051
Stenkil or Stenchil..... 1056
Halstan..... 1066
Ingi, the Good..... 1090
Philip..... 1112
Ingi II..... 1118
Swerker or Suercher I..... 1129
Eric X..... 1150
Charles VII.: made prisoner by his successor..... 1162
Canute, son of Eric X..... 1168
Swerker or Suercher II.: killed in battle..... 1192
Eric XI..... 1210
John I..... 1220
Eric XII..... 1223
Waldemar..... 1251
Magnus I..... 1279
Birger II..... 1290
Magnus II.: dethroned..... 1333
Albert of Mecklenburgh: his tyranny caused a revolt of his subjects, who invited Margaret of Denmark to the throne..... 1363
Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms were united under one sovereign 1397
Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also Denmark, and Eric XIII..... 1397
Eric XIII. governed alone: deprived..... 1412
Christopher III..... 1441
Charles VIII., surnamed Canuteson..... 1448
Interregnum..... 1470
John II. (I. of Denmark) 1483
Interregnum..... 1502
Christiern or Christian II. of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties..... 1520
Gustavus Vasa: by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke..... 1523
Eric XIV., son of Gustavus: dethroned, and died in prison..... 1569
John III., brother of Eric..... 1568
Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.: disputed for the succession; continued the whole of this reign 1592

Charles IX., brother of John III..... 1604
Gustavus (Adolphus) II., the Great: fell on the plains of Lutzen: supposed to have been treacherously slain..... 1611
Interregnum..... 1633
Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin: died at Rome in 1689..... 1633
Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine..... 1654
Charles XI., son of the preceding; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign 1660
Charles XII., styled the "Alexander," the "Quixote," and the "madman of the North:" killed at the siege of Frederickshall..... 1697
Ulrica Eleanora, his sister, and her consort, Frederick I. Ulrica relinquished the crown, and in..... 1719
Frederick reigned alone..... 1741
Adolphus-Frederick, of Holstein-Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.... 1751
Gustavus (Adolphus) III.: assassinated by count Ankerstrom at a masked ball.. 1771
Gustavus (Adolphus) IV.; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania... 1792
Charles XIII., duke of Sudermania..... 1809
Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway fell under the sovereignty of Sweden..... 1814
Charles (John) XIV., Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son..... 1818
Oscar, who ascended the throne, March 8, king of Sweden and Norway..... 1844

SWEDEN, Population of; the king of Sweden having ordered a Register (or *Doomsday-book*) to be made from 1748, the following estimate of the population was lately presented to him:— The number of Swedes, not comprising Finland, amounted in that year to 1,736,483. This number increased, in 1773, to 1,958,797; in 1798, it became 2,352,298; and, in 1823, it was 2,687,457. Thus the annual increase has been 12,680 for the space of seventy-five years.

SWEDENBORGIANS, one of the numerous religious sects of the last century, who found their faith on certain pretended revelations of Emmanuel Swedenborg, who was born at Stockholm, an eccentric nobleman of the north: he considered the New Jerusalem of the Apocalypse to be on the point of establishment, and then the true nature of God and of man, of the words heaven and hell, is to be fully explained, and the church will bear its true points of love to God and to our neighbour, and purifier of life; his first work on theology was published in 1743; his sect began abroad in 1760, but did not make much way in England until 1782; he was, though fanciful, a man of strict integrity.

SWEET Bay brought into England from Italy, prior to 1548; the Royal came from Madeira, 1675; the Glaucous from China, 1806; there are several other species of this tree in England.

SWIFT, The, of Montrose, run down off Flamborough, and all on board lost, March 5, 1816.

SWITHIN, or St. Swithin, a monk of Winchester of noble parentage, to whom old women and children ascribe an influence over the elements. He passed his youth in the study of grammar, philosophy, and the scriptures. Swithin was promoted to holy orders by Helmstan, bishop of Winchester, at whose death, in 852, King Ethelwolf granted him the see. In this he continued eleven years, and died in 868. Swithin desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops, and his request was complied

with: but the monks, on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful for the saint to lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done, with solemn procession, on the 15th July. It rained, however, so violently for forty days succeeding, that the design was abandoned as heretical and blasphemous, and they honoured his memory by erecting a chapel over his grave, at which many miraculous cures of all kinds are said to have been wrought. To the above circumstance may be traced the origin of the old saying, "That if it rains on St. Swithin's, it will rain forty days following!"

SWITZERLAND, once a part of Gaul, and afterwards of the Alemanni; at later times it fell to the house of Hapsburgh, from whose power it was happily emancipated in the 14th century; the original population is thought to be Celtic by some, but this is doubtful: the name is derived from the canton of Schweitz, to which canton at present it is confined, the people being denominated Swiss.

The Helvetians converted to Christianity..... A.D. 612
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns 909
Became subject to Germany, 1032
Fribourg built by Berthold IV. 1179
Tyranny of Gexler, which occasioned the memorable revolt under William Tell.... 1306
Swiss independence... Nov. 7, 1307
A malignant fever carried off, in the canton of Basle, 11,000 souls..... 1314
Form of government made perpetual..... 1315
Lucerne joined the confederacy..... 1335
The canton of Zurich joined, and became head of the league..... 1350
Berne, Glaris, and Zug joined 1351
The Grisons league..... 1400
Second league of the Grisons 1424
The third league of the Grisons 1436
Swiss soldiers first entered into the pay of France, under Louis XI..... 1480
Union of Fribourg and Soleure..... 1481
Maximilian I., emperor, acknowledged Swiss independence..... 1499
Schaffhausen joined the union 1501
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers..... 1516
The Reformation began at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire..... 1519
The Grison leagues joined the Swiss confederacy as allies 1544
Appenzel joined the other cantons..... 1597
Charles Emmanuel of Savoy attempted Geneva by surprise, scaled the walls, and penetrated the town; but in the end was defeated..... 1602
Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia..... 1648

From this period until the French Revolution, the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.

Alliance with France, May 25, 1777
Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties: France interfered..... 1781
1000 fugitive Genevans sought an asylum in Ireland..... 1782
Swiss guards ordered to quit France..... 1792
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France..... 1798
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France..... May 12, 1802
Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald separated from the republic..... July 13, 1802
Switzerland joined France with 6000 men.... Aug. 24, 1811
The Allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814.

The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna..... 1815
Revolution at Geneva, Oct. 7, 1846

Sword of State carried at the English coronations by a king of Scotland, 1194; forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, 1724.

Sydney, New South Wales, founded by governor Philip in a cove of Port Jackson harbour in 1788, as a settlement for convicts originally intended to be settled in Botany Bay; but Port Jackson was found better situated; since arisen to a large town of considerable extent, with a legislative council, first held July 13, 1829. It is the chief town of New South Wales, which, Dec. 21, 1851, had a population of 113,032 males, and 84,136 females, in all 197,168: the total revenue was £486,698 in New South Wales proper. It appeared that the export of wool during the current year was expected to be seven millions of pounds, being nearly a million more than in 1839. The following figures show the great value of the British trade with New South Wales. Return of the declared value of British and Irish produce exported to New South Wales in the year ending January 5, 1840, with the proportion to similar exports from the united kingdom in the preceding year to other countries.

The declared value of exports to New South Wales, exclusive of the other Australian colonies, Jan. 5, 1840	£1,173,440

The official value of exports on Jan. 5, 1840, to New South Wales, was—

British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1,440,446
Foreign and colonial merchandise.....	289,072
Total,	1,729,518

Employing, with passengers, 416 vessels, with a tonnage of 48,911 tons; in return for which exports, the colony sent back, in 1839, 6,894,863lbs of wool, besides oil from the fisheries.

Synods, The, first called by the emperors of the East, and subsequently by Christian princes, but the pope afterwards usurped the power, and one of his legates presided; the first held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last held by Cardinal Pole, 1555; it was made unlawful to hold synods without royal authority, 1533, by the 25 Henry VIII. The celebrated synod of Dort was held 1618, whose delegates met from all the reformed churches to settle the points of doctrine, but principally those of justification and free-grace; the Arminians were excluded from the assembly and condemned, but in 1625 were restored to their former position. The synod of Thurles in Ireland was one of Roman catholic prelates and inferior clergy, under Archbishop Cullen, the primate, Aug. 22, 1850; it condemned the queen's colleges, and recommended the founding a Catholic university, Sept. 10.

Syracuse destroyed by an earthquake, with many thousand persons, Jan., 1693; again greatly injured, Aug. 6, 1757; surrendered to the Neapolitan troops, April 8, 1849.

Syria, a country in the north of Palestine, the capital of which is Antioch; little of its history is known, being connected with the empires of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia, on which account an incident or two in its history before the Christian era, will complete all that it is material to know of it.

Seleucus, surnamed Nicator, entered Babylon .....B.C.	312
Æra of the Seleucidæ	312
Great battle of Ipsus, defeat and death of Antigonus ...	301
The city of Antioch founded,	299
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his fa-	

ther's queen, Stratonice, he pined away; but the secret being discovered, she was divorced by the father, and married by the son 297
Battle of Cyropædion 281
Seleucus is foully assassinated by Ceraunus 280
Antiochus defeated the Gauls, and took the name of Soter, or Saviour 275
Reign of Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians Theos, or God 261
Seleucus II. made a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia 243
Reign of Seleucus III. 226
Battle of Raphia, in which Antiochus III. is signally defeated 217
Antiochus' conquest of Judæa 204
War with the Romans begun 129
Reign of Antiochus IV., who assumes the title of Theos-Epiphanes, or the illustrious God 175
He sent Apollonius into Judæa; Jerusalem taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed; and 40,000 more sold as slaves. 170
Cleopatra, the queen, murdered her son Seleucus with her own hand 124
Reign of her son Antiochus Grypus, whom she attempted to poison; but he compelled his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself..... 123
Reign of Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch 111
Defeat of Tigranes by Pompey, who entered Syria, and dethroned Antiochus Asiaticus, about 65
* * *
Conquest of Syria .....A.D. 970
This conquest was made by the Fatimite caliphs who rule in Egypt.
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus 1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolted 1068
The Crusades from Europe commence 1095
The Christians ultimately conquered that part of Syria called the Holy Land ..... ***
Noureddin conquered Syria. . 1166
Saladin puts an end to the power of the Fatimite dynasty 1171
The Tartars overran all Syria 1259
Recovered by the sultans of Egypt, who expelled the Crusaders 1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane 1400
Conquered by the Turks under Selim 1517
After the conquest by Selim, Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French .....July 1, 1789
Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes with great loss Aug. 6, 1798
He overran the country, and took Gaza and Jaffa 1798
Siege of Acre, March 6 to May 27, 1799
Bonaparte returned to France from Egypt.....Aug. 23, 1799
Egypt evacuated by the French army .....Sept. 10, 1801
Mehemet Ali attacked and captured Acre, and overran the whole of Syria, 1831-1832
Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeated the army of the grand signior .....July 30, 1832
Ibrahim Pacha defeated the Turkish army, making 10,000 prisoners....June 25, 1839
The Turkish fleet arrived at Alexandria, and placed itself at the disposal of Mehemet Ali.....July 14, 1839
The Five Powers proposed to the Porte to negotiate with Mehemet Ali .....July 16, 1839
Death of lady Hester Stanhope .....June 23, 1840
Treaty of London ...July 15, 1840
Capture of Sidon ...Sept. 27, 1840
Fall of Beyrout .....Oct. 10, 1840

Fall of Acre .....Nov. 3, 1840
After much expostulation with the sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevailed upon him to make the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali. This result conciliated France.
Ibrahim Pacha, the elder offspring of Mehemet Ali, visited England .....June 8, 1846
He embarked at Portsmouth for Alexandria ...July 15, 1846
Death of Mehemet Ali, in his 80th year .....July 2, 1849
Succeeded by his son Ibrahim, and Ibrahim by Abbas Pacha 1850

T

TAFFETY, a species of silk manufacture very highly prized, formerly made in England by John Tyce of Shoreditch, London, 41 Elizabeth, 1598.

TAHITI, the modern name for Otaheite, discovered 1767.

TAIL, creating estates in, act passed for, 1279.

TAIN, Ross-shire, the jail took fire April 25, 1833, and two debtors and a woman, the wife of one of them, were burned.

TAINISTRY and Gavelkind, in Ireland, abolished 1604.

TALACRE, Flintshire, the seat of Sir E. Mostyn, burned down, Sept. 12, 1827.

TALAVERA de la Reyna, Battle of, between the English and Spanish armies, and the French, under Sebastiani, July 27 and 28, 1809, when Wellington succeeded in repelling the French attack, but was obliged to retreat, leaving his wounded behind him, in consequence of want of adequate support from the Spaniards.

TALENT, the Euboic or Phœnician about £400 sterling; the Egyptian, £20; the Jewish, used A.C. 1400.

TALMUD, Books of the morality and religion of the Jews; there are two, that of Jerusalem and that of Babylon, one of them was composed 117 years before Christ; the second consists of commentaries by succeeding rabbins, collected by Ben Eliezer about the sixth century, and abridged in the twelfth by Maimonides.

TAMERLANE, a mighty eastern conqueror who subdued Persia, India, and Egypt; made Bajazet, sultan of the Turks, his prisoner, 1402, and exposed him in the iron cage destined for himself, had the sultan been victor. Tamerlane died 1405. Bajazet dashed out his own brains against the bars of his cage.

TAMWORTH Castle built 914.

TANDY, James, an Irishman who proposed a plan of reform in 1791, and became obnoxious to the government in consequence; hence he joined in the rebellion of 1798, acting with the French in their expedition; it failed, and he fled to Hamburgh, where, on the solicitation of the agents of the English minister, the city delivered him over to their custody, for which disgraceful act Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburgh, Oct. 15, 1799. He was tried and condemned to death for high treason, but was liberated after the treaty of Amiens, and died at Bordeaux, 1803.

TANGIERS, given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowery to the Infanta, 1662; destroyed by that king as being too expensive to maintain, Oct., 1683; the place was then abandoned; it was taken by the Portuguese, 1471; prince Ferdinand was beaten before it, 1471.

TANNING Leather, a new and ex-

peditious method for, discovered 1795.

Tannis, near Buntingford, 21 ricks of corn, a dwelling-house, stables, out-houses, horses, and 17 hogs, destroyed by fire, Oct. 3, 1815.

Tapestry invented in the Netherlands, made in France in the reign of Henry IV. by artists from Flanders; art brought to England by William Sheldon, and the first manufactory established by Sir Francis Crane at Mortlake, 1619, towards which James I. gave £2000; carried to great perfection in France under Louis XIV.

Tar, Mineral, discovered at Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 10, 1792.

Tar of the Pine extracted from the wood by fire, of essential use for nautical and shipbuilding purposes; patent coal tar, 1781.

Tar Water, one of those medical nostrums that has a run for a time in public esteem, and then is forgotten; it was strongly recommended by Bishop Berkley in 1744.

Tara, Battle of, in Ireland, one of the earliest in the rebellion of 1798, in which the Irish were defeated, and lost 500 killed, May 26, 1798.

Tarbes, Battle of, in France, between Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington, March 21, 1814; the French general was forced from his position.

Tarragona occupied as a naval station by the English before the capture of Gibraltar; stormed by the French, June 28, 1811; besieged for a short time by General Murray, who embarked under a panic, May, 1813.

Tartaric Acid discovered by Scheele, 1770.

Tartary, the country of ancient Scythia; in 1206 it was ruled by Jenghis Khan; Tamerlane, or Timour the Tartar, conquered Persia, and routed the Turks in 1402, and the successors to those rulers became a powerful dynasty down to a late period.

Tasman's voyage performed in the South Seas, 1642.

Taunton, Somersetshire, Archdeaconry of, erected 1106; precentorship founded, 1135; town charter given by Charles I.; but taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.

Taunton, North, 30 houses burned down at, and 40 families left at once without shelter, June 2d 1532.

Tavistock, Monastery of, built 961.

Taverns in London, in the reign of Edward III. only three were allowed, one in Chepe, one in Wallbrooke, and one in Lombard Street: the Boar's Head, in East Cheap, is celebrated by Shakespear, the White Hart, Bishopsgate, was another noted tavern, established in 1480, rebuilt 1829; the number was generally restrained, by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to forty in London, eight in York, four in Norwich, three in Westminster, six in Bristol, three in Lincoln, four in Hull, three in Shrewsbury, four in Exeter, three in Salisbury, four in Gloucester, four in Chester, three in Hereford, three in Worcester, three in Southampton, four in Canterbury, three in Ipswich, three in Winchester, three in Oxford, four in Cambridge, three in Colchester, four in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Taxation and Taxes, the means through which governments, not representative, support their own objects and oppress their subjects: revolutions produced by their enormity, as that of France, 1789: taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067; assessed, as Charles I. attempted to assess afterwards, namely, by his own will; yet the taxes paid in kind were not abrogated until the reign of Richard II., 1387, being, like the modern income tax, too convenient to dispense with, however unjust in continuance; wool, corn, leather, stock, were all subjected to tax in kind to the king,

and tithe in kind to the church. The supplies voted in 1750 did not exceed 4,969,635*l.*; in 1752 and 1753, they were no more than 4½ millions each year; in the first year of George III., 1760, they were 19,616,119*l.*, such was the waste and cost of needless wars. On Jan. 11, 1757, the whole amount of the national debt was 74,780,886*l.*; in 1786, George III. had raised the national debt to 266,725,097*l.*, declaring he would sooner lay down his crown than make peace with the American rebels; he had attempted to conquer them, and lost England her colonies; in 1793, he commenced an unjustifiable war to replace the Bourbons on the throne of France, and at the peace of 1801 the debt was raised to 637,000,000*l.*, funded and unfunded, and the taxes levied were 33,081,821*l.*, when the war that again broke out became one of defence: in the years from 1801 to 1814, no less than 633,634,614*l.* were spent in the war outlay, and the burthen of taxation proportionably increased. The amount of the assessed taxes and those on property and income are not all the taxes paid by the nation; the poor rates, church rates, police rates, and highway rates, swell the burthen yet more, and the support of the clergy is a tax upon the means of the country to the extent of 9,000,000*l.*, or more, per annum, which in other countries comes directly out of the revenue of the government. The assessed taxes were in 1851 as follow:—

1.	Windows	£1,178,470	£4,535,710 in 1851
2.	Houses	1,357,207	
3.	Land	1,167,167	
4.	Servants	295,136	
5.	Carriages	392,963	
6.	Pleasure Horses	356,373	
7.	Other do	61,484	
8	Dogs and Packs of Hounds	181,019	
9.	Horse Dealers	13,543	
10.	Hair Powder	14,377	
11.	Armorial Bearings	54,889	
12.	Game Certificates	125,431	
13.	Composition Duty	25,909	
14.	Arrears of Inc., and Pr. D.	3,547	
15.	Law costs received in England	2,454	
	Balances	95,790	
	Total sum to be accounted for	£5,325,759	
	Property tax, 1851		£5,510,859

Tax on Legacies in England paid on Jan. 5, 1853, on £49,402,391 in Great Britain, on £2,435,228 in Ireland.

Tax on Land since the Revolution—1688, 3s.; 1690 to 1692, 3s.; 1693 to 1697, 4s.; 1698-9, 3s.; 1700, 2s., additional duty, 6d.; 1701, 3s.; 1702 to 1712, 4s.; 1713 to 1715, 2s.; 1716, 4s.; 1717 to 1721, 3s.; 1722 to 1726, 2s.; 1727, 4s.; 1728-9, 3s.; 1730-1, 2s.; 1732-3, 1s.; 1734 to 1739, 2s.; 1740 to 1749, 4s.; 1750 to 1752, 3s.; 1753 to 1755, 2s.; 1756 to 1766, 4s.; 1767 to 1770, 3s.; 1771, 4s.; 1772 to 1775, 3s.; 1776 to the present time, 4s. Act for the redemption of, 1798. The land tax, redeemed to Feb. 1, 1808, amounted to the sum of £22,976,829: 10: 4, the interest of which, £689,304, 17s. 4½d., was transferred to the consolidated fund, and constitutes part of the produce of the land tax in

the ways and means of the current year. 1800, £1,307,941; 1820, £192,257; 1840, £1,298,622.

TAX on Property, 1801 to 1815, when it ceased:—

1801 ...	£5,716,572	5 per cent.
1804 ...	4,650,000	,,
1805 ...	5,937,500	,,
1806 ...	11,500,000	,,
1808 ...	16,548,965	10 per cent.
1815 ...	14,978,557	,,

TAXES, Assessed, amount levied:

1800	£3,468,131
1820	6,311,316
1840	£3,866,467
1850	4,303,849

including also the land tax.

TAXES, County rates, for boroughs, counties, and liberties to 1845, from the latter half of 1845, total, £1,024,231; the highest amount was in 1842, £134,556; the lowest 1835, £74,100; 1848, £1,153,624; 1849, 1,381,132.

TAXES on Imports, Jan. 5, 1852. for 1851, under the following heads, paying to the customs a total of £22,197,075:—

	£	s.	d.
Almonds (not Bitter)	6,844	9	0
Apples (Raw)	10,893	18	1
Baskets	3,594	19	8
Beer (Spruce)	4,662	0	9
Books	9,097	2	3
Boots, Shoes, and Boot Fronts	8,393	19	5
Butter.....	166,780	10	1
Capers	2,896	18	8
Cheese	83,241	10	8
Chicory, &c.	2,487	4	5
China, Porcelain, and Earthenware	3,990	15	4
Clocks	7,680	19	1
Cloves	3,626	1	0
Cocoa and Chocolate...	18,912	6	6
Coffee	444,670	0	0
Corks (ready made).....	5,760	0	11
Corn, Meal, and Flour.....	504,921	4	4
Currants.....	357,851	13	1
Eggs	42,112	0	10
Embroidery and Needlework	10,859	2	9
Figs.....	25,040	6	7
Fish, Anchovies, &c.	3,420	3	9
Flowers, (Artificial).....	16,175	0	11
Ginger, Dry and Preserved	8,395	18	10
Glass and Glass Bottles	10,975	9	9
Gloves, of Leather	42,350	10	2
Grapes	1,914	13	10
Hams	1,936	18	3
Hops	212	10	1
Lace, Thread and Cushion Lace	7,797	5	9
Linens	4,321	8	9
Liquorice, Juice and Paste.....	9,998	13	10
Musical Instruments	5,264	10	1
Nutmegs	21,855	1	10
Nuts and Walnuts.....	23,224	8	1
Oil (Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed).....	12,372	7	6
Opium	2,623	7	1
Oranges and Lemons	81,086	12	1
Paper, Printed, Stained, &c.	5,690	14	6
Pepper	86,670	2	8

Pictures, Prints, and Drawings	£5,024	3	1
Potato Flour	1,124,	12	5
Prunes, Plums, &c., Preserved	13,649	9	11
Raisins	163,912	11	6
Rice	12,300	15	10
Seeds, Clover	41,007	17	6
Silk Manufactures	213,709	10	10
Spirits { Rum	1,097,920	13	4
Spirits { Brandy	1,393,862	3	0
Spirits { Geneva, &c.	33,469	0	9
Sugar, Unrefined, Refined, and Molasses	4,162,994	19	9
Tallow	67,839	16	0
Tea	5,900,624	13	7
Tin	11,238	19	9
Tobacco and Snuff	4,466,468	19	4
Toys	4,971	4	0
Watches	10,684	13	3
Wine	1,776,246	13	0
Wood and Timber	521,871	19	11
Woollen Manufactures	9,629	8	11
Yarn, Worsted	3,213	3	10
Duties collected at the Isle of Man	26,245	4	9
Rent of Legal Quays, &c.	30,285	15	3
Proceeds of Goods sold for Duties, &c.	2,605	16	9
Sale of Old Stores, &c.	14,682	3	2
Miscellaneous	140,887	11	7

TAXES levied by the Excise, now charged to the Inland Revenue, to Jan. 5, 1852. Total, £15,400,420 :—

	£	s.	d.
Game Certificates (Ireland)	9,298	16	0
Hackney Carriages	88,032,	10	0
Hops	426,028	4	6½
Licences (Victuallers, &c.)	1,160,570	13	5½
Malt	5,035,559	17	8½
Paper	928,876	17	2½
Post-horses	145,432	7	4½
Railways	287,331	11	3½
Stage Coaches, &c.	217,052	2	8½
Soap	1,043,026	16	2½
Spirits, Home-made	6,030,323	17	10½
Fines, Seizures, &c., (about)	17,473	2	2½
Law Costs recovered	1,101	7	6
Sale of Buildings, &c.	11,111	0	2
Scotch Incorporation Fund	1,775	2	7½

TAXES, Local; of the yearly total levy of £12,000,000 sterling for "local rates and taxes" in England and Wales, £10,750,000 are raised in England; of that, above 30 per cent. are upon houses, and 52 per cent., or £6,000,000, are levied upon (£30,500,000 sterling as net value or rental of) land in cultivation, comprising 25,500,000 acres of cultivated land. These local rates extended over above 14,000 parishes in 1843, and engaged above 180,000 persons in their collection and expenditure: they include various heads, as county rates, police, roads, church repair, church building, prosecutions, sewers, militia,

coroners, bridges, poor, maintenance of jails and prisoners, prosecutions, &c.

Tax on Windows abolished 1851: the nature and amount of this odious tax in twelve principal towns was, on March 18, 1835, in £10 houses and upwards, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	Population.	Houses.
Liverpool	19,722	0	5	165,175	17,427
Bath	18,029	12	6	50,800	7,314
Bristol	11,197	2	7	103,886	9,785
Manchester	11,055	5	9	187,002	12,723
Brighton	10,644	2	6	41,994	2,763
Birmingham	6,290	9	2½	146,986	6,532
Cheltenham	4,873	8	3	22,942	2,100
Norwich	4,863	15	10	61,110	2,316
Clifton	4,491	14	1	12,032	1,000
Leeds	4,190	11	2	123,393	6,683
Portsmouth	3,830	18	5	50,389	2,463
Cambridge Town	3,749	14	0¼	20,917	1,160

Taxes Repealed; the expenditure, on an average of the three years ending with 1829, amounted to £52,006,000; the average for the six years, ending with 1836, was only £46,822, 220. The actual reduction of taxes in the latter period was £6,236,821. The following is a list of the taxes repealed or reduced:—

Printed cottons, repealed	£550,000
Coals and Slates, repealed	900,000
Candles, repealed	500,000
Hemp, reduced: Drugs, reduced; Tiles, repealed; Marine Insurance, reduced; Advertisement Duty, reduced one half; Insurances on Farming Stock, repealed; Small Receipt Stamps, repealed; Land Tax on Personal Estates, repealed; Soap Duty, reduced one half	593,000
Duty on Pamphlets, repealed; House Tax on Shops, reduced one half; Duty on Travellers or Riders, repealed; Tax on Clerks and Book keepers, repealed; Tax on Overseers and Managers, repealed; Tax on Shopmen and Warehousemen, repealed; Duty on Tax-carts, repealed; House Tax, payable by Market Gardeners, repealed; House Tax, payable by Licensed Victuallers, reduced one half; House Tax, reduced	1,200,000
Windows in Farm Houses; Horses used in Husbandry; Shepherds' Dogs; Amendments in Tariff, being chiefly Reductions in Foreign Articles used in Manufactures	200,000
Starch; Almanacs; Spirit Licences, reduced; Flint Glass, 6d. to 2d. per lb.; Newspapers, reduced	200,000
Paper Duties, reduced	200,000
Insurances on Farm Houses, repealed:—	
1820 to 1829	15,463,000
1829 to 1830	14,546,000
1831 to 1839	12,475,000
Also in the Public Departments	237,000

Gross amount of taxes imposed, 872,038*l.*; net amount, 870,581*l.*—Gross amount repealed in custom duties, 2,007,187*l.*; imposed, 656,651*l.*; excise, 4,120,400*l.*; imposed, 181,000*l.*; stamps, 197,872*l.*; imposed 21,760*l.*; taxes, 1,740,317*l.*; imposed, 1,170*l.*; post office, 26,600*l.*, imposed none.

The savings in public salaries deserve especial notice:—

Average of years.	Public Salaries.
1820 to 1829	£3,358,000
1829 to 1830	3,087,000
1831 to 1839	2,850,000
Cost of collecting the revenue, in 1829	4,875,000
Ditto.....ditto.....in 1832	4,042,000
	£833,000

The following are the valuations of property in 1815 and 1843, on which the tax was founded in these years respectively:—

1815	Property tax on land	£29,476,856
1843	do. do.	32,655,137
	Value Increase	£3,178,281

Total of all property assessed at these periods:—

1803	£115,351,952		
1815	130,057,746,	increase,	£14,705,794
1842	181,322,202,	„	51,264,456
	Total increase since 1803.....		£65,970,250

(Schedule A)—Land—England and Wales..	£32,655,137	tax	£975,000
Houses, Factories, and Warehouses, Wharfs, Docks, Shipyards, &c.....	41,063,292	...	1,175,412
(B) Tenant Farmers.....	20,486,606	...	298,763
(C) Funds	27,873,691	...	812,983
(D) Profits in Trade	50,296,645	...	1,466,985
(E) Public Officers.....	8,936,831	...	260,657
Total.....	181,322,202	...	4,988,800
Scotland in all Schedules	9,284,383	...	394,324
Total.....	£190,606,585		£5,384,124

The number of persons who pay no income tax in the funds, 1851, was:—

Dividends under £5	.....	51,816
£5 and „	25.....	19,871
25 and „	50.....	9,601
50 and „	100.....	5,194
100 and „	150.....	1,036
Total.....		87,518

Taxes in Ireland, direct taxation abolished there in 1823, owing to their unproductiveness.

Parliamentary Paper, 235, dated May, 1842, returned the value of land separated from houses, factories, warehouses, wharfs, docks, ship-yards, railways, canals, public funds, &c.:—

Land in England and Wales	£32,655,137 tax	£975,000
Land in Scotland	5,586,527 ...	237,269
Tenant Farmers, one half	20,486,606 ...	298,763
Total Income tax paid by Land		£1,511,632
Income tax paid by Houses, Factories, Docks, Warehouses, Wharfs, Shipyards, Canals, Railways, Public Funds, Profits in Trade		3,873,092
Total Income Tax paid in 1843		£5,384,124

TAYLOR, The Rev. Robert, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for blasphemy, Oct. 24, 1827.

TE DEUM, a specious ceremony of thanks to the God of Peace, offered by those who perpetrate the greatest crimes in war, when successful: Catherine of Russia ordered one on the storming of Ismael by the butcher Swarroff, when every crime was committed that makes humanity shudder; the words used upon such occasions are said to be the composition of St. Augustine or St. Ambrose, 390, and are in themselves not unworthy a great solemnity.

TEA Tree was brought to England from China about 1768; a fine tea plant was reared at Kew, but the attempts to cultivate the plant in England have not succeeded.

TEA; from a paper found in Sir Hans Sloane's library, in the British Museum, it appears that tea was known in England in the year 1657, though not then in general use. The author of this paper says, "That the virtues and excellences of this leaf and drink are many and great, is evident and manifest by the high esteem and use of it (especially of late years) among the physicians and knowing men in France, Italy, Holland, and other parts of Christendom; and in England it hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight." In 1678, the East India Company began the importation of tea as a branch of trade; the quantity received at that time amounting to 4713 lbs. The importation gradually enlarged, and the government in consequence, augmented the duties upon tea. By the year 1700, the importation of tea had arrived at 20,000 lbs. In 1721, it exceeded 1,000,000 lbs. In 1816, it had arrived at 36,234,380 lbs. Something more than 30,000,000 lbs. is probably the present average of importation. Hanway ascertained that the price was 60s. per lb. in 1660. Tea continued to maintain a high price for many years; so late as the year 1737, hyson tea was 20s. and 21s. per lb.; green tea, 9s. to 11s.; and black tea, 9s. and 10s. per lb. The only time it was really cheap, was when Mr. Pitt, by way of experiment to prevent smuggling, took off the excise duties. But, notwithstanding the high price, its consumption continued to increase so rapidly that it became an article of the first importance in commerce, and a most abundant source of revenue. From the year 1717 to 1726, there were annually sold in England 700,000 lbs. In less than 60 years the quantity had increased eightfold, as appears by the following average quantities for one year, of each sort of tea sold by the East India Company in ten years, from March sale, 1773, to Sept. sale, 1782, inclusive, viz.—

Bohea	3,075,307
Congou	523,272
Souchong and Pekoe	92,572
Singlo	1,832,472
Hyson	218,839

In the year 1787, twenty-seven ships which arrived from China, imported as follows:—

Bohea.....	6,493,816 nett lbs.
Congou	4,266,136 „
Souchong ...	1,113,900 „
Singlo.....	5,355,251 „
Hyson	1,623,572 „
	18,852,675 lbs.

In 1794, the quantity imported was from 16 to 20,000,000 lbs.; and in 1814 there were consumed in England no less than 24,640,000 lbs., and the Custom-house duty, in the course of that year, upon tea sold for internal consumption only, amounted

At 6 per cent. to ...	£250,000
And the Excise duty, at 90 per cent., to..	3,880,000
Revenue from tea alone	£4,130,000

Owing to the increase of smuggling which the peace had created, and the growing, nefarious, and still more fraudulent practice of making imitation tea, the internal consumption of the year 1816 did not exceed 20,480,000 lbs., being less by above one sixth than the consumption of 1814; while the revenue collected amounted to somewhat less than £3,000,000, a decline during only two years of above 4,000,000 lbs., or one-sixth in the weight consumed; and of nearly £1,100,000, or more than one-fourth of the *ad valorem* duties. Green tea began to be used in 1715. The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767. This tax occasioned the destruction of the tea at New York and at Boston, Nov., 1773, and ultimately led to the American war, and the loss of the colonies. Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, noticing their sale of tea, Aug., 1779. Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent., and taxing windows in lieu, June, 1784. New duties charged, 1796. The duty was 96 and 100 per cent. until July 1, 1836, when by the 6th Will. IV. it was made 2s. 1d. per lb.

Teas imported:—

	lbs.
1726	700,000
1766	7,000,000
1792	13,185,000
1800	23,723,000
1805	24,133,000
1810	25,414,000
1815	26,368,000
1820	25,662,474
1825	27,803,668
1830	30,544,404
1835	44,360,550
1840	38,068,555
1845	51,056,979
1848	55,626,765
1850	53,460,751

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850, amounted to £5,471,641. Millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England. The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 lbs., while the consumption of Great Britain is from 39,000,000 to 49,000,000 lbs., and since 1850 it is still more. The Chinese originally exchanged tea for sage, they now exchange it against opium and bullion: it is difficult to say whether tea is possessed of any virtue beyond its agreeable flavour and astringency; the late Dr. Letsom was not favourable to its use: green tea is highly pernicious to some constitutions, and enervates; hence black is the most wholesome. It has no nutritive property, like wine or malt drink, which nourish while they exhilarate.

Tedbury Church, Gloucestershire, fell down Nov. 17, 1770; rebuilt and opened, Oct., 1781.

Telescopes invented in Germany, though the principle was noticed by Roger Bacon, 1250; in 1609 they were perfected by Galileo, who made one that magnified a thousand times; and with it he made several important astronomical discoveries, among which were the moons of Jupiter; these instruments were still further improved by Huygens, New-

ton, and Gregory; reflecting telescopes were invented by Newton; Herschel made his larger telescope 48 inches diameter of the speculum, with a thickness of 3½ inches, weighing 2118 lbs. and magnifying 6400 times; the telescope of Lord Rosse, at Parsonstown, Ireland, is still larger, being 7 feet in diameter and 52 in length.

Telegraph, The, said to have been suggested by the marquis of Worcester, in his Century of Inventions, 1663; Dr. Hooke suggested the same thing, 1684; in 1793 it was first applied by the French to useful purposes, and one was adapted and regulated for the first time; one erected over the English admiralty, 1796; the semaphore more simple, 1816; such signals are only made on land, at sea the numbers that compose the letters are represented by different flags, whose indications are changed whenever there is a suspicion that they are known to an enemy.

Tell, William, shot Giesler the Austrian tyrant, and freed his country, 1350.

Temperance Societies originated with an American minister, Calhoun, 1818, who prohibited spirits altogether in the American army; the first temperance society originated in 1825, in the United States, and the novelty afterwards spread into England and Ireland; in 1831, there were 1000 temperance societies in America; a lecture on temperance took place at Belfast, 1829, and Father Matthew in Ireland made more than a million converts to the principle from 1839 to 1841; he visited America in the latter year, arguing from the abuse, the total disuse of spirits in every possible way.

Templars, a military order, founded 1118, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem; came to England, 1185; suppressed by the council of Vienna, and its revenues given to other orders, 1312; many of the knights burned alive or hanged, suffering bitter persecutions throughout Europe, and in France especially under Philip de Valois; suppressed finally in England, 1340.

Temple, London, formerly the residence of the knights templars, afterwards of the professors of the common law, and converted into inns of court, the inner and middle; the outer was without Temple Bar, and part of Essex House; the Temple Church was erected by the templars in the reign of Henry II., and contains the tombs of several of the crusaders buried there: the Temple Hall was built in 1572.

Temple Bar, a gateway at the boundary of one of the London outparishes, to which, and no further, the authority of the city extended; built by Sir Christopher Wren, 1672, and once decorated under the Stuarts and first princes of the house of Hanover, with human heads taken off on the scaffold.

Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, destroyed by the Goths, 260; the first temples of ancient art were destroyed by Constantine, 331, because they were devoted to pagan worship.

Tenby Castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1079.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary islands; the Peak is 15,396 feet above the sea; a fire at Puerta Orotava, in this island, destroyed a convent, when seven women perished, Dec. 11, 1815; and then a deluge of rain drowned 14 individuals more: an earthquake here destroyed several towns and many persons, 1704; it was attacked unsuccessfully by Nelson at Santa Cruz, when he lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797.

Tenterden, Kent, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Tenths of Church Livings first collected in England, 1320.

Tenures held by knightly service, abolished by law 1643.

Terceira Island, discovered by the Spaniards 1583.

Terms in Law, and Vacations, said to have been instituted by the Normans, the long vacation being adopted on account of the vintage, Will. I., 1079; the terms fixed by statute, July 22, 1830; this act amended, Nov. 15, 1830.

Terra Firma, North America, settled by the Spaniards, 1524; revolt, and freedom of the colonists from Spain established, 1810.

Teschen, in Silesia, reduced to ashes, March 6, 1789.

Test Act passed, directed against the Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, 1673; repealed, May 1828.

Testi Muti, order of knighthood of, in Wurtemberg, began 1052.

Tester, a coin of silver struck in France by Louis XII., 1513, and also in Scotland, in the time of Francis II. and Mary queen of Scots, 1559; it was so called from the head of the king which was stamped upon it; in England it bore the value of 12d. in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards of 6d.

Teutonic or Marian order, begun 1192; abolished, 1322; revived in Prussia, 1522.

Tewkesbury, Battle of, in which Edward IV. obtained a great victory over the Lancasterian forces; queen Margaret and her son were taken prisoners here, and she was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few hours after the engagement, supposed to have been murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; the queen was ransomed in 1475 by Louis XI., king of France, for 50,000 crowns; the battle was fought partly in and near the town of Tewkesbury; it was the last battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

Tewkesbury, Town of, damaged by a storm, Aug. 18, 1793; abbey built, 1102.

Thames, the river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; it rose again to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762, and 1791; the conservancy of the Thames given to the lord mayor of London, 1489; the Thames made navigable to Oxford, 1624; ebbed and flowed thrice in three hours, 1658; three times in five hours, March 22, 1682; again twice in three hours, May 24, 1777.

Thames Tunnel begun 1825; excavation commenced, April 1; first horizontal driving, Dec., 1825; first irruption of water, 544 feet from the shaft, May 18, 1827; second do., in which six workmen perished, Jan. 12, 1828; opened throughout for foot passengers, March 25, 1843; length of the tunnel, 1300 feet; breadth, 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of archway, including footpath, 14 feet; thickness of earth between the tunnel and bed of the river, 15 feet.

Thane, a Scotch title, altered by Malcolm II. to that of Earl, 1057.

Thavies Inn, London, established 1549; pulled down, 1770.

Theatins, Order of, founded 1524; established at Paris, 1644: they vainly endeavoured to restrain the luxury of the clergy, and to revive the simplicity and poverty of the apostles.

Theatres.—The first licence for one in England, 1574, granted to one Burbidge, and other servants of the Earl of Leicester, for the Globe Theatre, Bankside: the admissions to the gallery, 2d.; to the Lords' Rooms, 1s.; the first bill issued, April 8, 1663, from Drury-lane, was for a comedy, called the Humorous Lieutenant, the play to begin at three o'clock; Lincoln's-Inn Theatre was the next opened, 1695. The patent for Drury-lane was granted to Killigrew, April 25, 1662, but the theatre was burned down, 1671; and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, 1674.

Cibber, Wilkes, and Booth, trod the boards	1712
Garrick first appeared at Drury-lane	1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure of the theatre	1747
The interior was rebuilt by Adams	1775

Sheridan became manager..... 1776
Garrick founded the theatrical fund..... 1777
Mrs. Siddons made her appearance with great applause..... Oct. 10, 1782
John Kemble as Hamlet, Sept. 30, 1783
Drury-lane rebuilt, opened, March 12, 1799
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as Malcolm in Macbeth)..... April 21, 1794
Dowton's first appearance (as Sheva, in the Jew), Oct. 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III. May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt, Feb. 24, 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and reopened..... Oct. 16, 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as Shylock)..... Jan. 26, 1814
Elliston, lessee..... Oct. 3, 1819
Madame Vestris; her first appearance (as Lilla). Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the Cataract of the Ganges, Oct 27, 1823
Price, lessee..... July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as Violante)..... Sept. 23, 1826
Charles Kean's appearance (as Norval)..... Oct. 1, 1827
Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance, Oct. 9, 1829
Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management..... 1830
Alfred Bunn, lessee..... 1831
Forest's first appearance, Oct. 17, 1836
Hammond's management..... 1839
German operas commenced at this theatre..... March 15, 1841
Macready's management..... 1841
Bunn again lessee..... 1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, Dec. 14; and died on the next day but one, Dec 16, 1844
Anderson's management..... 1849

COVENT GARDEN.

Sir William Davenant's patent..... April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich... 1732
Theatrical fund instituted..... 1765
Harris's tenure..... 1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of Belcour, Sept. 15, 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house..... April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters, Oct. 3, 1783
Munden's appearance, Dec. 2, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance here..... Sept. 21, 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as Richard III.)..... Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance, Dec. 9, 1801
Kemble's management..... 1803
Appearance of Master Betty, the infant Roscius, Dec. 1, 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the Copper Captain), May 28, 1808
Theatre burnt down, Sept. 20, 1808
Rebuilt by Mr. Beazley, and reopened with Macbeth, Sept. 18, 1809
The O.P. riot, from Sept. 18 to Dec. 10..... 1809
Horses first introduced here, in Bluebeard..... Feb. 18, 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons..... June 29, 1812
Mrs. Siddons performed once afterwards, in June 1819, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kemble.
Miss Stephens' first appearance (as Mandane)..... Sept. 7, 1813
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as Juliet)..... Oct. 6, 1814
Miss Kelly fired at by Geo. Barnet, in the house, Feb. 7, 1816
Macready's first appearance, Sept. 16, 1816
J. P. Kemble's farewell (as Coriolanus)..... June 23, 1817
Henry Harris's management, 1818
Charles Kemble's management..... 1823
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance..... Oct. 5, 1829
Fawcett's farewell.... May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell, May 30, 1832
Macready's management..... 1837

Madame Vestris's management..... 1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as Norman), Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again, Sept. 10, 1842
Laurent's management, Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian opera, April 11, 1847

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE

Opera-house opened..... 1704
The theatre enlarged..... 1720
Burnt down..... June 17, 1788
Rebuilt and reopened, Sept. 22, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash..... 1818
The *relievo*, by Mr. Bubb..... 1821
Madame Rachel's appearance, May 10, 1841
Lumley's management..... 1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance, May 4, 1847

HAYMARKET.

Built in 1702, and altered..... 1720
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience 1738
Mr. Foote's patent..... 1747
The Bottle-conjurer's dupery, Jan. 16, 1748
The theatre rebuilt..... 1767
Colman's tenure..... Jan. 1, 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here 1777
Fatal accident from an overcrowd, 30 persons killed and wounded ..... Feb. 3, 1794
Elliston's *début* here, June 24, 1796
First appearance of Mathews (as Lingo)..... May 16, 1803
Morris's management..... 1805
Appearance of Liston (as Sheepface)..... June 8, 1805
The tailors' riot..... Aug. 15, 1805
Appearance here of Young (as Hamlet)..... June 22, 1807
Of Miss H. Kelly (as Floretta), June 12, 1810
Theatre rebuilt; and opened, July 4, 1821
Miss Paton (Mrs. Wood); her appearance ..... Aug. 3, 1822
Webster's management, June 12, 1837
Charles Kean's appearance here..... 1839

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Opened as the Lyceum in..... 1809
Appearance of Wrench here Oct. 7, 1809
Reopened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly, June 15, 1816
House destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830
Rebuilt and reopened... July, 1834
Equestrian performances, Jan. 16, 1844
Mrs. Keeley's management, April 8, 1844
Madame Vestris's management..... ... Oct., 1847

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the Sans Souci, opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott, Nov. 27, 1806
New management began in... 1820
Matthews' and Yates' management, jointly..... 1828
Theatre rebuilt without..... 1840
Webster lessee; Madame Celeste's management, Sept. 30, 1844

PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of, Braham, Dec. 14, 1835
German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn..... 1840
Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays.... Jan. 22, 1844

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened..... 1840
Sold for £16,400..... Sept. 9, 1841
Charles Kean's management, 1850

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, 1806
Here the celebrated Elliston, and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until..... 1839
George Wild's tenure..... 1840
Miss Davenport's tenure, Nov. 11, 1844
Watt's management..... 1848
The theatre destroyed by fire, March 29, 1849
Rebuilt, and Watts resumed his management..... 1850
William Farren's management 1850

STRAND THEATRE.
First opened..... 1831
William Farren's management 1849

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.
First established as a riding-house..... 1767
Opened as an amphitheatre... 1780
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses, Sept. 17, 1794
Again, with 40 houses, Sept. 2, 1803
Ducrow's management..... 1825
Again destroyed by fire, June 10, 1841
Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batty..... 1843

CIRCUS, NOW SURREY THEATRE.
Originally devoted to equestrian exercises..... ——
Opened for performances, Nov. 4, 1783
Destroyed by fire..... Aug. 12, 1805
Elliston's management..... 1809
Elliston again..... June 4, 1827
Davidge's tenure..... 1833

COBURG, NOW VICTORIA.
The erection commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotte, and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg..... 1816
The house opened..... 1818
Egerton and Abbott had the management in..... 1833
Osbaldiston's tenure..... 1840

SADLER'S WELLS.
Opened as an orchestra..... 1683
Present house opened..... 1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death, on a false alarm of fire..... Oct. 15, 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps.... May 20, 1844

OTHER THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court road..... 1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields..... 1830
Bowery Theatre, Lambeth... ——
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate 1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre..... 1840

DUBLIN THEATRES.
Werburgh-street commenced 1635
Orange-street, now Smock-alley..... 1662
Aungier-street (Victor)..... 1728
Ditto, management of Hitchcock..... 1733
Crow-street Music-hall..... 1731
Rainsford-street Theatre..... 1732
Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt 1735
Fishamble-street, Music-hall 1741
Capel-street Theatre..... 1745
Crow-street, Theatre Royal.. 1758
Ditto, Daly's patent..... 1786
Ditto, Fred. Edward Jones's patent..... 1798
Peter-street, Theatre Royal... 1780
Hawkins-street, Theatre Royal 1821
Ditto, Abbott, lessee..... 1824
Ditto, Bunn, lessee..... 1827
Ditto, Calcraft, lessee..... 1830
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street, opened..... Oct. 5, 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.
Theatre of Music..... 167?
Allan Ramsay's..... 1736
Theatre, Shakspeare-square 1769
The Caledonian Theatre..... 1822

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.
Quin's first appearance..... 1716
Macklin's, at Lincoln's-Inn-fields..... 1725
Garrick's, at Goodman's-fields, as Richard III..... Oct. 19, 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby), first appeared at Liverpool..... 1773
Garrick's last appearance, June 10, 1775
Mrs. Robinson's Perdita; her last appearance.... Dec. 24, 1779
Braham's first appearance at the Royalty..... April 20, 1787
Storace; her first appearance, in London..... Nov. 24, 1789
Miss Mellon; her first appearance as Lydia Languish..... Jan. 31, 1795
Romeo Coates; his appearance, as Lothario, April 10, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as Lady Teazle..... June 1, 1814
Macready's first appearance at Bath, as Romeo, Dec. 29, 1814
Booth's first appearance, Feb. 12, 1817
Munden's last appearance, May 31, 1824

iston's last appearance, May 31, 1838
frs. Glover's farewell, July 12, 1850

MEMORANDA.

fr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool.... .... Aug 2, 1798
Sannister retired from the stage..... 1815
Palma died in Paris..... 1826
Weber came to London, Feb. 1826
The Brunswick Theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded, and some killed, Feb. 28, 1828
Madame Malibran died at Manchester..... Sept. 23, 1836
Paganini died..... May 29, 1840
Power lost in the President steamer, about March 13, 1841
Elton lost in the Pegasus, July 19, 1843
Theatres' Registry act passed, Aug. 22, 1843

Before these theatres existed, miracle plays so called, were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool." Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed Killigrew and Davenant; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Claremarket, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1695.

Theatre, the Brunswick, fell and killed Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors, and nine other persons, Feb. 28, 1828.

Theatre at Nantes was destroyed by accidental fire, Aug. 27, 1796.

Theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell and crushed the performers and audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794.

Theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and 70 burned, Aug. 1796.

Theatres not to be licensed by the king but by the parliament, 1737.

Theatrical Exhibitions are said to have been exhibited in 1566 by Geoffry, prior of St. Swithin, Winchester.

Thebes, the celebrated city of the Thebaid in Egypt, which is said by Homer to have had an hundred gates, and from each issued out a thousand experienced soldiers; it was destroyed by Cambyses, 500 years before Christ, but the ruins of its stupendous temples and palaces bid defiance to time, and are yet continually visited by strangers; Belzoni opened the tomb of one of the kings here in 1819. Thebes, in the Morea, the capital of Bœotia, of which a few huts now alone indicate where it stood.

Theft punished by compensation to the injured party, and by a fine; the Saxons made the criminal redeem his life by a ransom: the power of redemption abolished by Henry I., 1108; the law revised and modified in relation to, 9 and 10 George IV.

Theists, a class of Deists in France, who rejected public worship and exterior forms, but would unite themselves with all who believed in God alone; they appeared 1660.

Thelusson's Will, a remarkable document; he left £100,000 to his family, and £600,000 to trustees to accumulate, until the eldest male heir of his three sons' sons should be of age; the money to accumulate, and to be laid out in the purchase of estates. The will was contested, but confirmed in an appeal to the lords, June, 1805. Thelusson died July 21, 1797, and

the stock might possibly accumulate for 120 years, and reach £140,000,000 sterling; should there be no heir the property was to go to lessen the national debt. It got, however, into chancery management, and report stated that it had not doubled its principal more than thirty years afterwards, as might be expected.

THELWALL, Tooke, and Hardy, trial of, for high treason, in having belonged to a society for promoting parliamentary reform; they were tried and honourably acquitted in Nov. and Dec., 1794, not through any failure of effort in the government to hang, draw, and quarter them; they were committed to the Tower, May 20, 1794, and came off through the great abilities and exertions of their counsel, Messrs. Erskine and Gibbs; Lord Eldon was opposed to the proceedings, being then of the administration, and only wished to prosecute them for a misdemeanour; but Pitt was inexorable, though he had himself brought forward a motion in parliament for the self-same reform.

THERMOMETER, that of Fahrenheit invented about 1726; Reaumur's, 1730; and the Centigrade later. The greatest degree of heat observed by Fahrenheit's thermometer in this country was, on July 13, 1808, when it stood at 96 degrees; on Aug. 6, 1818, it stood at 92 degrees at Tottenham: in 1825-6, the thermometer in a north-east aspect, in the shade near Hyde-park, stood at 85 degrees, July 14, at noon.

July 15,	10	a.m.,	81	noon,	89	4	p.m.,	88	10	p.m.,	76
16,	8	„	80	„	86	5	„	80	10	„	75
17,	9	„	80	„	86	5	„	82			
18,	9	„	78	„	83	2	„	84	10	„	75
19,	9½	„	80	„	90	8	„	80	10	„	75
20,			74	„	80	2	„	80	5	„	78
21,	8	„	68	„	71	0	„	0	5	„	69

In the places without figures, no observations were made.

THETFORD Monastery founded 1103.

THIEFTAKERS condemned and pilloried in Smithfield, March, 1755.

THISTLE, Order of the, in Scotland, founded 1540; some pretend it is much more ancient; revived in 1687, March 29, by James II. of England; the Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Moray, Perth, Seaforth, Dumbarton, and Melford were the first knights. Thistle of Bourbon, order of, begun 1370.

THISTLEWOOD, Brunt, Ings, Davidson, and Tidd, arrested for the Cato street conspiracy, Feb. 23, 1820; executed May 1, 1820; the criminals, there is good reason to believe, attributed their being led into their desperate conduct by government spies.

THOMAS, Island of St., West Indies, 900 stores and warehouses at, burned, valued at £600,000, Nov. 22, 1805.

THOMAS', St., Hospital, Southwark, founded 1553.

THOMAS, St., Festival of, instituted 1130.

THOMITES, the name of a party of the poorer class, whose ignorance led them to follow an impostor named Thom, pretending to particular revelations, and calling himself king of Jerusalem: he declared himself invulnerable, and shot a constable ordered to apprehend him; a party of military were sent to Boughton, near Canterbury, after him, the officer in command of which, on ordering him to surrender, he shot dead, on which he was himself shot by one of the soldiers; his devotees then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire on them,

and several were killed. Thom is yet considered a saint by his wise followers of Kent, May 31, 1838.

Thompson, Mrs., died near Dublin, Oct. 1796, aged 135.

Thoracic Duct discovered in a horse by Eustachius, 1563, and in the human body by Bartholine of Copenhagen, and Joliffe of England, 1654.

Thoresby, the duke of Kingston's seat, Northamptonshire, burned, with the paintings and furniture, April 4, 1745.

Thorveton, near Exeter, seventeen houses destroyed at, by fire.

Thorn, in Prussia, founded 1232.

Thornhill, Mr., of Sutton, rode 215 miles in twelve hours seventeen minutes, April 29, 1745.

Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, built 1510.

Thornton College, Lincolnshire, built 1174.

Thrace conquered by the Turks under Mahomet II., 1453.

Threshing Machines invented by Michael Menzies of Edinburgh, 1732.

Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, 1722.

Threatening Letters made punishable, 1730; and again by 30 George II., 1756.

Thuilleries, in Paris, built 1600.

Thumbscrew, an instrument of torture used in the Inquisition, and also in England when ordered by the privy council, though torture was declared by the judges contrary to the law of the land; at the revolution of 1688, it was abolished; Carstairs, accused of having a guilty knowledge of the Ryehouse plot, was the last put to the torture in the reign of Charles II., about 1682; the privy council of king William made him a present of the instrument, 1688.

Thurot's invasion of Carrickfergus, Ireland, which he plundered, but was overtaken by Captain Elliot, who took his squadron, and he was killed, Feb. 28, 1760.

Thynne, Thomas, shot in his carriage in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682, by assassins hired by Count Konigsmark, who was himself assassinated by order of George I., jealous of him without cause.

Tice, Mr., died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.

Tichfield Abbey, Hants, built 1232.

Tiara, the ecclesiastical crown with which the pope, to prove his Christian humility, was crowned for the first time in 1053: John XIX. had it encircled with a crown, 1276; Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. a third.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.

Tides, their theory first elucidated by Kepler, 1591; but Sir Isaac Newton gave proof of the correctness of the theory by gravitation, between 1680 and 1690.

Tide ebbed and flowed three times in an hour at Lyme, in Dorset, May 31, 1682, and four times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761; three times in two hours on the Kentish coast, Oct. 31, 1827.

Tiles first used in England, 1246; taxed, 1784; the number taxed in 1820, 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264; tax discontinued, 1833.

Tilly, Count, killed, 1632.

Tilsit, Treaty of, between France and Russia, when Napoleon gave back half his kingdom to the king of Prussia; Russia acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's brothers to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia, July 7, 1807.

Tilts and Tournaments instituted in Germany, 919; abolished in England, 1400; in France, 1560.

Time, first computed from the Christian era, 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.

Time measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; King Alfred's timekeeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing

to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Cornwall since the trading times of the Phœnicians, 1200 years before the Christian era; small quantities have been found in Spain and Britany: tin is found in considerable quantities in Banca, an island of the Indian ocean: it was also found in New Spain, 1782. The quantity of tin in Cornwall to have been raised for so many ages is surprising: in 1750, 2876 tons; and in 1834, 4180 tons were raised: of Banca, or foreign tin, 35,826 cwts. were imported 1849, and 8540 cwts. re-exported: the duchy of Cornwall and the tin dues were bestowed by Edward III. on the Black Prince, 1335; about 35,292 cwts. of British tin were exported, and tin plates to the value of £727,825, 1849.

Tithes conferred by Offa, king of Mercia, upon the church about 794, Selden thinks in 786, to expiate a murder that prince had committed. They were voluntary until 1180, being paid before that time to such monasteries and churches as the people chose. The Lateran council compelled them to be paid in the parish where the tithed lived. Tithes were never heard of in the first five or six centuries of Christianity. They consisted at first only of the fruits of the earth; but they were afterwards claimed by the greedy ecclesiastics of those times from personal labour, and enjoined by the canon law. This, it is probable, was found oppressive, as then labouring people, although they foolishly believed the parson could decide their future happiness or misery, were disinclined to give up a tenth of their toil even for so important an end. The clergy of that day therefore condescended to accept offerings or oblations in their room at Easter, wisely reasoning, that if they persisted in taking tithes from personal labour they might get nothing at all in the end. In Wales they tithed marriage goods. Statutes were at last passed to restrain the clergy from exacting tithes from day-labourers and the poor in spiritual courts,—a thing they had practised before without compunction. Not a mill nor an operation of human industry escaped. The legislature, and courts of law, were ultimately obliged to interpose for the subject's protection. Where the custom of forty years was proved the church obtained tithes even out of fish in the ocean; at length a tithe commutation was passed, Aug. 13, 1832; a tithe composition act, Aug. 16, 1832; and in 1838 an act was passed, 2 Vict., to substitute rent charges in lieu of the composition; the composition arrears act, March 27, 1839; amendment act, May 19, 1840; the payments settled averages of every seven years in the following mode:—

Tithe rent charge per cent. for seventeen years to Christmas, 1852, being the result of the corn averages. Wheat, 6s. 0½d.; Barley, 3s. 9½d.; and Oats, 2s. 6½d. the imperial bushel.

1837.....	£98	13	9½
1838.....	97	7	11
1839.....	95	7	9
1840.....	98	15	9½
1841.....	102	12	5½
1842.....	105	8	2½
1843.....	105	12	2½
1844.....	104	3	5½
1845.....	103	17	11½
1846.....	102	17	8½
1847.....	99	18	10½
1848.....	102	1	0
1849.....	100	3	7½
1850.....	98	16	10
1851.....	96	11	4½
1852.....	93	16	11½
1853.....	91	13	5½
	1697	19	4½
Average 17 years	99	17	7½

TITLES, first creation of, by parliament, 1344.

TITLES, Royal: the following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England:—Henry V. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty" (James I. was the last that was styled "Dread Sovereign"); and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of emperors. The kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness," those of England, "Your Grace," those of France, "Your Despotism." Titles of families abolished in France, 1790.

TIVERTON Castle, Devonshire, built 1110.

TIVERTON, 200 houses burned down at, June 5, 1731; on May 26 and 27, 1762; between 60 and 70, 1785; and 200 on June 30, 1794.

TOBACCO, "The Counter-blast to," written by James I., king of England, 1607; persons taking tobacco in church to be excommunicated by a bull of Pope Urban VIII.; grown and did well about 1657 at Winscombe in Gloucestershire, but was stopped on account of the duty obtained on its importation.

TOBACCO received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain. Some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tabasco, in the gulf of Florida. It was first observed at St. Domingo, A.D. 1496; and was used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan, in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England, 7 Eliz., 1565, by Sir John Hawkins; but Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it here. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The Star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. By various acts passed in the reign of Charles II., tobacco was forbidden to be planted in England, on forfeiture of forty shillings for every rod of ground thus planted, excepting in physic gardens, where it is allowed in quantities not exceeding half a pole of ground, 1684. Justices of peace have power to issue warrants to search after and destroy the same. It appears that walnut-tree leaves have been used as a substitute for tobacco; 5 Geo. III., c. 11, forbids the cutting of walnut-tree leaves, or other leaves (not being tobacco leaves), or colouring them so as to resemble tobacco; or selling the same, mixed or unmixed, for tobacco; under a penalty of forfeiting five shillings a pound, &c. It is said that, in 1750, Maryland and Virginia produced to England more than 100,000 tons of tobacco; of which, it is said, the English kept one half for their own consumption, and exported the remainder to France; for which the latter country paid annually the sum of 9,200,000 livres, or about £383,333 English money: the cultivation allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax increased and put under the excise, 1789. Various statutes have been passed relative to tobacco; act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland, passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831; act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791, was 9,500,000 lbs., and in 1829, about 15,000,000 lbs. In 1840, the quantity had reached to 40,000,000 lbs. In 1850, the whole quantity imported was 43,551,954 lbs., of which 1,905,306 lbs. were manufactured

TOBAGO, island of, settled by the Dutch, 1642, taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674; declared a neutral island, 1748; in 1763, ceded to the English; taken by the French under de Grasse, 1781; confirmed to

them, 1783; taken by the English, April 14, 1793; restored 1802, at the peace of Amiens; taken by the English, July 1, 1803, and confirmed to them 1814, at the general peace.

Tokens issued by the Bank of England, passed for 5s., January 1, 1798; raised to the value of 5s. 6d., Nov. 14, 1811; passed in Ireland for 6s. until the year 1817.

Toleration Act, by which the sovereign conceded to British subjects, 1689, that which was the natural right of every man, to think for himself in matters of religion: queen Anne, the enemy of civil and religious liberty, like her father James II., died the very day that the schism bill was to become a law, Aug. 1, 1714; and thus another high church persecution was prevented.

Tolls exacted by Denmark in the passage to the Baltic; *see* Sound. First used on turnpikes, 1663; first collected in London for repairing the highways of Holborn, St. Martin's Lane, and Gray's Inn Lane, 1346.

Tombs of the kings of Egypt opened by Belzoni, 1819; of the abbey of St. Denis, France, ordered to be destroyed by the national convention, Oct. 14, 1793.

Tonnage and Poundage, duties on wine and other goods imported or exported, granted to the king of England for life, 5 Edward IV. 1465; the poundage was a per centage on goods only.

Tonnage belonging to the larger ports, 1852:—

Liverpool ...	700,464...	3,786,000
London.....	1,226,885...	3,289,000
Hull	268,706...	836,000
The Clyde...	106,542...	435,000
Newcastle...	264,000...	1,165,000
Southampton	43,000...	299,000
Bristol	108,851...	217,000

Tontines, Loans for Life Annuities, given out to the people as a chance of making enormous interest, 1653. In 1798, there died a Mr. Jennings, aged 103; he had purchased a share of £100 value in a tontine company, and, being the last survivor, his share produced him £3000 per annum.

Toplitz, Battle of, between the Austrians and the Prussians, in which the last were defeated, 1762; Aug. 30, 1813, between the French and allies; treaty of, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Oct. 3, 1813.

Torgau, Battle of, between Frederick the Great of Prussia and the Austrians, in which he obtained a great victory; the Austrian commander, Count Daun, was wounded. Daun had before been victorious over Frederick in 1757; the town of Torgau taken by the allies, 1814.

Torrijos, General, treacherously entrapped to Malaga by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and then shot in the market-place without a trial, Dec. 10, 1831.

Torrington, Devonshire, incorporated by Queen Mary, 1554.

Torture used by the Romans against slaves only; used in the Roman Catholic church against heretics and schismatics; used in England, though declared contrary to law, in the reign of Elizabeth and in Scotland under James II. until 1690; abolished in Portugal 1776; in France, 1780; in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786.

Tory, said to have been derived from an Irish word for savage, applied to an oppressive collector of tithes and taxes; the Cavaliers and Roundheads, terms used during the commonwealth, are said to have been exchanged for Tories and Whigs, the Tories supporting the arbitrary power and divine right of kings, and the Whigs friends to civil and religious freedom, 1679; after all, the exact origin is uncertain.

Totness, Devonshire, Archdeaconry of, appointed before 1143.

Touching for the Evil, introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046; custom given up by George I.: service for, given up in the church in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Toulon, in France, bombarded

by the allies, 1706, and reduced to a heap of ruins, also some ships burned, but the siege was raised; besieged by the French in 1793, having been previously given up to the British, Aug. 22; the siege was so pressed through the activity of Bonaparte, then a young officer of artillery, that the English were compelled to evacuate it, Dec. 19, after setting fire to the dockyard, and burning several line-of-battle ships.

Toulouse, France, founded six centuries before the Christian era; a tribunal of a fearful nature established there by the Catholics to extirpate heretics, 1229; the Troubadours originated here, 850; the British and allies under Wellington entered the town, April 12, 1814.

Toulouse, Battle of, the last contest between the French and English armies in the south of France, April 10, 1814. The battle continued twelve hours, and was of the most sanguinary character; but the French were forced from all their positions, with the loss of 9000 men, the victorious army lost between 4000 and 5000; at the same period Bonaparte had abdicated the throne, but neither of the commanders was aware that hostilities had ceased in Paris.

Tournaments, *see* Tilts.

Tournay taken by the allies, 1709; ceded to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, to have a Dutch garrison; taken by the French, Nov. 11, 1792; battle of, between the English, Austrians, and the French, May 8, 1793; skirmish between the British and French, May 6, 1794.

Tourniquet, an instrument used for compression, invented by Morelli, 1674; new screw tourniquet invented by Petit of France, 1718.

Tourlone, Cardinal, the high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage, and hanged like Haman, on a gibbet fifty feet high, by an incensed mob, 1786.

Tours, Battle of, won by Charles Martel over the Saracens, near Tours, which stopped their progress in Europe, that would else have all become Mahometan, Oct. 10, 732.

Towers, Round, in Ireland, the only old stone structures found except in the maritime towns which the Danes erected; fifty-six of these remain from 50 to 130 feet high, mere hollow pillars with conical roofs, having lateral holes to admit light. One within the circuit of the walls of the Tower of London giving the name, built 1078, walled in 1099; the White tower was completed in the time of William Rufus, 1098, who finished the walls and excavated the ditch; the new buildings in the Tower completed, 1850.

Tower Hamlets, London, made a borough, 1832.

Tower of the Winds, Athens, a relic of the early city, built before the Christian era.

Tower, Leaning, at Pisa, built 1174; a still more remarkable one, from its inclination, at Caerphilly Castle, South Wales.

Towers, Churches first decorated with, 1000.

Towton, Battle of, fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, or Edward IV. and Henry VI.; the latter was defeated, and 37,000 of his subjects fell, to whom Edward ordered no quarter to be given. This battle was won by the talents and experience of the earl of Warwick, who killed his horse before the combat began, to indicate that he would conquer or die; fought on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461.

Trade and Plantation Office formed, Nov. 7, 1660.

Trafalgar, Battle of, fought Oct. 21, 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, between the English under Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain; the allies had 33 sail of the line, the English 27. After an obstinate battle the French were defeated, with the loss of 19 sail of the line; but Nelson was mortally wounded, and died in an hour or two after the battle was over.

TRAJAN, Marcus, a Roman emperor who governed between 52 and 117; his pillar, erected 114, yet stands entire at Rome, 140 feet high, but the popes crowned it with an apostle! a piazza at Rome built round by him, 100.

TRANSFIGURATION, Festival of the, first observed, 700.

TRANSFUSION of Blood first practised in France in the 15th century. Louis XI., when dying, drank the warm blood of infants under the notion of preserving life, 1483; trials were made of transfusion upon animals in Paris, and then upon the human body; of five operated upon, two died, 1668; practised in England, 1691; the idea is said to have been originally suggested by an Oxonian, named Wrean; in 1797, the trial was again made in France, but rarely with success, though in some few instances it seems to have answered.

TRANSLATION to Heaven; the Irish House of Commons expelled a Mr. Asgill, because he wrote a book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703; the House thereby publicly denying the records of the creed to which they had sworn, in order to take their seats in parliament, "on the true faith of a Christian."

TRANSPORTATION, a punishment inflicted by the 39th Elizabeth, 1590; banishment was pronounced for criminal offences much earlier. It was the merited reproach of England, that death or transportation was long inflicted for trivial offences compared to the sacrifice of a life; John Eyre, a man of fortune, was transported for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov. 1, 1771; Dr. Halloran for forging a frank in his pupil's name, value 10d. postage, Sept. 9, 1818; transportation to New South Wales began, May 1787; returning from transportation was made death until 1834, when it was changed to transportation for life.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION introduced into the church as an article of faith, 840; confirmed, 1000; admitted in England, 1066; belief in, necessary to salvation, declared by the council of Placentia, 1095; the word to describe it "transubstantiation" first introduced by Peter de Blois, 1165; John Huss first opposed the doctrine, and he was answered by being burned, under order of the council of Constance, 1415.

TRANSYLVANIA bestowed on the House of Austria, 1699.

TRAPPISTS, the monks of La Trappe, a French order of strict discipline, but not to the severe extent reported of it—perpetual silence is only enjoined in particular apartments of their monastery; the English and Irish were ordered to quit France in 1831 from their establishment at Meillerai, and they have since formed themselves into a society at Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, where, by the labour of their hands, they are converting a sterile desert into fertile ground.

TRAVELLING; only six coaches were on the roads for all England in 1672; and one John Cresset of the Charter-house wrote a pamphlet to shew the necessity for their suppression At a later period, the following advertisement tells its own tale:—"York four-days' Stage-Coach.—Begins on Friday the 12th April, 1706.—All that are desirous to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan in Holbourn, in London, and to the Black Swan in Coney-street, in York. At both which places they may be received in a light coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs the whole journey in four days (if God permit), and sets forth at 5 in the morning, and returns from York to Stamford in 2 days; and from Stamford, by Huntingdon, to London, in 2 days more; and the like stages on the return."—Again, 1712, "Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, Durham, and London Stage-Coach

begins on Monday the 13th October, 1712. All that desire to pass from Edinbro' to London, or from London to Edinbro', or any place on that road, let them repair to Mr. John Baillie's, at the Coach and Horses, at the Head of Cannongate, Edinbro', every other Saturday, or to the Black Swan, in Holborn, every other Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a Stage-Coach, which performs the whole journey in thirteen days, without any stoppage (if God permit), having 80 able horses to perform the whole stage. Each passenger paying £4, 10s. for the whole journey, allowing each passenger 20lb. weight, and all above to pay 6d. per pound. The Coach sets out at six in the morning." In 1825, the mail-coach did this distance in 46 hours. In 1780, the first stage-coach between London and Maidstone left at six in the morning, and only arrived at half-past 8 p.m., a distance of 34 miles. The coaches went about 7½ miles an hour on the average, and the mail-coach charge was 52s. inside per 100 miles, and 30s. outside; first common coaches 42s. inside, and 26s. out, exclusive of coachman and guard. The railway takes the passengers, without coachmen or guards, the same distance for 20s. and 12s., at 30 or 40 miles an hour, 1850.

Travelling post, in the time of James I., 1610, letters were conveyed by men who rode post; those who took government despatches were hanged in the time of Henry VIII. if dilatory; letters were indorsed "Haste Post! Haste!" and a gallows was often sketched on the letter; in 1626, a letter was indorsed and addressed by Mr. Bagg, deputy mayor of Plymouth, to Sir Edward Conway:—

"For His Majesty's especial service.

"To the Right Honourable Sir Edward Conway, Knight, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries, these, at Court.

"Post hast—post hast—hast—hast—with speed.

"Plymouth, 17th June, 1623, eleven o'clock in the morninge.

"Ashton (Ashburton), 17 June, 1623, four o'clock in the afternoon.

"Exeter at four in the morning, June 18, 1623.

"Received this packet at Honyton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"Sherborne, late at night, 18 June, 1623.

"At Sarum, 19 June, at six in the morning.

"Andover, past nine o'clocke in the morninge, 19th day of June.

"At Basing, at twelve at noon.

"Hartford Bridge, half-past two in the afternoon

"Staines, at past five o'clock in the afternoon.

"Stroud (the Strand) at house, past eight o'clock at night."

The post, riding, according to the proverbial saying, "for his life," was 17 hours on the road between Plymouth and Exeter, a distance only of 41½ miles. Seven hours were consumed from Exeter to Honiton, the distance of 16½ miles; from Honiton to Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, 35 miles, occupied about 11 hours; from Sherborne to Salisbury, 34 miles, 10 hours; Salisbury to Andover, 17½ miles, say 3½ hours. The courier, now upon the beaten line of the old Roman road, passed to Basingstoke, 19½ miles from Andover, in 3 hours; from Basingstoke to Hartford-bridge, 10 miles, occupied him 2½ hours; from Hartford-bridge to Staines, 19 miles, about 3½ hours; the remaining 19 miles, to the residence of Mr. Secretary Conway in the Strand, where he delivered his despatch, consumed nearly 3½ hours. A distance, therefore, of 212 or 214 miles was traversed in 57 hours, the average being little more than 3¾ miles in the hour. The Defiance coach in 1835 traversed the whole distance between London and Plymouth in 27 hours. The railway

express completes the distance in 7 hours, 1853.

Travelling abroad, a licence to travel abroad required from British subjects to be paid to the crown, 10 Charles I., 1635, an open and direct infringement of Magna Charta; gross attempts made to tax travellers and absentees, 1753, but all failed meritedly.

Treadmill, a Chinese invention to irrigate their lands, copied in England as an instrument of punishment for felons, and introduced into Brixton jail, 1817.

Treason punished in England only by banishment until the reign of Henry I.; defined by Edward III., 1349, two witnesses required to convict; the punishment sanguinary, and of the most vengeful character—to be hung by the neck, but not until dead, the bowels to be torn out before the writhing sufferer's face and cast into the fire; the heart to be afterwards torn out and burned, the mangled body to be beheaded and quartered, the head and quarters to be stuck up in public places, for which purpose they were parboiled in caldrons with spices and herbs, to preserve them as long as possible from decay; portions were sometimes sent to be displayed in different parts of the kingdom. Burning alive was practised for petit treason against the king's image, as in coining, or the murder of a bishop or other ecclesiastic by an inferior, of a husband by a wife, or of a master by a servant; for the reverse, a husband or master was hung. The last victim to this law was a woman for coining, 1787; she was burned at the Old Bailey 28 years after George III. had reigned, however incredible it may appear; a bill was brought in to abolish burning, 1788.

Treasury Office, Westminster, built 1732.

Treasurer, Lord High, of England, the crown's third great officer; Odo, Earl of Kent, was the first, 1069; the office is now filled by the commission called the Treasury, with its lord commissioners; the first officer of this rank in Ireland was John de St. John, 1217.

Treaties, the first formal English treaty on record is dated 1217; the first commercial treaty, 1272, with the Flemings; the following are among the more noted of the European treaties generally.

Abo, peace of	1743
Aix-la-Chapelle	1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of	1748
Akermann, peace of	1826
Alt Radstadt	1706
America, peace with	1783
Amiens, peace of	1802
Armed Neutrality	1800
Arras, treaty of	1435
Arras, ditto	1482
Augsburgh, league of	1686
Baden, peace of	1714
Barrier treaty	1715
Basle, peace of	1795
Bassein, India	1802
Bayonne, treaty of	1808
Belgium, treaty of London	1839
Belgrade, peace of	1739
Berlin, peace of	1742
Berlin decree	1806
Berlin convention	1808
Breda, peace of	1667
Bretigny, peace of	1360
Bucharest, treaty of	1812
Cambray, league of	1508
Cambray, peace of	1529
Campo-Formio, treaty of	1797
Carlowitz, peace of	1699
Carlsbad, congress of	1819
Chateau-Cambresis, peace of	1559
Chaumont, treaty of	1814
Chunar, India	1781
Cintra, convention of	1808
Closterseven, convention of	1757
Coalition, first, against France	1792
———, second, ditto	1799
———, third, ditto	1805
———, fourth, ditto	1806
———, fifth, ditto	1809
———, sixth, ditto	1813
Concordat	1801
Conflans, treaty of	1465
Constantinople, treaty of and peace of	1712
Constantinople, peace of	1833

Copenhagen, peace of..... 1660
Cressy, treaty of..... 1544
Dresden..... 1745
Family compact..... 1761
Fontainebleau, peace of..... 1679
———, treaty of..... 1785
———, concordat at... 1813
Friedwald, treaty of..... 1551
Fuesren, treaty of..... 1745
Ghent, pacification of..... 1576
———, peace of (America)... 1814
Golden Bull..... 1356
Grand alliance..... 1689
Greece, London, treaty of..... 1829
Hague, treaty of the..... 1659
Ditto..... 1669
Halle, treaty of..... 1610
Hamburgh, peace of..... 1762
Hanover, treaty of..... 1725
Hamburgh, peace of..... 1762
Hanover treaty 1725
Holland, peace with 1784
Holy Alliance..... 1815
Hubertsberg, peace of 1763
Interim 1548
Kiel, treaty of 1814
Laybach, congress of 1821
League 1576
Leipsic, alliance of 1631
Leoben, peace of 1797
Lisbon, peace of..... 1668
London, treaty of (Greece) ... 1829
London, convention of (Turkey)..... 1840
Lubeck, peace of 1629
Luneville, peace of 1801
Madrid, treaty of 1526
Methuen treaty 1703
Milan decree 1807
Munster, peace of 1648
Nantes, edict of..... 1598
Naumberg, treaty of..... 1554
Nice, treaty of 1518
Nimeguen, peace of 1678
Noyon, treaty of 1516
Nuremberg, treaty of 1532
Olivi, peace of 1660
Paris, peace of (*see* Paris) ... 1763
Paris, treaty of 1796
Paris, peace of (Sweden)..... 1810
Paris, capitulation of 1814
Paris, treaty of 1814
Paris, peace of 1815
Paris, treaty of 1817
Partition, first treaty 1698
Partition, second treaty 1700
Passarowitz, peace of 1718
Passau, treaty of 1552
Petersburgh, peace of 1762
Petersburgh, treaty of 1772
Petersburgh, treaty of 1805
Petersburgh, treaty of 1810
Peterswalden, convention of.. 1813
Pilnitz, convention of 1791
Poland, partition of 1795
Pragmatic Sanction 1439
Pragmatic Sanction 1713
Prague, peace of 1653
Presburg, peace of..... 1805
Public good, league for the... 1464
Pyrenees, treaty of the..... 1659
Quadruple Alliance 1718
Radstadt, peace of..... 1714
Radstadt, congress of 1797
Ratisbon, peace of..... 1630
Ratisbon, treaty of 1806
Religion, peace of..... 1555
Rhine, confederation of the... 1806
Ryswick, peace of..... 1697
St. Germain's, peace of 1570
St. Germain-en-Laye 1679
St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France 1795
Seville, peace of 1792
Siöröd, peace of..... 1613
Smalcald, league of 1529
Spain, pacification of (London)..... 1834
Stettin, peace of 1570
Stockholm 1630
Stockholm, peace of..... 1719
Stockholm, treaty of..... 1724
Stockholm, treaty of..... 1813
Temeswar, truce of 1664
Teschen, peace of 1779
Teusin, peace of 1595
Tilsit, peace of 1807
Tolentino, treaty of 1793
Toplitz, treaty of 1813
Triple Alliance 1717
Triple Alliance of the Hague 1668
Troppau, congress of 1820
Troyes, treaty of 1420
Turkmanchay, peace of 1828
Ulm, peace of..... 1620
Utrecht, union of..... 1579
Utrecht, peace of 1713
Valençay, treaty of 1813
Verona, congress of 1822
Versailles, peace of 1783

Vienna, treaty of 1725
Vienna, treaty of alliance 1731
Vienna, definitive peace 1737
Vienna, peace of 1809
Vienna, treaty of, March 23, 1815
Vienna, treaty of, ...May 31, 1815
Vienna, treaty of,.....June 4, 1815
Vossem, peace of 1673
Warsaw, treaty of..... 1768
Warsaw, alliance of 1683
Westminster, peace of 1674
Westminster, (with Holland) 1716
Westphalia, peace of 1648
Wilna, treaty of 1561
Worms, edict of..... 1521
Wurtzburg, treaty of 1610

TREATIES, first commenced, made with the Flemings, 1272; with Portugal and Spain, 1308.

TREE, the Elm, under which William Penn made his treaty with the Indians, at Seackamaxon, in the year 1682, became celebrated from that time. When, in the American war, the British general Simcoe was quartered at Kensington, he so respected it, that upon his soldiers cutting down every other tree for firewood, he placed a sentinel under this memorable tree, that not a branch of it might be touched. In 1812 it was blown down, and its trunk was then split into wood, and cups and other articles were made from it, to be kept as memorials.

TREGONEY, Cornwall, incorporated 1620.

TREMATON Castle, Cornwall, built before the conquest, and quite perfect until a Mr. Tucker pulled down a part to accommodate a dwelling-house, about 1807-8: it belongs to the duchy of Cornwall, and existed before the conquest, 1066.

TRENCK, Baron, celebrated for his adventures and imprisonment, beheaded in Paris, 1794.

TRENT, Council of, the 18th in the Roman Catholic church, 1545; its decisions are considered strictly orthodox by the faithful; the sittings of the councils were continued under Pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to 1563, when the last council sat.

TRIA juncta in uno, the motto of the Order of the Bath, first used, it is said, by Richard II., and also by Henry IV., 1399, and on the revival of the order by George I., 1725.

TRIALS, Remarkable, for above a century past:—of

The infamous Colonel Charteris, for the rape of Ann Bond.....Feb. 25, 17[illegible]
Captain Porteous, at Edinburgh, for murder...July 6, 1736
The celebrated Jenny Diver, for felony, executed, March 18, 17[illegible]
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn; came to life when about undergoing dissection ...Nov. 24, 174[illegible]
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, for high treason, July 28, 1746
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives, Oct. 7, 174[illegible]
Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason, beheaded, March 9, 1747
Freney. the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself.....July 9, 1749
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband .....Nov. 5, 1750
Miss Blandy, for the murder of her father, hanged March 3, 1752
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive.....April 11, 1755
Eugene Aram, for murder at York, executed ...Aug. 13, 1759
The Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward, executed April 16, 1760
Mr. M'Naughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox Dec. 8, 1761
Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband. burnt alive .....April 6, 1763
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman" .....Feb. 21, 1764

The murderers of Captain Glass, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship Earl of Sandwich, at sea, March 3, 1766
Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her apprentices, a female, Sept. 12, 1767
Lord Baltimore and his female accomplices, for rape, March 28, 1768
The great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas .....Feb. 27, 1769
The great Valentia cause in the House of Peers, in Ireland .....March 18, 1772
The case of Somerset the slave, establishing their freedom to slaves upon British ground, after a long trial, June 22, 1772
Mrs. Herring, at Dublin, for the murder of her husband, burnt in St. Stephen's Green, in that city .....Oct. 24, 1773
The two brothers, Perreau, bankers and wine-merchants, for forgery, hanged, Jan. 17, 1776
The Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty .....April 15, 1776
Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of 4200l. in the name of the Earl of Chesterfield; found guilty, Feb. 22; executed June 27, 1777
Admiral Keppel, by court-martial; honourably acquitted .....Feb. 11, 1779
Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the theatre-royal, Covent-garden .....April 16, 1779
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason; acquitted .....Feb. 5, 1781
Mr. Woodfall, printer, for a libel on Lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor .....Nov. 10, 1786
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France, guilty .....Jan. 28, 1788
Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven years and three months, commenced .....Feb. 13, 1788
The proprietors of "The Times" London newspaper, for a libel on the Prince of Wales: guilty .....Feb. 3, 1790
Renwick Williams, called the monster, for stabbing women in the streets of London .....July 8, 1790
Barrington, the pickpocket, transported .....Sept. 22, 1790
Thomas Paine, the political writer, for libels in the Rights of Man; guilty, Dec. 18, 1792
Louis XVI. of France; began Dec. 11, 1792; condemned Jan. 20; and beheaded .....Jan. 21, 1793
The Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, consort of Louis XVI., guillotined...Oct. 16, 1793
Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of £500 .....Jan. 29, 1794
Madame Elizabeth, of France, sister to the king Louis XVI., beheaded ...May 10, 1794
Mr. Purefoy, arraigned for the murder of Colonel Roper, in a duel; acquitted, Aug. 14, 1794
Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason, Sept. 3, 1794
Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high-treason; acquitted Oct. 29, 1794
The Earl of Abingdon for a libel on Mr. Serman, guilty, Dec. 6, 1794
Major Semple, Semple Lisle, for felony.....Feb. 18, 1795
The Rev. William Jackson, on a charge of high treason, in Dublin; he soon after died in prison.....April 24, 1795
Mr. Redhead Yorke, at York, for a seditious libel, Nov. 27, 1795
Lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw,

for crim. con.; damages, 10,000*l.* .....March 4, 1796
Lord Valentia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 2000*l.*.....June 16, 1796
Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty .....July 8, 1796
Sir Godfrey Webster v. Lord Holland, for adultery; 6000*l.* Feb. 27, 1797
Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called Admiral Parker June 27, 1797
Boddington v. Boddington, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000*l.* .....Sept. 5, 1797
William Orr, at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed Oct. 12, 1797
Mrs. Phepoe, alias Benson, the celebrated murderess Dec. 9, 1797
The murderers of Colonel St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork .....April 15, 1798
The celebrated Arthur O'Connor, the barrister, and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; the latter hanged 1798
Sir Edward Crosbie and others, for high treason; hanged .....June 1, 1798
Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason ..... June 21, 1798
The two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed..... .....July 12, 1798
Theobald Woulffe Tone, by court-martial (died on the 18th).....Nov. 10, 1798
Lord Thanet, for his conduct at Arthur O'Connor's trial June 10, 1799
Sir Harry Browne Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike, of Cork.....April 13, 1800
Hatfield, for shooting at George III.....June 26, 1800
Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000*l.*.....Dec. 2, 1800
The mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged.....Jan. 8, 1802
Charles Hayes, for the obscene libel "The Man of Fashion" Jan. 9, 1802
The mutineers of the Téméraire and other ships at Portsmouth.....Jan. 11, 1802
Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before.....Jan. 28, 1802
Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin.....March 6, 1802
Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason; hanged on the top of Horsemonger-lane jail.....Feb. 7, 1803
M. Peltier, for a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul of France; guilty Feb. 21, 1803
Robert Aslett, cashier of the Bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the Bank, 320,000*l.*; found not guilty, on account of the invalidity of the bills July 8, 1803
Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day.....Sept. 19, 1803
Keenan, one of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden; hanged Oct. 2, 1803
Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed Hammersmith ghost .....Jan. 13, 1804
Lockhart and Loudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee.....March 6, 1804
General Moreau, and others, for conspiracy, in France May 29, 1804
The Rev. C. Massy v. Marquess of Headfort, for crim. con.; 10,000*l.*.....July 27, 1804
William Cooper, the Hackney monster, for offences against females.....April 27, 1805
Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin, pleaded the king's pardon July 1, 1805
Judge Johnson, for a libel on the Earl of Hardwicke; guilty .....Nov. 23, 1805
General Picton, for applying

the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad; tried in the Court of King's Bench; guilty....Feb. 21, 1806
'atch, for the murder of Mr. Bligh....April 6, 1806
ord Melville, impeached by the House of Commons; acquitted....June 12, 1806
The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed Aug. 23, 1806
Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission, at Brennau...Aug. 26, 1806
Lord Cloncurry v. Sir John B. Piers, for crim. con.; damages, 20,000l...Feb. 19, 1807
Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey.....Feb. 20, 1807
Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded March 7, 1807
Knight v. Dr. Wolcot, alias Peter Pindar, for crim. con. June 27, 1807
Lieut. Berry, of H. M. S. Hazard, for an unnatural offence.....Oct. 2, 1807
Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l. Dec. 22, 1807
Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon.....March 4, 1808
Sir Arthur Paget, for crim. con. with Lady Boringdon July 14, 1808
Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a duel; hanged.....Aug. 4, 1808
Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the Duke of York Nov. 9, 1808
The Duke of York, by inquiry in the House of Commons, on charges preferred against him by Colonel Wardle; from Jan. 26 to March 20, 1809
Wellesley v. Lord Paget, for crim.con.; damages, 20,000l. 1809
The King v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general.....May 26, 1809
Earl of Leicester v. "Morning Herald," for a libel; damages, 1000l.....June 29, 1809
Wright v. Colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture.....July 1, 1809
William Cobbett, for a libel on the German Legion; convicted .....July 9, 1809
The Hon. Captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffrey, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service .....Feb. 10, 1810
Mr. Perry, for libels in the "Morning Chronicle;" acquitted .....Feb. 24, 1810
The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty Sept. 20, 1810
Peter Finnerty, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh; judgment .....Jan. 31, 1811
The King v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty .....Feb. 22, 1811
Ensign Hepburn, and White, the drummer; both were executed .....March 7, 1811
Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory ....March 12, 1811
The King v. William Cobbett, for libels; convicted June 15, 1811
Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine .....June 19, 1811
The Berkeley cause, before the House of Peers; concluded June 28, 1811
Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted 1811
Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted .....Nov. 26, 1811
Thomas Kirwan, in Dublin, a Catholic delegate; convicted .....Jan. 23, 1812
Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted.....March 18, 1812

Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister ..... May 15, 1812
The King v. Mr. Lovell, of the "Statesman," for libel; guilty ..... Nov. 19, 1812
Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the "Examiner;" convicted... Dec. 9, 1812
The Marquis of Sligo, for concealing a sea deserter Dec. 16, 1812
The murderers of Mr. Horsfall, at York; executed Jan. 7, 1813
Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's "History of the Penal Laws" Feb. 6, 1813
The divorce cause against the Duke of Hamilton, for adultery ..... April 11, 1813
Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the "Evening Post;" guilty ..... July 26, 1813
Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged Aug. 21, 1813
Tuite, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Goulding; executed Oct. 7, 1813
The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel on the Right Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, now Lord Fitzgerald..... Feb. 7, 1814
Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters Aug. 18, 1814
Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds; convicted Feb. 22, 1814
Colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial Nov. 10, 1814
Sir John Henry Mildmay, Bart., for crim. con. with the Countess of Rosebery; damages, 15,000l.... Dec. 5, 1814
The King v. Brider, on a charge of incest; guilty Feb. 17, 1816
George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent-garden Theatre ..... April 8, 1816
Captain Hutchinson, Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of Count Lavalette April 24, 1816
Captain Grant, the famous Irish robber, at Maryborough ..... Aug. 16, 1816
Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted Aug. 21, 1816
Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France ..... Sept. 23, 1816
Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafields riots, and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged . Jan. 20, 1817
Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the Queen of Westphalia ..... May 2, 1817
Mr. R. G. Butt, for a libel on Lord Chief-justice Ellenborough ..... May 23, 1817
Mr. Wooller, for libels on the government and ministers June 6, 1817
Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason ..... June 9, 1817
The murderers of the Lynch family, at Wildgoose-lodge, Ireland ..... July 19, 1817
Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted ..... Aug. 5, 1817
Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason Oct. 15, 1817
Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before Lord Ellenborough; remarkable for his extemporaneous and successful defence..... Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1817
Mr. Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockatt March 21, 1818
The memorable appeal of murder case, Ashford, the

brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton ...April 16, 1818
The Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank.....Sept. 9, 1818
Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution .....Dec. 30, 1818
Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampound March 18, 1819
Bagueley, Drummond, and others, at Chester, for sedition .....April 17, 1819
Moseley, Woolfe, and others, merchants, for conspiracy and fraud .....April 20, 1819
Carlile, for the publication of Paine's "Age of Reason" Oct. 15, 1819
Mr. John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly .....March 14, 1820
Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel March 23, 1820
Mr. Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted .....March 27, 1820
Sir Charles Wolseley and Rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty .....April 10, 1820
Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for the conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced.....April 17, 1820
Louvel, in France, for the murder of the Duke de Berri .....June 7, 1820
Lord Glerawley v. Mr. John Burn, for crim. con. June 18, 1820
The individuals charged with high treason, at Glasgow July 25, 1820
Major Cartwright and others, at Warwick, for sedition Aug. 3, 1820
"Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted 1820
Lieut.-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial.....Sept. 19, 1820
Caroline, Queen of England, before the House of Lords, for adultery, commenced Aug. 16; it terminated Nov. 10, 1820
The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged .....May 1, 1821
David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey .....June 9, 1821
Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary .....Oct. 8, 1821
The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged .....Dec. 17, 1821
Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould July 29, 1822
Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence .....Sept. 23, 1822
Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit ...Jan. 28, 1823
The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by ex-officio .....Feb. 23, 1823
The extraordinary "Earl of Portsmouth case," commenced .....March 18, 1823
Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, the murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence, but was afterwards hanged...Jan. 5, 1824
Mr. Conolly, for the murder of Grange, the bailiff. Jan. 26, 1824
Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged .....Oct. 30, 1824
Foote v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000*l.* .....Dec. 22, 1824
Mr. Joseph Haydn, for a libel on the Marquis Wellesley; continued three days in the Court of King's Bench; the jury discharged without coming to a verdict, Jan. 26, 1825
Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery, 1825

O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family, Aug. 13, 1825
John Grosset Muirhead, esq., for indecent practices, Oct. 21, 1825
The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole and the Misses Long commenced.....Nov 9, 1825
Captain Bligh v. the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, for adultery .....Nov. 25, 1825
Fisher v. Stockdale, for a libel in Harriette Wilson March 20, 1826
Edward Gibbon Wakefield and others, for abduction of Miss Turner.....March 24, 1827
The Rev. Robert Taylor, for blasphemy; found guilty, Oct. 24, 1827
Richmond Seymour, Esq., and Macklin; for an unnatural crime.....March 12, 1828
Richard Gillam, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton .....April 8, 1828
Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution, July 4, 1828
Brinklett, for the death of Lord Mount Sandford by a kick .....July 16, 1828
William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten; executed .....Aug. 6, 1828
Grace, the murderer of Mr. Chadwick, at Clonmel; hanged .....Oct. 28, 1828
Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver.....Dec. 24, 1828
The King v. Buxton and others, for a fraudulent marriage .....March 21, 1829
Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York Minster, March 31, 1829
Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, hanged at Edinburgh .....July 14, 1829
Beinbauer the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women, Aug. 4, 1829
Captain Dickenson, by court-martial at Portsmouth; acquitted .....Aug. 26, 1829
Mr. Alexander, editor of the Morning Journal, for libels on the Duke of Wellington; convicted .....Feb. 16, 1830
Clune, &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles .....March 4, 1830
Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged ...March 6, 1830
Mr. Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel .....April 2, 1830
Captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged .....July 30, 1830
Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel.....Aug. 24, 1830
Captain Helsham, for the murder of Lieut. Crowther in a duel .....Oct. 8, 1830
Mr. St. John Long, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin .....Oct. 30, 1830
Polignac, Peyronnet, and other ministers of France, Dec. 21, 1830
Carlile, for a seditious libel inciting to a riot; guilty, Jan. 10, 1831
Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of a proclamation; pleaded guilty.....Feb. 12, 1831
St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd, Feb. 19, 1831
Mr. Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Frizzel; convicted .....April 14, 1831
Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 3000*l*.....May 26, 1831
Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the Jury could not agree .....July 7, 1831
The Rev. Robert Taylor, blasphemy .....July 6, 1831
Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P. July 14, 1831

Bird, a boy 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged .....Aug. 1, 1831
The great cause, Earl of Kingston v. Lord Lorton; commenced .....Nov. 9, 1831
Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy, Dec. 3, 1831
The Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham, Dec. 17, 1831
Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking".....Jan. 6, 1832
Colonel Brereton, by court-martial at Bristol ...Jan. 9, 1832
The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare.....Feb. 28, 1832
William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others .....March 26, 1832
The murderers of the five policemen at Ennis, April 2, 1832
Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v. Greene .....July 26, 1832
The mayor of Bristol for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots .....Oct. 26, 1832
Rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy .....March 13, 1832
Lord Teynham and Donlan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty .....May 10, 1833
Mr. Baring Wall, M.P., most honourably acquitted ..... May 11, 1833
Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial at Cork, honourably acquitted; his colonel, Lord Brudenell, removed from his command, Jan. —, 1834
The proprietors of the True Sun for libels; guilty Feb. 6, 1834
Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol, April 10, 1835
Sir John de Beauvoir for perjury; acquitted ...May 29, 1835
Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine, Jan. 30, 1836
The Hon. G. C. Norton v. Lord Melbourne, in Court of Common Pleas, for crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for the defendant .....June 22, 1836
Dr. Morrison v. proprietors of Weekly Dispatch, for libel, Feb. 10, 1837
Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging Lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict for Mr. Cumming .....Feb. 10, 1837
James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Brown; Greenacre convicted and hanged, Gale transported.....April 10, 1837
Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty.....April 13, 1839
Bolam, for the murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter .....July 30, 1839
Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language .....Aug. 15, 1839
John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, on a charge of high treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation .....Dec. 31, 1839
Courvoisier, for the murder of Lord William Russell; hanged .....June 20, 1840
Gould, for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported, June 22, 1840
Edward Oxford, charged with attempting the life of the Queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem hospital .....July 9, 10, 1840
Madam Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty.....Sept. 2, 1840
Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France, Oct. 6, 1840
Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited

great popular displeasure against his colonel, Lord Cardigan .....Oct. 20, 1840

Lord Cardigan, before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding Captain Harvey Tucket in a duel; acquitted ...Feb. 16, 1841

The Wallaces brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship Dryad at sea, to defraud the underwriters; transported .....March 4, 1841

Josiah Mister, for attempting the life of Mr. Macreth; guilty.....March 23, 1841

Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook.....April 5, 1841

The Earl of Waldegrave and Captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty, 6 months imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 20*l.*; judgment, May 3, 1841

Madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds, Aug. 7, 1841

The great case, Allen Bogle, versus Mr. Lawson, publisher of The Times newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe, in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glynn and Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing .....Aug. 16, 1841

Mr. M'Leod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the Caroline, commenced; acquitted after a trial that lasted 8 days Oct. 4, 1841

Robert Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon of Eastcheap; hanged ...Oct. 28, 1841

Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the forgery of exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life .....Dec. 4, 1841

Sophia Darbon v. Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages, 1600*l.* Dec. 8, 1841

Dr. Webster, for bribery at an election at St. Albans; acquitted.....March 3, 1842

Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which Lieut. Adams was killed at Malta, both acquitted ...March 10, 1842

Vivier, courier of the Morning Herald, at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, contrary to the French regulations April 13, 1842

Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Roehampton murder: found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged .....May 13, 1842

John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen, June 17, 1842

Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly the policeman, hanged .....July 4, 1842

Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted ..... July 6, 1842

M'Gill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty.....Aug. 8, 1842

Nicholas Suisse again; upon like charges, and again acquitted.....Aug. 24, 1842

Bean, for pointing a pistol at the Queen; 18 months' imprisonment .....Aug 25, 1842

The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission at Stafford .....Oct. 1, 1842

The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission before Lord Abinger.....Oct. 6, 1842

The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission, 1842

lice Lowe, at the prosecution of Lord Frankfort; acquitted .....Oct. 31, 1842
r. Howard, attorney, v. Sir William Gossett, sergeant-at-arms .....Dec. 5, 1842
r. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted .....Jan. 17, 1843
he Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life ...Feb. 1, 1843
'Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to Sir Robert Peel; acquitted on the ground of insanity, March 4, 1843
The Rebeccaites, at Cardiff, under a special commission, Oct. 27, 1843
Mr. Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery: sentenced to transportation for life, Nov. 29, 1843
Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty.....Dec. 1, 1843
Mr. Holt, of the Age; libel on the Duke of Brunswick; guilty .....Jan. 29, 1844
Lieutenant Grant, second to Lieutenant Munroe in his duel with Colonel Fawcett; acquitted ....Feb. 14, 1844
Frazer *v.* Bagley, for crim. con., verdict for the defendant, Feb. 19, 1844
Lord William Paget *v.* Earl of Cardigan, for crim. con.; verdict for defendant, Feb. 26, 1844
Mary Furley, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair .....April 16, 1844
The will-forgers, William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Sanders, and Susannah his wife; all found guilty, April 15; sentenced April 22, 1844
Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty May 8, hanged .....May 27, 1844
Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Gray, Duffy, and Rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy; the trial commenced Jan. 15; lasted 24 days, and all the traversers were found guilty, Feb. 12. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted.....May 30, 1844
Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty.....June 14, 1844
William Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty, June 17, 1844
Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted.....Aug. 21, 1844
John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged, March 13, 14, 1845
Thomas Henry Hocker, for the murder of Mr. James Delarue .....April 11, 1845
Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers, May 16, 1845
The Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea .....July 26, 1845
Rev. Mr. Wetherall, for crim. con. with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter.....Aug. 16, 1845
Captain Johnstone, of the ship Tory, for the murder of several of his crew, Feb. 5, 1846
Miss M. A. Smith *v.* Earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage .....Feb. 18, 1846
Lieutenant Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton in a duel; acquitted ...July 16, 1846
Captain Richardson, railway director, for fraud and forgery; bill ignored, Sept. 23, 1846
Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts, 1846

Mitchell, the Irish confederate, transported for fourteen years.....May 26, 1848
William Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates, sentenced to death: the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation, Oct. 9, 1848
Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of the Messrs. Jermy, March 29, 1849
Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter: ecclesiastical case: judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff.....Aug. 2, 1849
Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor; guilty: death .....Oct. 27, 1849
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, May 10, 1850
Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen.....July 11, 1850
The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred .....Feb. 5, 1851
Sarah Chesham, for the murder of her husband by poison; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged .....March 6, 1851
Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged, March 7, 1851
The murderers of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, of Frimley, Essex: guilty, March 31, 1851

Trial by Battle, abolished in England so late as 1818, by act 59 George III., c. 46. The last appeal to this ancient custom was in the case of Ashford *v.* Thornton. The defendant was tried for the murder of a female. He was acquitted, there not being sufficient evidence to establish his guilt. The brother and next heir of the murdered woman appealed, in order to bring the matter again before a jury. The accused man asserted his right to prove his innocence by battle. The judges acknowledged his right to do so; and the legal antiquaries would have been gratified with the rare spectacle of a judicial duel, but for a voluntary abandonment of the prosecution. The law was soon afterwards passed, abolishing the wager of battle.

Tribute of Wolves' heads paid in England, 971; by the English to the Danes, in one year, £48,000, 997.

Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the firing of a powder-magazine; 300 of the inhabitants killed, 310,000 musket cartridges destroyed, and the whole place shaken to its foundation, 1772.

Triennial Parliaments established 1694; repealed, and septennial parliaments voted, because they were managed with more facility by the minister, 1715.

Triers taken by the French, June 1705.

Trincomalee, Ceylon, the noblest harbour in India, taken from the Dutch, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, 1795; and retained by England at the peace of Amiens.

Trinidad discovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.

Trinitarians, the term Trinity first used by Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, in the second century; order of, founded 1594, in Spain; an order also founded as early as 1198, by Felix de Valois and others: St. Philip de Noir founded an order of fifteen persons in Rome, 1548, under the same name.

Trinity Act, to exempt persons from penalties who denied the doctrine, 1813.

Trinity College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII., 1546: Trinity Hall in the same university, William Bateman, 1351; Trinity College, Oxford, by Sir Thomas Pope, 1554; the same at Dublin, founded from the Augustine monastery of All Saints, by queen Elizabeth, 1591; first stone laid,

an. 1, 1593; new charter given to, 637; made a barrack of, 1689; vest front erected, 1759; library uilt, 1732.

Trinity House, London, founded y Mr. Thomas Spirt, 1512; incor- orated by Henry VIII., 1546; re- ncorporated, 1685; built 1795, on Tower-hill; three originally founded t Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle: he two last in 1537.

Trithaites, a sect that believed n three gods, 560.

Trinity Sunday instituted by pope Gregory IV., the Sunday af- ter Whitsuntide, 828; kept by the Catholic and Protestant churches alike.

Triple Alliance formed between the States-general and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Swe- den afterwards joined the league, Jan. 28, 1668.

Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Triumphs of the British navy; a phrase used during the last war to designate the capture of 15 sail, and the burning of 20 others, on the evacuation of Toulon, Dec. 18, 1793: the victory of Lord Howe, June 1, 1794, when 8 sail of the line were taken or sunk: of Admi- ral Cornwallis, who, with 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates, engaged 13 French sail of the line and 7 frigates a whole day, and, beating them off, making their retreat in safety, June 17, 1795: Lord Duncan's victory, off Camperdown, over the Dutch, Oct. 11, 1797, with 14 sail of the line and 2 fifties, against 14 sail of 54 guns and upwards, and 11 of 44 guns to 18, when 9 sail of the line and 2 frigates were captured, the others escaped into the Texel: at the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 17, 1796, when two 64, one 54, and 4 frigates, surrendered to Admiral El- phinstone: one 80 and two 74 taken by Lord Bridport, with 13 sail of the line, June 23, 1795, near l'Ori- ent, part of a fleet of 12 sail of the line and 11 frigates, the others es- caping by getting close inshore: Lord St. Vincent's victory off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; the English, 14 sail of the line, 4 fri- gates, and 3 sloops; the Spaniards, 27 of the line, 12 frigates, and a brig; two ships of 112 guns, one of 80, and one of 74 were taken: off Algesiras, July 12, 1808, Admiral Saumarez, with 5 sail of the line and 3 frigates, captured the San Antonio of 74 guns, while two of 112 took fire and blew up; the Spanish and French squadrons con- sisted of 10 sail of the line and 3 frigates: Admiral Mitchell's victory over the Dutch, 1799, August 28 and 30, when 10 vessels of 54 guns and upwards, and 14, from 44 guns to 16 each, were taken or surren- dered, annihilating the Dutch navy: Aug. 1, and 2, 1798, at the mouth of the Nile, when Nelson, with 13 sail of the line, a 50 gun ship and brig, attacked the French at an- chor, captured 9 sail of the line, burned 3, and sunk 1, five only es- caping; the French force consisted of 13 sail of the line, two of 44 guns, and two of 36: the destruction of the Danish line of defence before Co- penhagen, April 2, 1801: the vic- tory of Sir J. B. Warren, off the coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 13, and 18, 1798; the English had 3 sail of the line, three of 44 guns, and two of 36; the French 1 of 80, one of 46, five of 40, and two of 36—only 3 es- caped: the battle of Corunna, in which Sir Robert Calder engaged a superior force by a fourth to his own, and captured two sail of the line: July 22, 1805, at Trafalgar, where Nelson fell, having, with 27 sail of the line, engaged the com- bined French and Spanish fleets of 33 sail, and taken and destroyed 19, Oct. 21, 1805: Nov. 4, 1805, Sir Richard Strachan captured five sail of the line, escaped from Tra- falgar: in the West Indies, where Sir John Duckworth captured or destroyed a French squadron of four sail of the line, in the Bay of St. Domingo, 1806.

Tristan d'Acunha, island of, discovered in 1651; in the year 1811, Jonathan Lambert, an American sailor, took possession of the desolate island of Tristan d'Acunha, and issued a manifesto, drawn up in a strict diplomatic form, which was signed by his chief minister, another American sailor, whose name was Andrew Millet. He declares that, on Feb. 4, 1811, he took entire possession for himself, and his descendants for ever, of the island of Tristan d'Acunha, as well as of two neighbouring islands, the Inaccessible Island, and the Island called Nightingale, of which he thereby declares himself the lord and prince. When Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena, this island was occupied by the English, and after the emperor's death, when the party occupying was withdrawn, an English seaman remained, and, joined by one or two others, became sole inhabitants and occupiers of the island in 1825.

Troppau, Congress of, the emperor of Austria and king of Prussia met here, Oct. 20, 1820, to consider of the affairs of Naples, and then adjourned to Laybach, Dec. 20, 1820.

Troy Weight, from Troyes in France, where it was first used; the oz. troy, is said to have been brought originally from the East, in the time of the Crusaders, 1095; the Scotch troy weight was introduced by James I. of England, 1618.

Trumpet first sounded in England before its sovereigns, in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.

Trumpets for Speaking, made by Talland, 1654.

Trumpet-Flowers brought from North America, 1640; the large-flowered from China, 1800; there are other varieties from the Cape and America.

Trusty, the ship, lost between Bristol and Cork, Jan. 17, 1802.

Truxillo, order of knighthood begun in Spain, 1227.

Truxillo, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec., 1759.

Tuam, Archbishopric of, founded 501; the see of Mayo annexed to Tuam, 1559; it ceased to be archiepiscopal, 1833, and is now a bishopric, to which Killala and Achonry are annexed.

Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits, the construction of which is no less novel than gigantic; it consists of two lines of tubes, each of great length, lifted above a hundred feet over the level of the water; the engineers were Stephenson and Fairbairn; railway trains pass through them, March 5, 1850.

Tuilleries, in Paris, one of the royal palaces, begun by Catharine de Medicis, 1564; in the revolutions of 1789 and 1848, it was forced by the mob, who did no mischief to the edifice.

Tulips came first to England, 1578, were objects of commerce in the 16th century: in 1639, the sum of 90,000 florins was given in Holland for 120 tulips, with the offsets; one called the Viceroy sold for 4203 guilders; the tulip-tree came to England from America, 1663.

Tunbridge Castle, built 1090; the priory, 1094; wells became noted as curative through Dudley, Lord North, 1606.

Tunis, City of, stands near the site of ancient Carthage, besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270; taken by Barbarossa; he was expelled by Charles V., but recovered by the Turks under Selim II.; 10,000 Christian slaves there set at liberty, 1535; the bey of Tunis first appointed, 1570; reduced by Admiral Blake on the bey refusing to give up the English captives, 1656.

Tunnel, the Thames, *see* Thames Tunnel; for navigation, the earliest was constructed by M. Riguet in the reign of Louis XIV., at Bezières in France; the first in England by Brindley, for the Duke of Bridgwater's canal, near Manchester, about 1760; the Gravesend, projected 1800; the report upon it made, 1801.

Turin besieged by the French,

May 23, 1706, but their army defeated by Prince Eugene; in 1798, seized by the French; in 1799, the French driven out by the Austrians and Russians; soon after reconquered by the French under Napoleon; delivered up to the allies, 1814, and given to the king of Sardinia.

TURKEYS first brought to England, 1523, and to France, 1570; they were originally from America, and are met with wild there in flocks.

TURKEY Trade commenced in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1550; the Levant company instituted by charter, 1579; it is now a most extensive and open trade.

TURKEY, Empire of, consisting of mixed Asiatic races, the greater number of whom were originally of Tartar blood, combined under the influence of the Mahometan creed and conquests.

Birth of Mahomet, the prophet, at Mecca.....A.D. 571
His imposture commenced..... 604
The Koran written..... 610
Flight to Medina..... 622
Æra of the Hegira..... 622
Death of Mahomet..... 631
Holy wars begin..... 1095
The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia..... 1298
The Turks penetrated into Thrace, and take Adrianople..... 1360
Amurath I. instituted the Janissaries, a guard composed of Christian slaves, bred Mahometans..... 1362
Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire 1389
He laid siege to Constantinople; but was taken by Tamerlane..... 1403
The Turks, invading Hungary, were repelled by Huniades 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire..... 1453
Greece made subject to the Mahometans..... 1458
The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffused terror throughout Europe..... 1480
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries: he murdered his father, brothers, and their sons..... 1512
He took the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians..... 1514
He overran Syria..... 1515
Added Egypt to his empire... 1516
Solyman II. took Belgrade... 1521
Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John..... 1522
Battle of Mohatz..... 1526
Solyman II., with 250,000 men, repulsed before Vienna..... 1529
Cyprus taken from the Venetians..... 1571
Great battle of Lepanto, which put an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power 1571
Amurath II. ascended the throne; strangled his five brothers..... 1574
The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Schah Abbas..... 1585
Reign of Mahomet III..... 1595
Reign of Achmet I..... 1603
Great fire in Constantinople.. 1606
Reign of Amurath IV., who strangled his father and four brothers..... 1624
The Turks defeated the Persians, and took the city of Bagdad 1639
The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege..... 1669
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., relieved by John of Poland 1683
Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman 1687
Peace of Carlovitz..... 1699
Mustapha III. deposed..... 1703
The Morea retaken by the Turks..... 1715
Belgrade taken from Austria; Russia relinquished Azof... 1739
Sea-fight in the channel of

Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish..... 1770
The Crimea falls to Russia Jan. 1783
Cession of Oczacow ends the disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks having lost more than 200,000 men..... 1791
War against Russia....Dec 30, 1806
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles by the British fleet..... .....Feb. 19, 1807
Murder of Hali Aga...May 25, 1807
The sultan Selim is deposed and murdered, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne.....May 29, 1807
Treaty of Bucharest...May 28, 1812
A caravan of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 only saved...Aug. 9, 1812
Subjection of the Wahabees... 1819
Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent..... 1820
Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia.....March 6, 1821
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople April 23, 1821
Massacre at Scio ....April 23, 1822
Sea-fight near Mitylene, Oct. 6, 1824
New Mahometan army organised.....May 29, 1826
Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 1826
Firman of the Sultan abolishing the Janissaries, June 16, 1826
Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes Aug. 30, 1826
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia .....Oct. 20, 1827
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers, from the Turkish empire .....Jan. 5, 1828
War with Russia ....April 26, 1828
The Emperor Nicholas took the field against the Turks May 20, 1828
Capitulation of Brehilow June 19, 1828
Surrender of Anappa, June 23, 1828
The eminences of Schumla taken by the Russians July 20, 1828
The Russian emperor arrived before Varna.....Aug. 5, 1828
Battle of Akhalzic...Aug. 24, 1828
Fortress of Bajazet taken Sept. 9, 1828
The Sultan left his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard, Sept. 26, 1828
The Dardanelles blockaded Oct. 1, 1828
Surrender of Varna...Oct. 15, 1828
Russians retreated from before Schumla .....Oct. 16, 1828
Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French, Oct. 30, 1828
Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians .....Nov. 10, 1828
Victory of the Russians at Kulertscha, near Schumla June 11, 1829
Battle near Erzeroum, July 2, 1829
Adrianople entered by the Russian troops....Aug. 20, 1829
Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies Aug. 29, 1829
Treaty of peace .....Sept. 14, 1829
Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the seamen and marines of H. M. S. Blonde .....Jan. 22, 1830
Treaty with America, May 7, 1830
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali .....July 2, 1832
He defeated the army of the Sultan in Syria, with great loss .....July 30, 1832
A series of successes brings the army of Ibrahim Pacha within 80 leagues of Constantinople, and the Sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia .....Jan. 1833
A Russian force enters the Turkish capital.... April 3, 1833

Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive.....July 8, 1833
Office of Grand Vizier abolished by the Sultan March 30, 1838
Treaty of commerce with England concluded by Lord Ponsonby, ratified Aug. 16, 1838
A body of Hungarian and Polish refugees, fleeing from the scene of the civil war, seek the protection of Turkey.
The Turkish government refused to surrender them on the joint demand of Russia and Austria.....Sept. 16, 1849
Russia again demanded the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees, and suspended all intercourse with the Porte Nov. 12, 1849
The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resisted this demand.
The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, anchored in Besika bay .....Nov. 13, 1849
Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Koniah, in Asia Minor.....Jan. 1850

TURKISH SOVEREIGNS.

Othman, or Ottoman, who assumed the title of Grand Seignior 1299
Orchan, son of Othman 1326
Amurath I.: stabbed by a soldier, of which he died 1360
Bajazet I., his son; defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned 1389
Solyman, son of Bajazet; dethroned by his brother and successor..... 1402
Musa-Chelebi; strangled..... 1410
Mahomed I., also son of Bajazet 1413
Amurath II., succeeded by his son 1421
Mahomed II., by whom Constantinople was taken, in 1453 1451
Bajazet II.: deposed by his son 1481
Selim I., who succeeded him 1512
Solyman the Magnificent, son of the preceding..... 1520
Selim II., son of the last 1566
Amurath III., his son: on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself to death ... 1574
Mahomed III., son of Amurath; commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives..... 1595
Ahmed, or Achmet, his son: succeeded by his brother... 1603
Mustapha I.: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned; succeeded by his nephew.... 1617
Osman I.: strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored..... 1618
Mustapha I. again and again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled..... 1622
Amurath IV. succeeded by his brother..... 1623
Ibrahim: strangled by the Janissaries..... 1640
Mahomed IV., son of Ibrahim: deposed, and died imprisoned..... 1649
Solyman III., his brother..... 1687
Ahmed or Achmet II.: succeeded by his nephew..... 1691
Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed, succeeded by his brother.... 1695
Ahmed or Achmet III.: deposed, and died in prison in 1736..... 1703
Mahmud or Mahomed V. succeeded his uncle, the preceding Sultan..... 1730
Osman II., brother of Mahmud 1754
Mustapha III., brother of Osman 1757
Abdul-Ahmed..... 1774
Selim III.: deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne..... 1788
Mustapha IV.: deposed, and, with the late sultan, Selim, murdered..... 1807
Mahmud II.: succeeded by his son..... 1808

Abdul-Mejid, the present (1850) sultan 1839

Turnpike Roads, *see* Roads.

Turpentine, the produce of a species of fir-tree, imported from Barbary prior to 1656; there are two kinds, the Venice or Venetian, and the common.

Tuscan order of architecture, the simplest and most severe of all the orders; St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, built by Inigo Jones, 1640, is the only specimen of note in London of this order.

Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530; came to an Austrian family, 1737; seized by the French, March 24, 1799; recovered its independence, July 17, 1799; but reduced again under obedience to France the following year; given to Louis, son of the king of Spain, as king of Etruria, Feb. 26, 1801; he died, June 30, 1803; united to France, May 24, 1808; restored to Austria, 1814; Leopold II. ascended the ducal seat, June 18, 1824; fled from Sienna in consequence of the civil war, Feb. 7, 1849; arrived at Gaeta, Feb. 23; restored by an Austrian army, May 5, 1850, and to plenary despotism, Leopold returning, July 23, 1850.

Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, burned down, 1702.

Twelfth-day, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which, whoever found, was saluted as king of the festival of the Epiphany, instituted 813.

Twickenham, the French ambassador's house burned, June 14, 1734.

Tyburn, London, the ancient place for the execution of malefactors, now covered with fine houses at the junction of the Edgeware-road and the Bayswater, where Connaught-place stands: a German writer in 1778, speaks of it as distant two miles from London.

Tyrfield Abbey, Hants, built 1232.

Tyler, Wat, his insurrection in opposition to the pole-tax, levied 1378; killed in Smithfield by the mayor, Walworth, 1381.

Tyrone, the Irish rebel, defeated the English, 1599; taken, brought to London and pardoned, 1603.

Tyre, Era of, begins Oct. 19, 125 A.C.; to reduce this era to our own subtract 124, and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the era before Christ.

U

Ubiquitarians, a Lutheran sect, which at one time spread over Germany and through other countries; they believed the natural body of Christ to be every where present: the sect arose in 1540, but never to any considerable numbers.

Udina, Giovanni da, celebrated as the reviver of stucco-work; he died 1564.

Ukraine, or the Frontier, as the term imports. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, they divided the Ukraine, 1693; Poland had the west side of the Dneiper, and Russia the east, but the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary were appropriated by Russia, 1795, according to the iniquitous treaty of partition, the same year.

Ulm, Peace of, by which Frederic V. was utterly deprived of Bohemia, having been previously driven from it, July 3, 1620; taken by the French, 1796; great battle of, between the French and Austrians,

in which General Mack was defeated by Marshal Ney with great loss, and Ulm surrendered in consequence with 36,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 19, 1805.

Ulvecroft Priory, Leicestershire, built 1167

Umbrella, the first person who used the umbrella in the streets of London was Jonas Hanway, who died 1786.

Unction, Extreme, a ceremony originally of the Jews, who anointed themselves with oil upon particular occasions, and hence the imitation of the ceremony; it was in common use about 550; the first who received extreme unction from the pope was St. Asaph, 590; "extreme" unction applied only to the dying.

Uniformity, Act of, passed, 1559; came into first operation, 1662; obliging all the clergy to subscribe the same 39 articles and to use the same form of worship; upwards of 2000 ministers quitted the church of England upon that occasion, joined the dissenters, and ranked among the fathers of the dissenting interest, 1661, 1662.

Union of the Three Crowns; England and Scotland became united by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603; in 1604, the union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed, 1670; the Tories opposed the union in 1706, in the House of Commons, but it became a law, June 16, and was ratified by the Scotch Parliament, Jan. 16, 1707. Union with Ireland proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799; rejected by the Irish Commons, Jan. 29, 1799; the plan of the union detailed, Feb. 5, 1800; the act passed the British parliament, July 2, 1800; the united standard of England and Ireland first displayed on Dublin castle, Jan. 1, 1801; the realm thence became the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the title to France being dropped.

Union Packet, of Dover, lost off Calais, Jan. 28, 1792, the first accident of the kind for 105 years.

Union Fire-Office established 1715.

Unitarians, who worship only one self-existent deity, in place of three equal deities in one, arose under Servetus, 1553; on his passing through Geneva, proceeding to Naples, in that year, Calvin incited the magistrates to arrest him on charges of blasphemy and heresy, and on his refusing to retract his opinions condemned him to be burned; this murder took place, Oct. 27, 1553; the Unitarian marriage bill passed, June 1827.

United Provinces once subjected to Spain; became a republic, shaking off the Spanish yoke, 1579; deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed a treaty of mutual defence, appointing the Prince of Orange stadtholder, thus forming the union of Utrecht, or the foundation of the Seven United Provinces. In 1609 their independence was acknowledged; Holland was united to France, 1796; Louis Bonaparte crowned king of, June 5, 1806; he abdicated, July 1, 1810; Holland restored to the house of Orange, with Belgium annexed, Nov. 18, 1813; separated from Belgium, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831.

United Ladies for the honour of the Cross, an order of female knighthood in Germany, begun 1666.

United States of America revolted from the sway of England, though English colonists, originally established by voluntary exile to avoid persecution for opinion's sake, and secure civil and religious liberty to themselves and their posterity. Attemped to be taxed by George III. against their consent, they resisted, and established their independence by a resolution of their representatives in congress, Sept. 9, 1776, as thirteen states free of control on

the part of England; treated on the basis of their acquired independence, 1782; acknowledged independent by England, 1783; they had been previously acknowledged by France, Feb. 6, 1778; and by Holland, April 19, 1782; the act of parliament of Great Britain imposing new and heavy duties on the goods they imported, Mar. 11, 1764.

The Stamp Act, so distasteful..... 1765

First American Congress met June 7, 1765

English act levying duties on paper, tea, painted glass, and other imports, June 14, 1767

340 chests of tea destroyed by the people at Boston, and 17 at New York.....Nov. 1773

Boston port bill.....March 25, 1774

Deputies of the States meet, Sept. 5, 1774

First battle between the English and Americans at Lexington .....April 19, 1775

Act of perpetual state union, May 20, 1775

Washington appointed commander-in-chief ...June 16, 1775

America declares itself "free, sovereign, and independent," July 4, 1776

After a war of a varying character, Lord Cornwallis surrendered with 7000 men to Washington, at York town .....Oct. 19, 1781

Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace ...May 5, 1782

Provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners, Nov. 30, 1782

Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris .....Sept. 3, 1783

Ratified by congress ...Jan. 4, 1784

John Adams, first American ambassador, had his first interview with the king of England.....June 2, 1785

New American constitution proposed to the States, Sept. 17, 1787

The quakers of Philadelphia emancipated their slaves, Jan. 1, 1788

New government for the States organised at New York .....March 4, 1789

General Washington declared the president.....April 6, 1789

Bank instituted; capital 10,000,000 of dollars, June 7, 1791

Choice made of Washington town for the capital of the States .....July 8, 1792

Re-election of General Washington as president, March 4, 1793

He resigned the presidency, Sept. 17, 1796

Mr Adams elected...March 4, 1797

General Washington died; the seat of government removed to Washington, Dec. 14, 1799

American embargo ...Dec. 9, 1807

War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812

Action between the American ship Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere, Aug. 19, 1812

Fort Détroit taken...Aug. 21, 1812

The British sloop Frolic taken by the American ship Wasp.....Oct. 18, 1812

The ship United States of 54 guns, captured the British frigate Macedonian, Oct. 25, 1812

Battle of Frenchtown, Jan. 22, 1813

The Hornet captured the British sloop of war Peacock .....Feb. 25, 1813

Forts Erie and George abandoned by the British, May 27, 1813

The American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon frigate ...June 1, 1813

Battle of Burlington Heights; the Americans defeated, June 6, 1813

H.M. sloop Pelican took the American sloop Argus, Aug. 14, 1813

Buffalo town taken by the British, and burnt, Dec. 9, 1813

American frigate Essex taken

by the Phœbe and Cherub, March 29, 1814
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict, July 2, 1814
Alexandria capitulated to the British forces .....Aug. 17, 1814
The city of Washington taken by the British forces, and the public edifices, records, and libraries burned, Aug. 24, 1814
The British sloop of war Avon, sunk by the American sloop Wasp .....Sept. 8, 1814
The British squadron on lake Champlain captured, Sept. 11, 1814
Attack on Baltimore by the British; General Ross killed, Sept. 12, 1814
Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814
The British ship Endymion captured the President, Jan. 15, 1815
The Ghent treaty of peace ratified .....Feb. 17, 1815
Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid, Aug. 24, 1818
Spain ceded Florida to the United States .....Oct. 24, 1820
The States acknowledged the independence of South America .....March 8, 1822
Treaty with Colombia, Oct. 3, 1824
Mr. Adams elected president, Feb. 4, 1825
Death of the two ex-presidents Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States .....July 4, 1826
Indemnity convention with Great Britain .....Nov. 13, 1826
American tariff bill, May 13, 1828
General Jackson president, Feb. 16, 1829
Treaty between the United States and Ottoman Porte, May 7, 1830
Ports re-opened to British commerce .....Oct. 5, 1830
New tariff laws .....July 14, 1832
Great fire at New York; 647 houses and many public edifices burnt .....Nov. 15, 1835
In the Canadian insurrection, many of the American people assist the insurgents, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1837
The American steam-boat Caroline attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the East of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States, Dec. 29, 1837
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians against Great Britain.....Jan. 5, 1838
The Great Western steamship first arrived at New York.....June 17, 1838
The American banks suspended their cash payments, Oct 14, 1839
Affair of Mr. M'Leod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the Caroline; true bill found against him for murder and arson, Feb. 6, 1841
The United States bank again suspended payment, Feb. 7, 1841
Election of General Harrison as president.....March 4, 1841
Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. M'Leod.....March 12, 1841
General Harrison died a month after his inauguration .....April 4, 1841
The presidency devolved on the vice-president, John Tyler.....April 5, 1841
The case of M'Leod is removed by habeas corpus to the supreme court at New York .....May 6, 1841
A party of British volunteers crossed the frontier from Canada, and carried off Colonel Grogan ...Sept. 9, 1841
Resignation of all the United States' ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster, Sept. 11, 1841

The President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations...Sept. 25, 1841

Trial of Mr. M'Leod commenced at Utica supreme court .....Oct. 4, 1841

Grogan given up to the American government, Oct. 4, 1841

Acquittal of M'Leod after a trial of eight days, Oct. 12, 1841

Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington .....Dec. 1, 1841

Affair of the Creole, which led to a dispute with England .....Dec., 1841

This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.

Announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States.....Jan. 1, 1842

Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the Caroline affair, Feb. 2, 1842

The Warspite, with Lord Ashburton on board, arrived at New York.....April 1, 1842

Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, Aug. 9, 1842

The tariff bill passed, Aug. 10, 1842

Lord Ashburton left the United States, Sept. 5; arrived in England ....Sept. 23, 1842

War declared against the United States by Mexico, June 4, 1845

Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon, Apr. 20, 1846

Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war, Aug. 23, 1846

Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the United States at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia river .....June 12, 1846

Battle of Bueno Vista, Feb. 22, 1847

The Mexicans defeated by General Taylor at Bueno Vista.....Feb. 23, 1847

Vera Cruz taken by storm, the Mexicans every where worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans defeated .....April 18, 1847

General Scott defeated the Mexicans, taking 6000 prisoners .....April 18, 1847

Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified, May 19, 1848

Park Theatre destroyed by fire.....Dec. 16, 1848

Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by a dispute between two actors, May 10, 1849

Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba...Aug. 11, 1849

The French ambassador dismissed from Washington, Sept. 14, 1849

Death of Mr. Calhoun, March 31, 1850

Destructive fire in Philadelphia.....July 9, 1850

Bill passed to admit California a member of the States, Aug. 15, 1850

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

General George Washington, first president, elected April 6, 1789

General Washington again March 4, 1793
John Adams .....March 4, 1797
Thomas Jefferson....March 4, 1801
Mr. Jefferson re-elected, March 4, 1805
James Madison.....March 4, 1809
Mr. Madison re-elected, March 4, 1813
James Monroe .....March 4, 1817
Mr. Monroe re-elected, March 4, 1821
John Quincy Adams, March 4, 1825
General Jackson .....March 4, 1829
General Jackson re-elected, March 4, 1833
Martin Van Buren...March 4, 1837
General William H. Harrison, March 4, 1841
(Died April 4, following.)
John Tyler.....April 4, 1841
James Knox Polk ...March 4, 1845
General Zachary Taylor, March 4, 1849
(Died July 9, 1850.)
Millard Fillmore sworn into office next day.....July 10, 1850
General Pearce 1852

UNIVERSITIES founded: the oldest those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna; the following are the principal existing:—

Aberdeen. 1477
Abo, Finland 1640
Aix, 1409; re-established..... 1642
Alba Julia, Transylvania 1629
Altorf, Franconia 1581
Angers..... 1698
Andrew's, St., Scotland 1411
Anjou, 1349; enlarged..... 1364
Avignon, France..... 1388
Bamburg 1585
Basle, Switzerland 1458
Berlin 1812
Besançon, Burgundy 1540
Bologna, Italy 423
Brugea, Austrian Flanders ... 1665
Cahor, in Quercy, France 1320
Caen, Normandy..... 1431
Cambridge began 626, according to some others 900; revived 1110
Cambridge, New England, projected 1630
Cologne, Germany, refounded 1389
Compostella, Spain 1517
Coimbra, Portugal, 1391; enlarged 1503
Constantinople 425
Copenhagen, 1497; enlarged 1539..... 1569
Cordova, Spain 968
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged 1402
Dijon, France..... 1722
Dillingen, Suabia 1565
Dole, Burgundy..... 1426
Douay, French Flanders 1562
Dresden, Saxony 1694
Dublin Trinity College..... 1591

Also in the Annals of Dublin there is an entry to the following tolerant effect—"1629. The Papists erected an University in Dublin, for the education of the youth of that religion, without any authority from the State, and in the face of Government, which, however, was shut up in 1632."

Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580
Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged... 1390
Erlangen, Franconia..... 1743
Evora, Portugal..... 1559
Ferrara, Italy..... 1316
Florence, Italy, enlarged 1438
Franeker, Friesland 1585
Frankfort on the Oder 1506
Friberg, Germany 1460
Fulda, Germany 1734
Geneva 1365
Giessen, 1605; united to Marpurg..... 1626
Glasgow, Scotland..... 1450
Goettingen, Hanover..... 1734
Granada, Spain 1537
Gripswald 1547
Groningen, Friesland 1614
Halle, Saxony 1694
Heidelburgh, Germany..... .. 1346
Helmstadt, or Jula, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle 1570
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia..... 1548
Ingolstadt, Bavaria 1573
Inspruck, Tyrol..... 1672
Kiel, Holstein 1665
Koningsberg, Prussia 1544
Leyden, Holland 1575
Leipsic, Saxony..... 1409
London, April 13 1827

Louvain, Flanders, 926; enlarged 1427
Lyons, France 830
Marpurg, Hesse..... 1527
Mechlin, Flanders 1440
Ments 1482
Montpelier 1196
Moscow 1754
Munster 1491
Naples..... 1216
Orleans, France 1312
Oxford..... 886
Paderborn 1592
Padua, Italy 1179
Palencia, 1209; removed to Salamanca 1249
Paris 792
Parma..... 1599
Pavia, 791; enlarged 1361
Perpignan 1349
Perugia, Italy..... 1290
Petersburg, Russia..... 1747
Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged 1487, and 1542
Poictiers, France 1430
Prague, Bohemia 1360
Rinteln, Schaumberg 1621
Rheims, 1145; enlarged 1560
Rostock, Mecklenburgh 1419
Salamanca, Spain 1249
Salerno 1233
Saltzburgh, Germany 1623
Saragossa, Arragon 1474
Sienna, Etruria 1387
Siguenza, Spain..... 1517
Seville, Spain..... 1517
Sorbonne, France 1253
Strasburg, Germany 1538
Toledo, Spain..... 1518
Toulouse, France 1228
Treves, Germany 1473
Tubingen, Wurtemburg 1477
Turin 1412
Valladolid 1343
Valence 1475
Venice..... 1592
Vienna 1365
Upsal, Sweden 1477
Utrecht, Holland 1636
Wittenberg..... 1502
Wurzberg 1402
Wirtemberg 1502

University College, Oxford, founded 1249; library of, completed 1669.

University Statistics of France. The returns forwarded to the minister of public instruction by the rectors of the university of Paris, from which it appears that the royal colleges throughout France contained in 1844, 21,890 pupils, or 1123 more than last year, and the district colleges 35,388, showing an increase over 1843 of 2291. The whole number of pupils in the royal and district colleges is consequently 57,278, or 3414 more than in 1843. This last year, likewise, exhibited an augmentation of 1984 pupils, so that in the course of two years the number of pupils following the lectures in these colleges increased by upwards of 5000, in spite of the war waged by the clergy against the university.

Unknown Tongues, under a pretended inspiration, sundry disciples of the late Edward Irving suddenly held forth and harangued in a gibberish no one could understand, Oct. 16, 1831; the fact being overlooked, that the gift of tongues to the apostles was the gift of the living languages of their time, to enable them to preach to the Gentiles: the disciples of, and others knew not what they uttered, and others were in the same state of ignorance, yet there are still many believers in this senseless delusion, saying so little for the good sense of the age.

Upnor Castle, built 1561.

Uranus, the name now given by astronomers to the planet discovered by Herschel, and so unluckily named the "Georgium Sidus," discovered March 13, 1781, by Herschel, whose name is sometimes bestowed upon it. The distance of Uranus from the sun is twice that of Saturn.

Urine employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and in the woollen manufacture: a statute for its preservation to manufacture saltpetre, 1626. Uric or lithic acid obtained from, by Scheel, 1776.

Ursulines, an order of nuns, established 1198.

USHANT, Battle of, between the English and French fleets, when the latter withdrew into Brest harbour. The English were commanded by Admiral Keppel, who was tried for his failure in obtaining a more complete result, and honourably acquitted, July 27, 1778.

USURY forbidden by law, 1341; 2*s.* per week fixed as the interest or 20*s.*, 1260; this limit restrained, 1275; fixed at 10 per cent., 1545 and 1570; reduced to 8 per cent., 21 James I., 1623, when the word "interest" was used in place of "usury;" it was reduced to 6 per cent., 1650; continued at 6 to 1660; made 5 per cent., 1714.

UTRECHT, Treaty of, terminating Queen Anne's wars, April 11, 1713; town of, surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; taken by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

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VACCINE inoculation established on the discovery of Dr. Jenner, May 1796; made public, 1799; received £10,000 for the discovery from parliament, 1802; royal Jennerian institution founded, Jan. 19, 1803; practised throughout Europe, 1816; act respecting adoption of, passed July 23, 1840.

VAGRANTS and Beggars. A vast number of poor were employed or maintained in and about the monasteries, and when they were seized upon by Henry VIII., the humbler dependents were turned loose to beg, starve, or thieve; they were then mercilessly punished: this accounts for 75,000 persons having been put to death in the reign of the royal plunderer. He passed an act that a vagrant, after being whipped, was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Henry VIII., 1530; a second time convicted, he was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Henry VIII.; and a third time convicted, death. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Eliz., 1571. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The laws against beggars are still very severe in England.

VAILS to servants abolished in the world of fashion, 1764.

VALENCIA, Spain, conquered by the Moors, and then lost by them, 1094; relinquished to them by the King of Castile, and then taken again by James I., king of Arragon, 1238; and with Arragon united to Spain, 1492; university of, founded early, revived in 1470; city of, taken by the Earl of Peterborough, 1705; submitted to the Bourbons after the battle of Almanza, 1707; taken by Marshal Suchet with 16,000 men, and immense munitions of war, Jan. 9, 1812.

VAL de Grace, Paris, built 1666.

VALENCIENNES taken by the French from the Spaniards, 17th March, 1677; besieged and taken by the allied armies after seven weeks' siege, in May and July, 1793; retaken, together with Condé, by the French six weeks afterwards, together with 1100 emigrants arrayed against their country, 200 pieces of cannon, a million pounds weight of powder, 8,000,000 florins in money, 1000 head of cattle, and large stores of provisions, Aug. 30, 1794.

VALENÇAY, Treaty of, between Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, by which that graceless monarch was put in full possession of his

kingdom, on his agreeing to maintain its integrity, Dec. 8, 1813.

VALENTINE'S Day. Valentine, a Roman bishop, or, according to others, only presbyter of the church, was beheaded under Valerianus, A.D. 278, Feb. 14. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates, whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing valentines, or particular friends, on this day.

VALENTINE'S Day, remarkable events upon. In 1684, Sir Samuel Barnardiston fined £10,000 for using a few indiscreet but innoxious expressions of a political nature, in some letters. In 1779, Capt. James Cook killed at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands: he was born at Marton, in the north part of Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1728. In 1780, died that illustrious lawyer, Sir William Blackstone, author of a celebrated work, entitled, "Commentaries on the Laws of England:" born in Cheapside, London, July 10, 1723. In 1793, expired Brass Crossby, a patriotic lord mayor of London, who at the expiration of his mayoralty received the thanks of the corporation, and a cup of £400 value: born at Stockton-upon-Tees, in Durham, in 1725. In 1797, Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent) obtained a signal victory over the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. In 1818, a cotton manufactory at Colnbridge, near Huddersfield, occupied by Mr. T. Atkinson, caught fire, and was entirely destroyed; 17 girls, the oldest about 19 years of age, were burnt to death, only 9 persons escaping.

VALLE CRUCIS Abbey, Denbighshire, built 1200.

VALENTIO, Father, so styled, was an English friar, a native of Yorkshire, whose name was Matthew Atkinson, called in religion Father Paul of St. Francis. Under the penal statute, 11th and 12th of William III., he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the latter end of the 17th century, for having exercised the functions of an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, on the information of his maid-servant, who received the reward, stipulated by the statute, of £100, for betraying her master. Pursuant to his sentence he was conveyed to Hurst castle, and there confined for life. This statute was passed in the reign of a monarch who is said to have established civil and religious liberty in England! This prisoner for worshipping God according to the custom of his fathers, had, as a great indulgence, the privilege of walking on the adjoining strand, by the warden of the place, by whom he was much respected, and to whom he rendered himself useful, by teaching his children Latin; but certain strangers who happened to visit the castle took offence at this indulgence, which was the occasion of Mr. Atkinson's voluntarily confining himself ever afterwards to his own miserable apartment. Here he was so resigned and contented, as to persist in refusing the offers made by powerful friends to procure his enlargement. He was buried in the Roman Catholic burying-ground contiguous to Winchester. The epitaph on Mr. Atkinson, inscribed on his headstone in St. James's churchyard, Winchester, is as follows:—

H. S. E. R. P.
Paulus Atkinson, Franciscanus, qui 15th Oct., 1729, ætat. 74, in castro de Hurst, vitam finivit, postquam ibidem 30 peregerat annos.

It is said—and, it must be hoped, truly—that he was the last sufferer under the infamous statutes of William and Mary against religious liberty, no matter what creed applied against.

VALENTINIANS, the followers of a priest called Valentine, who, losing a bishopric, felt so disappointed that he founded a specious idolatrous system of faith of his own, 200. He published a gospel and psalms.

ome of his followers declared for, thers against, baptism.

VALET, the term given to the ing's eldest son; hence the valet r knave, synonymous terms, follow he king and queen in the pack of ards.

VALTELINE, in Switzerland, celebrated for the massacre of the Valteline, or of the Protestants, by the Catholics, July 20, 1620; for three days neither man, woman, nor child was spared.

VALUE IN STERLING OF THE GOLD AND SILVER RAISED FROM THE MINES IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:—

	FROM 1790 TO 1809.			FROM 1810 TO 1829.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mexico.....	4,523 378	94,429,303	98,952,681	1,913,075	45,388,729	47,301,804
Panama	223,518	.....	22 ',818	23,603	.... .	23,603
Chili.....	863,974	944,736	1,808,710	1,904,514	878,188	2,782,702
Buenos Ayres	1,862,955	19,286,831	21,149,786	2,161,940	7,895,842	10,057,782
	7,473,825	114,660,870	122,134,695	6,003,132	54,162,759	60,165,891
Russia—from 1820 to 1829				3.703,743	1,502,981	5,206,724

VANDALS began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, 406-414; took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439; overran a large part of Europe with pillage and murder in the early ages of the Christian era.

VAN Dieman's Land, discovered by Tasman, 1633; visited by Furneaux, 1773; by Cook, 1777; deemed the south-east part of New Holland until the Straits of Bass were discovered; Hobart Town, the seat of government, settled on the river Derwent, 1804. Since that time, or in half a century, to Dec. 21, 1851, its white population increased to 70,130; in 1840, it contained 40,000 souls. In the last-mentioned year—and it has vastly increased since—the increased soil in cultivation was from 25,000 to 124,000 acres; the shipping, from one vessel of 41 tons to 141 vessels containing 12,491 tons; the imports from £62,000 to near a million; the exports from £14,500 to £867,000, of which more than a quarter were of wool; the revenue from £17,000 to near £119,000; and, in addition to these vast improvements, a sum little short of £219,000 was invested in the purchase of Crown lands.

VANE, Sir Henry, the younger, beheaded by Charles II., 1662.

VANINI, burned under pretence of heresy and deism, at Thoulouse, 1619, aged 33.

VARENNES, in France, the place where Louis XVI. was arrested on the 21st of June, 1791, and taken back to Paris, while endeavouring to pass the frontiers of France and join the Austrians and Prussians.

VARNA, Battles of, between the Russians and Turks, Aug. 5, 1828; after several attacks made by the Turks, which were repulsed, the city surrendered, Oct. 1, 1828.

Vasco de Gama discovers the East Indies by Cape of Good Hope, 1529.

VASSALAGE, or Villanage, the slavery that existed under the Saxons and Normans. Of those under the Normans, there were the free and the vassal serfs—the last sold with the land, the former free to labour for whom they pleased. Abolished in England, *temp.* Elizabeth; in Hungary, 1785; in Holstein, May, 1797; and in Courland, Sept. 1817.

VATICAN Library, founded 1448; palace of, at Rome, the residence of the pope, said to contain 7000 rooms.

VAUXHALL Gardens, London, opened 1738; in 1752, became the property of Tyers; in 1823, 133,279 persons visited these gardens. They were sold, Sept. 9, 1841, for £20,200, but are still open in the summer season.

VAUXHALL Bridge, built by Rennie and Walker, May 9, 1811, completed, 1816; it consists of 9 equal arches, and cost £150,000.

VEGETABLES originally imported from the Netherlands, 1509. There were then no kitchen-gardens in England; sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency, before they were introduced.

VEINS, the lacteal, discovered by Asellius, 1640.

VELLORE, India, revolt and massacre of the sepoys at, July 10, 1806; most of the insurgents put to the sword by Colonel Gillespie, but 800 sepoys fell before the mutiny was subdued.

VELOCIPEDES, a species of carriage, impelled by the rider in them, now gone out of use; invented 1818.

VENABLES' Expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

VENEREAL Disease, of uncertain origin; reported to have first broken out in the French army, before Naples, 1494, when the term *Mal de Naples;* in England and the Netherlands called the *Mal de France;* yet in the latter country it is said to have been known so early as the 12th century; about the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it. Some imagine it was brought by Columbus from the new world, in 1493; there are grounds for believing it was known to the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, long before America was discovered.

VENETIANO, Dom., artist of Venice, who introduced the use of oil colours, there assassinated, 1476.

VENETIAN Horses, five in number, said to have been executed by Lysippus; they were first on the Temple of the Sun at Corinth, and, in the first year of the Christian era, Augustus Cæsar paid the weight of them in gold, the price he offered for every statue of this sculptor: Nero placed them on a triumphal arch, and 300 years afterwards Constantine placed them in the Hippodrome; in the 12th century the Venetians took Constantinople and these horses, and placed them on the façade of the church of St. Mark, where they remained for 600 years, until Napoleon, in 1805, brought them to Paris, and placed them on the triumphal arc in the Place Carrousel; from thence they were taken by the allied forces and returned to Venice, 1814.

VENEZUELANS, The, declare in congress the sovereignty of the people, July, 1814; separated themselves from the federal union, and declared themselves alone and independent, 1830; their country of Venezuela was settled by the Spaniards, 1499.

VENICE; the first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 B.C. —The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians about 421; the first house was erected on the morass by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths: the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a doge, 697: but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; bank of, founded 1157; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the arsenal was destroyed by fire, 1565; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; declared a free port, May 11, 1736; greatly damaged by fire, 1789; its senate dissolved, and its government

changed by the French troops, in 1797; the doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic sea, a ceremony that had existed from 1173.—The French ceded the city, with the adjacent country, to the Emperor of Germany, Oct. 17, 1797; annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1805; annexed to Austria, 1814.

VENTILATORS invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740; various improvements by Triewald, Chabonne, Reid, and others, in 1741, 1819, and following years.

VENUS, Transit of, over the sun, June 2, 1761, observed at St. Helena by Maskelyne; Cook's first voyage to Otaheite to observe that of 1769; the diurnal motion of Venus discovered by Casini, 1712; in 1874, this planet will appear from the earth as brilliant as in 1769.

VERMEYERS, a Dutch artist, whose beard touched the ground when he stood erect; he died 1559.

VERNON, the largest English frigate till then ever built, 2082 tons, launched at Woolwich, May 1, 1832.

VEROCHIO, Andrew, a Florentine artist, who first found out the method of taking likenesses with plaster of Paris, 1470.

VERSAILLES, Palace of, in France, built as a hunting-seat by Louis XIV., 1630; in 1687, enlarged by Louis XIV., and made into a magnificent palace, finished 1708; becoming the principal residence of the French monarchs until 1789; it was refurnished by Louis Philippe at his own expense.

VERSAILLES, Peace of, between England and North America, Sept. 3, 1783; and the same day a treaty of peace between England, France, and Spain, Sept. 3, 1783.

VESPASIAN, the Roman emperor, ruled at Rome, 79.

VESPERS, the Sicilian, *see* Sicilian Vespers, 1282; Easter-day, when all the French in the city were massacred, March 29.

VESPERS, during the service of one at Blackfriars, Oct. 16, 1623, no less than 100 persons were killed at the house of the French ambassador, while a Catholic priest was officiating.

VESTA, the planet discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, March 28, 1807.

VESTAL Virgins, the priestesses of Vesta, who took care of the celestial fire which burned in her temple; if incontinent, they were punished by being buried alive; the first were appointed by Numa, 710 A.C.; the vestal Cornelia Maximiliana was buried alive, 92.

VESUVIUS, Eruptions of, 79, when two cities were buried in burning lava, with 250,000 people; 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed; 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large tract of land were destroyed; 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794, 1810, 1814, 1816.

VICE Chancellor of England, a new equity judge, who took his seat in Chancery, May 5, 1813; a similar officer was appointed in Ireland as early as 1232; two additional vice-chancellors were appointed by 5 Victoria, 1841; the term, vice-chancellor of England, ceased Aug. 1850.

VICTORY, man of war of 100 guns, lost in the Race of Alderney, and Admiral Belcher, with the crew of 1000 men, perished, Oct. 8, 1744; also the name of Nelson's flagship in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, in which he fell just before the close of the contest.

VICTUALLERS, no time can be assigned when the name licensed victualler was given; the victuallers' company of London was founded 1437; their hall was rebuilt, 1823; the licensed victuallers' school was founded, 1803; the asylum, 1827. Enacted that none should sell less than a full quart of the best beer for 1d., and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d., 1603; in England, in 1850, 39,335 licensed victuallers; Scot-

land, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496; of beer sellers only to be drunk on the premises, 3270.

Victualling Office, instituted, Dec. 10, 1663; its inferior departments removed to Deptford, Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset House, 1783. That at Plymouth burnt, July 22, 1779.

Vienna, the old capital of the German empire, but since 1806 the capital of Austria alone; its history is obscure till 1151; it was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1142, with the ransom of King Richard I. of England; made an imperial city by Frederick II., 1136; made subject to the house of Austria, 1140; besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1485; besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529; again in 1532, 1543, and 1663, when the Grand Vizier, with 100,000 men, cannonaded the city from July 24th to the beginning of September, without effect; taken possession of by the French troops, 1805 and 1809, but restored at the peace in each year; the allied sovereigns met here, Sept. 28, and Oct. 2, 1814; insurrection at, 1848-9, and Count Latour assassinated; Vienna remained in the hands of the insurgents, and the emperor fled, Oct. 6, 1848; the Imperialists recovered possession of the city, Nov. 1, 1848; treaty of, with Spain, April 30, 1725; treaty of alliance between the Emperor Charles VI., Great Britain, and Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, March 16, 1731; treaty of, with France, between Charles VI. of Germany and Louis XV., Nov. 18, 1738; between Napoleon and Francis I. of Austria, by which the latter power ceded the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories to France as the Illyrian provinces, Oct. 14, 1809; treaty of, between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, signed March 23, 1815; that confirming the enlargement of Holland and vesting the sovereignty in the House of Orange, May 31, 1815; the treaty ceding Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenberg, June 4, 1815; the federative constitution of Vienna, signed June 8, 1815.

Vienna, Population in, 1840, 329,873 inhabitants, being about 70,000 more than Berlin, without including the military or foreigners. The number of males was 150,368, and of females 166,505. Of these it is calculated that 5000 were in opulence, 5000 employed by the government, and 3000 servants. There are 40 public-houses, besides 80 coffee-houses, and 500 smoking-houses. The registered burghers amount to 6660, and those who have licences to carry on trade to 4970. There are about 100 manufacturers' warehouses. The number of bakers is 173, of booksellers 68, goldsmiths 210, tailors 1554, shoemakers 1775, joiners 915, clock and watchmakers 200, turners 112, and weavers 130. There are 840 wholesale dealers, and 4570 retailers.

Vigo, Spain, attacked by Sir George Rooke, 1702, in company with the Dutch, the French and Spanish fleets being in that port; several sail of the line of galleons were taken, and a great spoil fell into the hands of the victors, Oct. 12; taken by Lord Cobham, 1719, but relinquished soon after; it was again taken by the English, March 27, 1809.

Villa Franca, Battle of, between the English cavalry and the French under Marshal Soult, which terminated in the defeat of the latter commander, April 10, 1812.

Villain, the name of a vassal under the Normans; Queen Elizabeth struck the first blow at this feudal bondage, by ordering that her bondsmen of the western counties should be made free at easy rates, 1574.

Villiers became a favourite with James I., 1615; the duke of Buckingham a favourite with Charles I.,

1625; impeached by the Commons, 1626; stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth, 1628.

Villeroy, General, taken prisoner at Cremona, 1701-2.

Vimiera, Battle of, between the English under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French forces in Portugal, under Marshal Junot, when the latter was defeated, Aug. 21, 1808; the command of the British army, owing to bad management at home, had three commanders-in-chief in three days, two superseding the conqueror at Vimiera.

Vincent, St., taken possession of, 1763, by the English; taken by the French, 1779; restored to England, 1783; in 1796, the French landed and stimulated the Caribs to a revolt, which was some time before it was subdued; the volcano called the Souffriere threw out an eruption in 1812, after being calm for a century.

Vine, a tree known from the earlier times; a colony from Ionia settled at Marseilles, and instructed the inhabitants of the south of France in its culture, according to some authorities, 600 A.C.; others are of opinion that the vine is aboriginal in the south of France and Italy, as well as on the shores of the Mediterranean generally; vines were first planted in Germany and the north of France, 276; planted in Madeira, 1420; the vine was taken to America by the Spaniards, although there is a wild indigenous vine in the northern part of that continent, but its fruit is unfit for wine.

Vinegar Hill, Battle of, in Ireland, between the English and the insurgent Irish, June 21, 1798; the combat was obstinate and sanguinary, and the king's troops suffered severely, as well as the Irish.

Violin invented about 1200, according to some authorities.

Virgin, Assumption of the, instituted 1372, by pope Gregory XI.

Virginia, North America, taken possession of by, and named by Raleigh after queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584; first attempts to settle, 1585; colonies formed in, by Grant, 1606, 1610; in 1626 it reverted to the crown, and afterwards becoming permanent, was the first British settlement in North America; it submitted to Cromwell, 1651: raw silk and copper ore imported from, Oct. 1630.

Virgin of Mount Carmel, order begun in France, 1607.

Virgin Mary, order of knighthood, begun 1233; at Rome, 1618.

Virgins first consecrated, 159.

Viscount, the first in England, Feb. 12, 1440.

Visigoths began the kingdom of Thoulouse, 1414; conquered subsequently, 1613.

Visitation of the abbeys and monasteries ordered by Henry VIII., 1535; of the churches, by Edward VI.

Visier, the Grand, an officer of the Ottoman empire, first appointed, 1370.

Vittoria, Battle of, in Spain, between Wellington and the French; the former obtained a brilliant victory, June 21, 1813, over Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan; the French lost 151 pieces of cannon, 450 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, cattle, treasure, and provisions, with Marshal Jourdan's baton as a marshal of France.

Volcano in the island of Ferro broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, and threw out a great quantity of red-coloured water, discolouring the sea for many leagues; the first eruption of Vesuvius, 79; the first eruption of Hecla noted, 1004; remarkable eruption of 1783.

Volcanic Island formed in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, Sept. 1831; in Mexico, a plain raised to an elevation of 1000 feet by the lava of a volcano; a new one appeared in the sea, near the Azores, May 1, 1808.

Volta's Galvanic discoveries made known in England, 1793.

Voluntary Contributions to carry on Mr. Pitt's war against

France, amounting to £2,500,000 in 1798; £200,000 transmitted to England from India, 1799.

Volunteers, the species of force in England that was armed against France, 1794: the numbers were 341,600, Jan. 1, 1804: the Irish volunteers formed in Dublin, Oct. 12, 1779; they were armed to the extent of 20,000, and were thanked by the Irish legislature for their patriotism and spirit.

Vortigern elected sole monarch of the Britons, 447; invited Saxon assistance, 448; married Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, 450; burned in a castle in Wales by the Britons, 485.

Vossem, Peace of, between France and Brandenburgh, June 16, 1673.

Votes of the Commons first ordered to be printed, March, 1681.

Voyage round the World, the first 1525, and subsequently by Sir Francis Drake in the same century; the first of the Dutch, 1598.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered in 218.

W

Wadham College, Oxford, founded 1611 by Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield, Somerset; the Royal Society was organized in this college, 1658.

Wadrington, Oxfordshire, much injured by fire, 1742.

Wager of Battle, statute of, repealed, 1819.

Wager, Commodore, destroyed the Spanish galleons at Cartagena, May 28, 1708.

Wages, Agricultural, in France: at Calais, 100s. to 160s., with board and dwelling; shepherds, 250s., with board; day-labourers, 7½d., and board. Havre, 160s. to 240s., with board; Bordeaux labourers, 12d. to 15d., without board; Marseilles, 200s. to 240s., with board and dwelling. 1833, in Germany, Dantsic, farm servants, 52s. to 64s. yearly, with board and dwelling; labourers, 4½d. to 7d. per day, without board or dwelling; Holstein, 73s. 6d. to 100s., with board; South Holland, farm servants, 200s. to 250s., with board; labourers, 3d. to 4d. per day: Italy, Trieste, labourers 12d. per pay; Lombardy, 4d. to 8d., with board and dwelling: Genoa, labourers 5d. to 8d., with board; Tuscany, farm-servants 40s., with board and dwelling; labourers 6d. per day, 1833.

Wages in England.—The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money): and their servants, 1½d.—*Tyler's Statutes.* By the 23rd Henry VI. 1444, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s., with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. By the 11th Henry VII., 1495, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tyler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink; or with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men, was allowed one penny per day extra. The following were the rates of wages of harvest-men in England at the different periods stated:—

Year.		s.	d.	Year.		s.	d.
1350	per diem,	0	1	1740	per diem,	0	10
1460	,,	0	2	1760	,,	1	0
1568	,,	0	4	1788	,,	1	4
1632	,,	0	6	1794	,,	1	6
1688	,,	0	8	1800	,,	2	0
1716	,,	0	9	1850	,,	3	0

Trades.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.
Carpenters, London	1800,	18	0	1836,	29	3
Bricklayers	1800,	18	0	1836,	26	9
Masons	1800,	17	0	1836,	29	1½
Plumbers	1800,	19	6	1836,	29	11
Tailors, Manchester	1810,	18	6	1832,	18	0
Shoemakers, ditto	1810,	16	0	1832,	15	0
Hand-loom Weavers	1810,	16	3	1832,	9	0
Spinners, ditto	1823,	26	7	1832,	29	10
Woolcombers, Bradford	1823,	17	3	1833,	16	2
Stocking-makers, Leicester	1818,	12	9	1833,	8	3
Seaman, per month,	1817,	55	0			
In the American trade	1833,	60	0			
Baltic trade	1817,	60	0	1833,	60	0
Coal trade to London, per voyage	1817,	65	0	1833,	70	0
Compositors, book-work	1809,	36	0	1836,	36	0
Ditto morning papers	1809,	48	0	1836,	48	0
Ditto evening papers	1809,	43	6	1836,	43	6
Labourers, Middlesex, out of London	1809,	11	0	1831,	9	0
In Manchester and Bradford		14	0	to	15	0
Factory hands, Manchester, Card-room men	1844,	13	6½	1849,	12	0
Spinners and piecers	1844,	10	0½	1849,	12	0
Mechanics,	1844,	22	4	1849,	19	3
Staffordshire, the average:						
Colliers	1846,	19	10	1849,	16	3
Filers, furnacers	1846,	30	0	1849,	25	11
Bakers	1846,	38	0	1849,	29	0
Rollers	1846,	62	0	1849,	36	0

Waggons and Carts taxed, 1783.

Waghorn's overland route to India; a lieutenant in the navy, who with unflagging zeal devoted himself to shorten the distance of the mails between India and England: he arrived in England Oct. 31, 1845, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month; he reached Suez on the 19th, Alexandria on the 20th, and passing rapidly through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, he reached London at half-past four in the morning of the 31st. The ordinary mail reached London, via Marseilles, Nov. 2; he declared he would yet bring the mail from Bombay in twenty-one days, but death cut short his honest endeavours, Jan. 8, 1850.

Wagram, Battle of, between Napoleon and the Austrians, when the latter were utterly routed; the combat was most sanguinary, and the French made 20,000 prisoners, the Austrians taking refuge in Moravia, July 5, 1809. On Oct. 24, a treaty of peace was signed, of the most humiliating character to Austria, who ceded to France all her

sea-coast territory, and a portion of the Austrian robberies from Poland.

WAITHMAN, Alderman, a column erected to his memory at the south end of Farringdon-street, 1833.

WAKEFIELD, Battle of, between Queen Margaret, wife of Henry II., and the Duke of York, in which the latter was killed, and 3000 of the Yorkists fell, Dec. 31, 1460.

WAKEFIELD convicted of carrying off Miss Turner, March 28, 1827.

WALBROOK, or St. Stephen's Church, London, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, finished 1679; the walls include an area of only 82 feet by 59, and 34 high; its area is 5641 superficial feet, yet its supports occupy only 819, the latter being to the former as 0·145; the exterior is quite plain; there were churches preceding the present upon this spot, the first built in 1135; a second 1423, and a third, begun 1672, constitutes the present edifice.

WALCHEREN Expedition, 1809, one of those unfortunate military attacks upon an active enemy, then too frequently displaying ministerial incapacity; being nearly 40,000 men, with 35 sail of the line, the force was fully adequate to the object in view, had it been commanded by an officer of the least ability or experience. The Earl of Chatham, known only for his gambling propensities, was appointed to the command; the French knew its destination was the Scheldt. Instead of masking Walcheren, and pushing on to the destruction of the naval docks and basins at Antwerp, the army was set down in the pestilential marches of Walcheren, before Flushing, in the autumn season, when they were most fatal. Though the fever of the place was well known, and that wine and bark were the only remedies, the army was unprovided with either; the force came before Flushing in August, and after an able and protracted resistance the town was captured, and on the 23rd of December, 1809, evacuated, with a noble army decimated and ruined. An inquiry was instituted by the House of Commons; but as the power of the ministry was absolute over the House, nothing came of the shameless incapacity displayed, but what the country expected from so vicious a direction of a very noble force; no remonstrances of the admiral could influence the military commander to common-sense action: more than half that fine army sank under the fever, or became invalided for life.

WALDENSES, a religious sect that early showed a true sense of the impositions in doctrines of the papal church, and in consequence became the objects of its vindictive malignity; the Holy office, the Inquisition, was established to convince, by the stake and fagot, those unfortunate people of the fidelity of the Roman church to the professions it made of being the only teachers of the divine principle, "Do as you would be done unto;" Innocent III. first ordered the new doctrine to be preached against, 1204; the Inquisition was established under Chateaunoff; Simon de Montfort led the executioners, and the Waldenses and Albigenses were pursued with fire and sword until their country was made a desert; the first inquisitor-general was Dominic de Guzman, 1208.

WALES, the country to which the remnant of the ancient Britons principally retired after the Romans left England, for some took refuge in Cornwall, from whence a part crossed over into Brittany; in 447, the Britons, among the mountains of Wales, were able to resist their Saxon invaders, nor was the country brought under the English crown until the reign of Henry II., 1157, when that monarch subdued South Wales; in 1282, Edward I. conquered the entire country, then ruled by its last prince, Llewellyn; in 1284, the queen of Edward I. lay in of a prince at Caernarvon castle, who

vas styled Prince of Wales; but the ountry was not formally incor- orated with England until the eign of Henry VIII., 1535.
The supreme authority of the Romans entrusted to Suetonius Paulinus ..... A.D. 58
Conquests by Julius Frontinus 70
The Silures totally defeated... 70
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commanded in Britain 78
Bran ab Llyr, surnamed the Blessed, died about 80
Reign of Caswallon 443
The ancient Britons defended themselves against the Saxons 447
Defeat of the northern barbarians by the Christian Britons 448
The renowned Arthur elected king..... 517
Reign of Roderic the Great... 843
Death of Roderic the Great... 877
Division of Wales 877
The Danes landed in Anglesey 900
Descent of the Irish 913
Ravages of North Wales by the chiefs Javav and Iago... 949
Great battle between the sons of Hywel Dda and the sons of Edwal Voel; the latter victorious 952
Another descent of Irish marauders on Anglesey..... 966
Danes again invaded Wales... 969
They laid Anglesey waste 979
Invasion of Alfred..... 982
New Danish invasion 987
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon... 990
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales 1000
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewellyn 1015
Rhun, the Scot, defeated near Carmarthen 1020
The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter 1021
Jestin defeated and slain 1031
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold 1055
Rhys overthrown and slain ... 1056
Rhys ab Owain slain..... 1074
The invasion of the earl of Chester 1079
Invasion of the Irish and Scots 1080
Battle of Llechryd 1087
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain 1087
The insurrection of Payne Tuberville 1094
Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury 1096
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings 1106
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn 1107
Cadwgan assassinated 1110
Grufydd ab Rhys laid claim to the sovereignty 1113
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokeshire 1113
Revolt of the Welsh on the death of Henry I 1135
Part of South Wales laid waste by Owain Gwynedd and Cadwaladr 1135
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count-palatine in Pembroke 1138
Henry II. invaded Wales, which he subdued 1157
Complete defeat of the English fleet off Anglesey..... 1157
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their rights and independence 1164
Anglesey devastated..... 1173
The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury 1188
Powys castle besieged 1191
The earl of Chester made an inroad into North Wales ... 1210
Invasion of North Wales by king John of England..... 1211
King John again invaded Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities ... 1215
Revolt of the Flemings..... 1220
Llewellyn, prince of North Wales committed great ravages..... 1220
Death of Maelgwyn ab Rys... 1230

Powys castle taken by Llewellyn ab Iorwerth's forces... 1233
William, earl of Pembroke, slain..... 1234
Invasion of Henry III..... 1245
Anglesey again devastated ... 1245
The English army under Henry, vanquished by the Welsh 1254
Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English... 1258
Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward.... 1265
Invasion of Edward I 1277
Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltney marsh 1277
The sons of Grufydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warren and Roger Mortimer.. 1281
Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewellyn..... 1282
Great battle between Llewellyn ab Grufydd, the last native prince, and the English; Llewellyn slain, after the battle, by de Francton 1282
Wales finally subdued by Edward I..... 1282
The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle, April 25, 1284
The insurrection of Madoc; suppressed by Edward I 1294
Formidable rebellion excited by Llewellyn Bren 1315
Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower, commenced..... 1400
Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glendwr 1401
He besieged Carnarvon 1402
Seizes Harlech castle 1404
Retaken by the English..... 1408
Owen Glendower died..... 1416
Margaret of Anjou took refuge in Harlech castle 1459
Denbigh burned 1460
Earl of Richmond landed at Pembroke .....Aug. 1485
Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished 1535
Monmouth made an English county..... 1535
The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed..... 1535
Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII. 1535
Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy..... 1555
Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour 1555
First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching 1639
Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. 1642
Powys castle taken by Sir Thomas Myddelton ....Oct. 1644
Dr. Laud, former bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower-hill .....Jan. 10, 1645
Hawarden castle surrendered to the parliament 1645
Charles I. sought refuge in Denbigh 1645
Rhuddler castle surrendered . 1645
Harlech surrendered to the parliament 1647
Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by the parliamentary forces ...May 8, 1648
Beaumaris surrendered to Cromwell 1648
Colonel Poyer shot; his fate decided by casting lots with two others 1649

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

Merfyn, or Mervyn 877
Cadeth, or Cadell; also prince of South Wales 900
Howel Dha, or Hywel Dda, the Good, prince of all Wales 927
* * *
Meredydd ab Owain..... 985
Bleddyn ab Cynvyn 1061
Meredydd ab Bleddyn 1073
Cadwgan ab Bleddyn 1087
Madoc ab Meredydd..... 1132
Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Meredydd 1160

* * *
Gwenwinwin, or Gwenwynwyn 1256
Owain ab Gruffydd 1256
PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.
Cadeth 877
Howell Dha, the Good, prince of all Wales 907
Owen ap Howell Dha, his son 948
Meredith ap Owen..... 987
Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt and his wife 993
Rytherch, an usurper..... 1021
Hywell and Meredydd 1031
Rhydderch, Rhys, sons of the former..... 1042
Meredydd ab Owen ab Edwyn 1061
Rhys ab Owen and Rhydderch ab Caradoc..... 1073
Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr..... 1077
Cadwgan ab Bleddyn..... 1092
Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Rhys 1115
Rhys ab Gruffyd, or the Lord Rhys..... 1137
Gruffyd ab Rhys..... 1196
Rhys ab Gruffydd..... 1202
Owain ab Gruffydd..... 1222
Meredith, or Meredydd ab Owain, died 1267
PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.
Idwallo 688
Rhodri, or Roderic 720
Conan, or Cynan 755
Mervyn, or Merfyn 818
Roderic, surnamed the Great 843
Anarawd 877
Edwal Voel 913
Howel Dha, or Hywel Dda, surnamed the Good, prince of all Wales 939
Jevaf or Jevav, and Iago..... 948
Howel ab Jevaf, or Hywel ab Jevav 972
Cadwallon ab Jevaf..... 984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha, or Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda 985
Edwal ab Meyric ab Edwal Voel 992
Aedan, an usurper..... 998
Llewellyn ab Sitsyllt, and Angharad, his wife..... 1015
Iago ab Edwal ab Meyric 1021
Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Llewellyn ab Sitsyllt..... 1038
Bleddyn and Rygwallon..... 1061
Trahaern ab Caradoc..... 1073
Griffith ap Conan, or Gruffydd ab Cynan 1079
Owain Gwynedd 1137
David ab Owain Gwynedd.... 1169
Leolinus Magnus 1194
David ab Llewellyn..... 1240
Llewellyn ap Griffith, or Gruffyd, last prince of the blood, slain in battle..... 1282

WALES, Prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.

WALKING: Barclay's match of 1000 miles in 1000 hours, completed July 10, 1809; Manks, a native of Warwickshire, completed the same task, June 17, 1850, his mile being performed at the commencement of every hour.

WALLACE, Sir William, the Scottish leader, taken, and beheaded as a traitor in London, 1305.

WALLIS, Captain, set sail round the world, July 26, 1766; returned May 20, 1768; he discovered Otaheite, or Tahiti.

WALLINGFORD incorporated by James I.; the collegiate church in the castle dissolved, 1549.

WALPOLE, Sir Robert, committed to the Tower, 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, 1715; resigned on a disagreement in the cabinet, 1717; resumed the head of the ministry, 1721; was minister until 1742; took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741, as Earl of Orford; died 1745.

WALLOONS fled to England from the persecution of the savage duke of Alva, the governor for Philip II. of Spain, 1566, of the Low Countries, which they inhabited.

WALMER Castle, Kent, built 1539.

WALNUT-TREE; its introduction into England, if not native, very ancient; the black walnut brought from North America, 1628, or before; one felled 1627, which covered 76 square poles, or 2299 square yards of ground, at Welwyn, Herts.

WALSINGHAM, Lord, his house in

Harley Street took fire, April 27, 1831, when his lordship perished, and Lady Walsingham died of the injuries she had received.

WALSINGHAM Priory, Norfolk, built 1070.

WALLENSTEIN, duke of Friedland, assassinated 1634.

WALTHAM Abbey, built 1062; cross built 1292.

WALTHAM High Cross Monastery, built 1025.

WALTON Bridge, built 1750.

WALWORTH, lord mayor of London, killed Wat Tyler, stabbing him in the back, 1381.

WANDSWORTH, the first dissenting place of worship established at, Nov. 20, 1572.

WAPPING, a great fire at, Nov. 22, 1682; docks at, completed, Jan. 30, 1805.

WARASDIN, 600 houses burned at, April 25, 1776.

WARBECK'S insurrection in Ireland, 1492; the attempt made by him to land in Kent with 600 men, of whom 150 were taken and executed, 1495; James IV. of Scotland invaded England in his behalf, 1496; landed in Cornwall, where he was joined by 3000 men, and he took the title of Richard IV.; taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498; he was set in the stocks in Westminster and Cheapside, then sent to the Tower, 1499; there he plotted with the Earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499.

WARD, John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, 1726.

WARDEN Monastery, Bedfordshire, built 1136.

WARDROBE, Great, Scotland Yard, established 1485.

WAREHAM, Dorset, burnt 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses at, destroyed, 1762.

WAREHOUSING system, originally proposed by Sir Robert Walpole, 1733, but met with so much opposition, it was abandoned; the same measure proposed by Dean Tucker, 1750, without effect; the first warehousing act, 43 George III.; the act permitting the warehousing of the most important articles of West India produce, passed 1803; the privilege extended to Ireland, 1824; the dates of the concession and names of the places, are the following.—London, East India goods, 1799, tobacco, 1800; Liverpool, 1805, tobacco, 1789; the system might be rendered with equal security much more favourable to commerce. Bristol obtained the grant, 1805: Hull, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Gloucester, Boston, Dover, Falmouth, Grimsby, Newhaven, 1805; Rochester, Lynn, Whitehaven, Ipswich, Lancaster, 1806: Exeter, Sunderland, Chester, 1807; Colchester, 1808; Weymouth, 1809: Poole, 1810; Dartmouth, 1811; Stockton, 1815; Shoreham, 1819; *Whitby*, 1820; Swansea, Milford, and Biddeford, 1821; Chichester, Barnstaple, 1822; Cowes, Rye, Bridgwater, 1823: Yarmouth, Wisbeach, 1825: Goole, 1827; Chepstow, 1828: Carlisle, Malden, Essex, 1830; *Lyme*, 1831; Bridport, 1832; Berwick, 1833; Cardiff, 1834; Ramsgate, 1835; Penzance, Shields, *1836*; Truro, 1837; Faversham, Fleetwood, Hartlepool, Woodbridge, 1839; Arundel, Scarborough, *1840*; Deal, Gainsborough, 1841; Carnarvon, Maryport, Preston, 1842; Workington, 1843; Manchester, Newport (Monmouth), 1844; Fowey, 1848; Folkestone, 1849. Scotland: — Greenock, Port-Glasgow, 1805; Leith, 1806; Dumfries, 1807; Aberdeen, 1812; Grangemouth, 1815; Dundee, 1818; Glasgow, 1822; Montrose, 1823; Borrowstoness, 1824; Inverness, 1835; Irvine, ——; Arbroath, 1836; Alloa, Perth, 1837; Peterhead, 1840; Banff, 1841; Kirkaldy, 1845; Ayr, 1847. Ireland;—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Wexford, Coleraine, 1824; Sligo, Limerick, Newry, Waterford,

Drogheda, Galway, Londonderry, Dundalk, 1825; Ross, 1834; Westport, 1836; Ballina, 1845: Skibbereen, 1846; Tralee, 1848.

Warrington, Lancashire, made a borough, 1832.

Warfare of Christ, Order of, begun in White Russia, 1325; in Poland, 1705.

Wars, often felonies privileged to princes by the people. The war of 1702 was a war, not for self-defence, but for the sake of fighting. It cost us sixty-two-millions of money. In it we won five battles and lost only one, and we gained Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay. The American war, waged to destroy the liberties of men of our own kindred, cost one hundred and thirty-six millions sterling; it was one series of disgraces. The great war of the French revolution cost us the enormous sum of four hundred and sixty-four millions; spent to maintain a rotten despotism against the rights of the people, to restore the imbecile Bourbons, and—we gained Malta alone. We made a peace speedily broken, and we took up arms against Napoleon; it cost no less than eleven hundred and fifty-nine millions sterling! We won. What conquests rewarded our extravagance? Tobago, the Honduras, Demerara, and the Mauritius. These are irrespective of our Eastern conquests, the cost of which is beyond calculation. From the year 1702 to the year 1814, we waged four great wars in Europe and America, besides a host of little wars by way of interludes, and a gigantic war during almost the whole period in Asia. These four wars cost us altogether eighteen hundred and twenty-one millions of pounds sterling: and adding the cost of the little wars, we are within the mark if we estimate the whole cost of war during a single century, or little more than the life of a man, at two thousand millions!

War with		Peace
Scotland	1068	1092
France	1116	1118
Scotland	1138	1139
France	1161	1186
France	1194	1195
France	1201	1216
France	1224	1234
France	1294	1299
Scotland	1296	1323
Scotland	1327	1328
France	1339	1360
France	1368	1420
France	1422	1471
France	1492	1492
France	1512	1514
France	1522	1527
Scotland	1522	1542
Scotland	1542	1546
Scotland	1547	1550
France	1549	1550
France	1557	1559
Scotland	1557	1560
France	1562	1564
Spain	1588	1604
Spain	1624	1629
France	1627	1629
Holland	1651	1654
Spain	1655	1660
France	1666	1668
Denmark	1666	1668
Holland	1666	1668
Algiers	1669	1671
Holland	1672	1674
France	1689	1697

THE MORE MODERN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN:—

War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783.

War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time, Jan. 20, 1783.

War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783.

War of the Revolution, Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.

War against Bonaparte, April 29, 1803. Finally closed, June 18, 1815.

War with America, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

War of the Succession, commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.

War with Spain. Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.

War: the Spanish war. Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.

War with France. March 31, 1744. Ceased also on April 30, 1748.

War: the Seven Years' war. June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

War with Spain. Jan. 4, 1762. General peace of Feb. 10, 1763.

War with America. July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.—See Battles.

The three wars viz., that called the Seven Years' war the American, and the first French revolutionary war, cost in loans alone, as follows, with the prices per cent. of interest between 1755 and 1801:—

Loans of the Seven Years' war.

	Sums borrowed. £	Interest. £	s.	d.
1756	2,000,000	3	12	0
1757	3,000,000	3	14	3
1758	5,000,000	3	6	5
1759	6,000,000	3	10	9
1760	9,000,000	3	13	7
1761	12,000,000	4	1	11
1762	12,000,000	4	10	9
1763	3,500,000	4	4	2
Total	52,100,000			
1776	2,000,000	3	9	8
1777	5,000,000	4	5	2
1778	6,000,000	4	18	7
1779	7,000,000	5	18	10
1780	12,000,000	5	16	8
1781	12,000,000	5	11	1
1782	13,000,000	5	18	1
1783	12,000,000	4	13	9
1784	6,000,000	5	6	11
Total	72,500,000			

Loans of the last two wars.

1793	4,500,000	4	3	4
1794	11,000,000	4	10	9
1795	18,000,000	4	15	8
1796	18,000,000	4	14	9
1796	7,500,000	4	12	2
1797	18,000,000	5	14	1
1797	14,500,000	6	6	10
1798	17,000,000	6	4	9
1799	3,000,000	5	12	5
1799	15,500,000	5	5	0
1800	20,500,000	4	14	2
1801	25,500,000			
Total	173,000,000			

Wars with Spain, between 1589 and 1593, cost Queen Elizabeth £1,300,000, besides the double subsidy of £280,000 granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent £3,400,000 in ten years. No less than 316 years of peace are now required to cancel the debt of 24 years of war, at the rate of expense incurred during the last hostilities.

Warsaw, the Diet transferred to, 1568; surrendered to Charles XII., 1703; the Russian garrison placed there by Catherine driven out by the citizens, April 17, 1794, with the loss of 36 cannon, 2000 killed, and 500 wounded; besieged by the king of Prussia, July, 1794, but he was compelled to retire; taken by the Russians, made a duchy, and annexed to Saxony, August, 1807; taken by the Russians, 1813, ruled by a Russian viceroy; the Polish revolution commenced at, Nov. 29, 1830; battles connected with the city, Oct. 10 and 12, 1794; the Poles defeated by Catherine's butcher of Ismael, Suwarrow, and 30,000 of all ages murdered by him in cold blood, Nov. 8, 1794; in the battle before this inhuman massacre 10,000 Poles were killed, and the same number made prisoners; the battle of Grochow, in which the Russians were defeated, losing 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831; battle of Warsaw, when the city capitulated after two days' combat with the Russians, the last battle for Polish freedom, Sept. 7 and 8, 1831.

Warwick, Earl of, the king-maker, defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471.

Warwick Mail robbed of £20,000 in bank-notes, while it stood before Furnival's inn, Holborn, Nov. 21, 1827.

WARWICK injured extensively by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.

WARWICK Castle, built 912; rebuilt 1072.

WASHINGTON, G. General, born 1732, died Dec. 14, 1799.

WASHINGTON, North America, founded 1791, made the seat of government, 1800; the congress met there for the first time, May 30, 1808; taken by the English under General Ross, and the archives and library, as well as the public buildings, shamefully destroyed, Aug. 24, 1814.

WASTE Lands in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000 acres; which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9s. per acre, the annual rent would amount to £10,957,950; and, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be £1, 7s. per acre, or three rents, it would be worth £30,073,850 per annum to the community.

WATCHES invented at Nuremburgh, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1597; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.—Repeating watches by Barlowe, 1676; Harrison's improvement, 1739, 1749, 1753; in 1759 he made his celebrated timepiece which gained him £20,000, the reward offered by the Board of longitude, 1763.

WATCHES and Clocks taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.

WATCH, none by night in London, 1189.

WATCH by night for the city of London first appointed, 1268.

WATER Spout burst on the Clidagh mountains, county Kerry, Ireland, by which a large district was torn up, and nine persons lost, Aug. 4, 1831.

WATER sold in the West Indies for one shilling a pailful, 1731; sold in the streets of Exeter, 1785.

WATER mixed with wine in the sacrament, first introduced, 122.

WATER first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III., 1237. Cheapside conduit erected, 1285; New River brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1613; New River company incorporated, 1620; there were water-carriers at Aldgate Pump in Queen Anne's time; London supplied by eight companies, 1840; London Bridge water-works destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779.

WATERFORD, City of, built 879; destroyed by fire, 980; rebuilt and enlarged by Strongbow, 1175; Richard II. crowned at, 1399; William III. resided at, and twice confirmed its privileges; remarkable storm at, April 18, 1792; interior of the cathedral burned, Oct. 25, 1815: cathedral of, built 1096; united with Lismore, 1363: both Waterford and Lismore united with Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833; steam packet so named, lost off Peniche, in Portugal, 1833.

WATERLOO, Battle of, between Napoleon and Wellington, June 18, 1815, which put an end to the imperial power, and restored the Bourbons: the object of the war commenced in 1793, only replacing them to be hurled from the throne again, thus putting an end to the claim of the crown by divine right.

WATERLOO Bridge, begun Oct. 11, 1811, by Rennie the engineer; completed, 1817; its length is 1242 ft., breadth 42; and the span of the nine arches each 120 feet, it being a level line of arches and roadway.

WATERSPOUT upon Mount St. John, in Cumberland, Aug. 23, 1749: a very destructive one near Aix, in the department of Mont Blanc, July 8, 1809; one at Hautersbach, on the Glatz mountains in Germany, which destroyed many houses and lives, July 13, 1827; at Glenflash, near Killarney, Ireland, which destroyed three farm-houses

and other buildings, with seventeen persons, Aug. 4, 1831.

Waterworks at Chelsea completed, and the proprietors incorporated, 1722.

Watford Mills destroyed by fire, two lives lost, June 9, 1814.

Watson, James, tried for assaulting a patrol with a sword, on the night after the Spafields riots, and acquitted, Jan. 21, 1817; tried for high treason in connection with the riots, and acquitted, June 16, 1817.

Waverly Abbey, Surrey, built 1128.

Wawr, Battle of, between the Polés and Russians, when all the positions of the latter were taken by storm, and, besides the loss of 12,000 men, 2000 were made prisoners, March 31, 1831.

Wax first used for candles about 1200.

Wax-Tree brought from China before 1794.

We, the plural pronoun, adopted by monarchs since king John, 1199; it was subsequently adopted in France and Germany; it is also used by the editors of various publications generally, where more than one writer is concerned.

Weaving, an ancient art, performed until recently by hand; in England two from Brabant settled at York, and manufactured woollen goods, 1331; Flemings came over and introduced the dying and draping into Kent, Norfolk, Essex, and other counties, in consequence of the Duke of Alva's persecutions of them, 1567; hand-looms in England and Scotland, 1820 and 1830, 240,000; power-looms in 1820, 14,000; 1830, 55,000; power-looms for weaving, in the united kingdom, 1835:—

ENGLAND.	
Cotton	90,679
Woollen	5,105
Silk	1,714
Flax	41
Mixed Goods	25
Total	97,564

SCOTLAND.	
Cotton	17,531
Woollen Goods	22
Flax	168
Total	17,721

IRELAND.	
Cotton	1,416
Flax	100
Total	1,516
Grand total	116,801

Weaver and Weston, river and canal conveyance in 1800, £15,467 received: 1810, £23,846; 1820, £19,062; 1830, £30,221; 1836, £27,916.

Weekly Bills of Mortality began in London, 1603.

Wedgwood Ware, improved by Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire, 1762: 10,000 families at present employed in that county on this ware.

Weights and Measures invented eight centuries before the Christian era: in England, fixed 1297, standards previously provided for the whole country by the sheriffs of London, 1167; a committee of the Commons appointed, 1790, to investigate the measure, but nothing was done; in 1814, a second committee appointed; again in 1818; a bill introduced, 1823, and passed the Commons, but not the Lords; in 1824, an act regulating the weights and measures was passed, June 17; in 1826, the equalization took place, and new acts relating to, were passed in 1835; the imperial gallon was substituted for the old gallon of wine of 231 cubic inches; the ale and beer of 282, the corn gallon of 268⅘, and the Scotch pint of 103⅓ cubic inches; the new gallon was declared to contain ten pounds of distilled water, avoirdupoise, weighed in air, at a temperature of 62 degrees Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches; the contents of the new gallon are found, therefore, to be 277·274 cubic inches, or rather more.

WELL, the celebrated Artesian, was commenced at Grenelle, near Paris, Jan. 1, 1834, and completed after seven years' labour: the water flowed in a great quantity, of a temperature of about 25 degrees (80 to 86 Fah.) The total depth about 1795 feet. The borer fell into the cavity when the perforation had been made to the depth of 115 metres—377 feet. This was soon recovered, and was nothing to what occurred in 1837. Then the length of the bars united together, measured 1260 feet. Not only these broke, but the enormous metal spoon used to bring the materials to the surface, also fell to the bottom of the cavity, from a height of 262 feet, and it required extraordinary exertions to recover it. This operation, which could only be worked with horse-power, occupied from May 1837, to August 1838. The immensity of this labour, for fifteen successive months, may be conceived, as the instrument had to act at a depth of 1500 feet. The works were continued without any fresh misfortune until April 8, 1840, when another part of the borer fell from a considerable height, with such force that it penetrated the chalk below to the depth of 85 feet. A fourth accident occurred shortly before the successful termination, when the metal spoon again fell to the bottom of the bore, having nearly attained its extreme depth. It was put on one side by forcing it horizontally into the earth, so as not to obstruct the passage. This great work cost about 170,000 francs.

WELLINGBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, burned, Aug. 14, 1831; again, July 28, 1738, when 300 houses were destroyed.

WELLINGTON, Duke of, born May 1, 1769; administration of, commenced May 1828, terminated Nov. 1830; died Sept. 14, 1852; buried in St. Paul's, Nov. 18.

WELLINGTON, the ship, Duchess of, took fire in Sauger Roads, when the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew perished in the flames, Jan. 27, 1816.

WELLS, Cathedral of, built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704; bishopric erected, 905; archdeaconry, 1106; united with Bath, 1088; the first bishop was Adelmour, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; cathedral, Gothic, 371 feet long, 67 wide, 160 high.

WELLS Street, Royalty Theatre in, opened, May 20, 1787.

WELSHMEN forbidden to purchase land in England, 1401.

WELSH Copper Office incorporated, 1694; hospital built, Gray's Inn Lane, 1772.

WEMYSS, Earl of, packet from Leith to London, wrecked, and ten passengers lost, off the Brameston coast of Norfolk, Sept. 1, 1833.

WEM, Shropshire, greatly damaged by fire, 1676.

WENLOCK Monastery, Salop, founded 680; abbey built, 1081.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, earl of Strafford, beheaded 1641.

WERBURGH, St., church of, Dublin, burned Nov. 7, 1754.

WESLEYAN Methodists, one of the two branches of the original union of Wesley and Whitfield, who separated on account of differences on certain points of doctrine, and each party followed its leader; Wesley, in 1730, with a few fellow-students, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. Among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them. Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers; but the churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His

society was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He died in London in 1791. At the conference in 1849, several Wesleyan ministers were expelled, in consequence of their advocating reform in the body, and the suspected publication of the celebrated Fly Leaves. Since that time the discontent has become greater, and the ministers have agitated in various parts of the country, with considerable success, against one or two domineering leaders. From the minutes of the last conference, it appears that the number of members in the society was as follows:—under the care of the British and Irish conferences, 428,729: namely, in Great Britain, 323,178; in Ireland, 27,047; in foreign stations, 78,504; under the care of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Upper Canada, in 1840, 16,354; under the care of the American conferences, in 1828, the date of the last returns, 692,341; total number of members, 1,137,424. The number of preachers, regular and supernumerary, was, in Great Britain, 1078; in Ireland (including 23 missionaries), 159; in the foreign stations (including assistant missionaries), 345; in Upper Canada, 127; in the American connection, 3322; total number of ministers, 5031. Grand total of members and ministers throughout the world, 1,142,455.

West Indies, the name given to the chain of islands in the concavity between the Floridas on the north, and the mouth of the Orinoco, on the southern mainland of the American continent; St. Salvador, in the Bahamas, being the first land made by Columbus, 1492. These islands belong to different powers; the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, and Tobago, are the principal, but there are many small isles and keys, as they are locally denominated; the following islands are British, and returned the exports and imports as follows, in 1849:—

Islands.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
	Cwt.	lbs.	Gals.	£	£
Antigua	169,000	.....	160,000	270,000	115,000
Bahamas	.....	82,500	.....	21,000	59,000
Barbadoes ...	322,000	.....	27,000	542,000	360,000
Bermuda	.....	.....	.....	4,000	60,000
Dominica	56,000	613,000	63,000	150,000	16,000
Grenada.....	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000
Jamaica.....	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000
Montserrat...	26,000	.....	41,000	33,000	8,000
Nevis.....	50,000	.....	150,000	80,000	14,000
St. Kitts.....	102,000	.....	257,000	203,000	70,000
St. Lucia	50,000	83,000	12,000	149,000	32,000
St. Vincent's.	222,000,	.....	160,000	395,000	82,000
Tobago	121,000	.....	500,000	165,000	41,000
Tortola	16,000	.....	.....	25,000	3,000
Trinidad.....	241,000	.....	62,000	355,000	200,000

Including the three settlements at Honduras in the Gulf, and Demerara and Berbice on the mainland of South America, the total with the islands was, in 1849, sugar, 3,816,000 cwt.; coffee, 19,769,500 lbs.; rum, 7,808,000 gallons: total exports in value, £8,603,000; im-

ports, £4,035,000; export of British manufactures to these islands and dependencies, Jan. 5, 1850, £2,025,019.

West India Docks opened for business, July 12, 1806.

West Saxon kingdom founded 519; ended 800.

Western Empire and East divided, 364.

Westerfield Islands in the Pacific Ocean discovered by Capt. Warden, 1830. The inhabitants are peaceable, and enjoy a regular domestic government.

Westham Abbey, Essex, founded 1154.

Westminster Abbey built by Ethelbert of Kent on the site of a temple of Apollo, 914, on a spot called Thorny island, where Canute is said to have had a palace burned in 1263; rebuilt 1065, by Edward the Confessor; again rebuilt, 1269; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; north porch repaired, 1750; injured by fire, July 17, 1803; complete restoration commenced 1810; discovered to be on fire, April 27, 1829.

Westminster Bridge begun, Sept. 13, 1738; first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738—9; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741—2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; cost £426,650; repaired, 1832-3.

Westminster Hall built by William Rufus, 1098; rebuilt, 1399, by Richard II.; roof repaired, 1748; the scaffolding erected for the trial of the rebels sold by the duke of Ancaster for £400, Sept. 13, 1748; slated, 1750; beautified and repaired, 1782; went through a general repair in 1802 at the expense of £13,000; again repaired as an entrance to the new Houses of Parliament, 1849.

Westminster Infirmary, instituted 1720.

Westminster Lying-in-hospital, instituted 1765.

Westminster Palace, built 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1512; again, 1540; the south-east wing burnt, 1809; convent of, destroyed in a riot, 1221; school founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, for 40 boys to be prepared for the university.

Westminster, Bishopric and Deanery of, under Henry VIII., 1541, it continued only nine years; the dean of, made dean of the order of the Bath, 1725.

Westphalia duchy belonged, in former times, to the dukes of Saxony. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse-Darmstadt, and in 1814 was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia; the kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, was composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states of the west of the Elbe, created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome appointed king. Hanover was annexed, March 1, 1810; the kingdom was overturned in 1813; peace of, signed Oct. 24, 1648.

West Cowes Castle, built 1539.

West Loo, Cornwall, incorporated 1574.

West Malling Abbey, Kent, built 1090.

Westbury, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV., about 1400.

Westerhanger House, Kent, built 1246; works company chartered by 21 George II.

Westmarden, Sussex, totally burned, March 31, 1777.

Wet Docks at Wapping, called the London docks, first stone of, laid June 26, 1802; opened Jan. 30, 1805.

Wet Docks at Leith, Edinburgh, opened 1806.

Wetherall Priory, Cumberland, built 1086.

Weyhill, nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 15, 1784.

Weymouth Castle, built 1539; visited by the king and royal family, 1789.

Whale Fishery, the first, by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitzbergen, 1598.

WHALE Fishery encouraged by act of parliament, 1749.

WHALEBONE found by the English at Cape Breton, 1321; first brought home with oil, 1617.

WHALES, ninety-eight driven on the beach at Lewis, in Scotland, April 25, 1832.

WHALES killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by the ladies.

WHALES, one driven ashore in the Humber, 1570; another on the coast of Norfolk, 1751; one near Berwick, 1752; 13 driven ashore in a storm on the coast of England, Feb. 1762; one killed above London bridge in Sept. 1781; another, nineteen feet long, was killed at Execution dock, Aug. 1796; a whale killed at Hull, Nov. 1797; another in the Thames, Sept. 1799; and another at Leith the same month; one exhibited to the populace near London bridge, March 1809.

WHALLEY Abbey, Lancashire, built 1178.

WHEAT sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to £6 now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; beans for 12d. a quarter, and oats for 4d., 1216. Wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after for 20s. a bushel, as much as £4 now, 1286; for 40s. a quarter, as much as £8 now, 1315; for £3 a bushel, 1316; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

	£	s.	d.
Philip and Mary, it sold for	0	6	8
Elizabeth	0	9	0
James I.	0	11	6
Charles I.	0	14	0
Charles II.	1	0	0
James II.	1	4	0
William and Mary	1	11	0
Anne	1	13	8
George I.	2	0	0
George II.	2	15	0
George III. (1810)	5	10	0

The proportionate price of wheat from 1700 to 1825, shewing the difference of prices per quarter in Dantsic and England, and the highest rate paid in England for wheat during 125 years:—

Years.	England per quarter. s.	d.	Dantsic per quarter. s.	d.	Proportional price to each other.
1701	31	8	——		——
1702	26	1	——		——
1703	32	0	16	6	70 to 36
1704	41	4	15	4½	70 to 26
1705	26	8	15	9	70 to 41
1706	23	1	14	7½	70 to 44
1707	25	4	15	0	70 to 41
1708	32	10	17	3	70 to 36
1709	62	0	32	9	70 to 37
1710	61	8	28	5½	70 to 32
1711	42	8	21	9	70 to 35
1712	36	7	20	3	70 to 38
1713	40	4	22	10½	70 to 39
1714	39	9	29	3	70 to 51
1715	34	0	23	10	70 to 49
1716	37	11	19	6	70 to 36
1717	36	1	18	9	70 to 36
1718	30	8	20	7½	70 to 47
1719	27	8	16	1½	70 to 40
1720	29	3	16	1½	70 to 39
1721	29	8	13	6	70 to 31
1722	28	5	14	3	70 to 35

Years.	England per quarter. s.	d.	Dantzic per quarter. s.	d.	Proportional price to each other.
1723	27	5	13	9	70 to 40
1724	29	3	15	0	70 to 35
1725	38	4	19	9	70 to 36
1726	36	4	19	0	70 to 36
1727	33	2	19	7½	70 to 41
1728	43	1	16	6	70 to 26
1729	37	0	16	2	70 to 30
1730	28	10	18	0	70 to 43
1731	25	6	15	4½	70 to 41
1732	21	1	14	7½	70 to 48
1733	22	5	14	7½	70 to 45
1734	30	8	17	1	70 to 38
1735	34	0	17	3	70 to 35
1736	31	10	18	0	70 to 36
1737	30	0	19	4	70 to 45
1738	28	1	17	10	70 to 44
1739	30	5	16	10½	70 to 38
1740	40	0	25	2½	70 to 44
1741	36	11	28	11½	70 to 54
1742	26	10	19	6	70 to 50
1743	19	8	15	0	70 to 53
1744	19	8	14	7½	70 to 52
1745	21	9	18	2½	70 to 58
1746	30	10	15	9½	70 to 36
1747	27	7	19	8½	70 to 47
1748	29	3	16	10½	70 to 40
1749	29	3	17	8	70 to 42
1750	25	8	16	6½	70 to 45
1751	30	5	16	6	70 to 38
1752	33	1	18	0	70 to 38
1753	35	4	18	2½	70 to 36
1754	27	5	16	6½	70 to 42
1755	26	9	16	1½	70 to 42
1756	35	9	23	4	70 to 42
1757	47	5	26	3	70 to 38
1758	39	6	24	9	70 to 43
1759	31	6	22	6	70 to 50
1760	28	10	20	3	70 to 49
1761	23	11	22	6	70 to 65
1762	30	10	24	0	70 to 54
1763	32	2	22	10½	70 to 49
1764	36	11	24	0	70 to 45
Average	32	5½	19	1½	70 to 41
1765	42	8	28	11½	70 to 47
1766	38	4	31	2½	70 to 57
1767	51	0	35	1	70 to 49
1768	47	10	37	3½	70 to 54
1769	36	2	35	9½	70 to 69
1770	38	9	27	1	70 to 48
1771	45	1	34	8	70 to 55
1772	52	2	42	6½	70 to 57
1773	52	7	42	11	70 to 52
1774	49	0	36	5½	70 to 52

Years.	England per quarter. s.	d.	Dantzic per quarter. s.	d.	Proportional price to each other.
1775	47	5	37	8	70 to 55
1776	37	11	32	9½	70 to 60
1777	43	0	27	5½	70 to 44
1778	39	1	28	6	70 to 51
1779	32	2	26	7½	70 to 57
1780	38	4	25	6	70 to 46
1781	46	7	30	11	70 to 46
1782	47	7	31	2½	70 to 45
1783	48	2	32	5	70 to 47
1784	47	9	34	8	70 to 50
1785	42	8	32	9½	70 to 53
1786	37	6	33	2	70 to 61
1787	40	8	31	7	70 to 54
1788	43	10	31	2½	70 to 50
1789	49	11	45	7	70 to 63
1790	49	11	44	10	70 to 62
1791	43	10	35	5	70 to 56
1792	41	10	29	9	70 to 50
1793	46	7	32	10	70 to 50
1794	47	5	36	8	70 to 54
1795	72	3	62	7	70 to 60
1796	71	1	56	0	70 to 55
1797	55	8	33	0	70 to 40
1798	48	7	32	11½	70 to 49
1799	65	6	45	2	70 to 48
1800	104	2	76	0	70 to 50
1801	107	5	80	6	70 to 32
1802	63	7	54	2	70 to 59
1803	54	10	46	0	70 to 58
1804	58	3	52	8	70 to 63
1805	85	7	73	2	70 to 60
1806	76	8	58	0	70 to 53
1807	73	1	War:—trade interrupted with Dantzic.		
1808	78	11			
1809	94	5			
1810	103	3			
1811	92	5			
1812	122	8			
1813	106	6			
1814	56	11	47	0	70 to 58
1815	53	11	46	4	70 to 60
1816	73	7	51	8	70 to 49
1817	92	6	78	6	70 to 59
1818	80	7	64	11	70 to 56
Average.	54	2¼	42	2	70 to 54
1819	71	4	41	5	70 to 40
1820	65	7	32	7	70 to 34
1821	54	5	25	3	70 to 32
1822	43	3	31	0	70 to 50
1823	52	1	27	8	70 to 37
1824	61	8	23	7	70 to 26
1825	66	6	23	6	70 to 24
Average	59	3	29	3¼	70 to 34

The highest price in 1834, was 49s. 1d., the lowest 40s. 6d.; 1835, highest 44s., lowest 36s.; 1836, highest 61s. 9d., lowest 36s.; 1837, highest 60s. 1d., lowest 51s.; 1838, highest 78s. 4d., lowest 52s. 4d.; in 1844, 60s. and 54s.; 1845, 74s. and 54s.; the next year the free trade in corn bill passed.

WHEAT, and Wheat flour imported into England from Ireland:—

1815...189,544 quarters.
1820...404,747 „
1825...396,018 „
1830...529,717 „
1835...661,773 „
1840...174,440 „
1845...779,113 „
1849..233,445 „

the total of all kinds of grain and meal brought into England from Ireland in the largest year of its importation was, in 1845, 3,251,901 quarters, which number fell in 1847 to 963,779 quarters, after which year it began again to increase.

WHEAT was first imported into England, 1347; different acts were passed in regard to importation and exportation, but always passed with a view to support rents through the influence of the landholders, and the people of England were compelled to pay high prices before importation was permitted; in July 15, 1828, wheat was only allowed to be imported whenever the average price for all England was under 62s., on paying a duty of £1:5:8 per quarter; from 62s. to 63s., £1:4:8 per quarter, and this gradually reduced to 1s. when the average price was 73s.,—this was called the sliding scale; a second of the same name was enacted, April 29, 1842. At length the free trade bill in corn passed, June 26, 1846; in 1745, no less than 300,000 quarters of wheat were exported so long as the home price did not exceed 48s. per quarter, with a bounty of 5s. With a triple population, the necessity for enlarged importation being greater, the price was artificially sustained. Imported since the act permitting a free trade in corn:—

	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Russia	850,587	523,138	599,556
Sweden and Norway	8,647	5,346	6,494
Denmark	73,568	191,787	243,213
Prussia	492,928	528,156	618,690
Germany	154,839	532,591	498,984
Holland	11,800	163,978	308,482
Belgium	27,469	178,398	366,099
France	179,259	320,010	742,023
Spain	24,700	917	498
Italy	64,850	83,170	281,530
Malta	46,251	8,576	9,049
Greece	——	4,129	61,136
Turkey, Syria, Egypt	266,779	40,340	295,542
Cape of Good Hope	2	2	1
British East Indies	203	2,755	2,028
Australian Settlements	13,690	5,559	15,699
British North America	398,793	186,254	142,295
United States	1,834,142	296,102	617,131
All other parts	16,250	11,023	26,830
Total	4,464,757	3,082,231	4,835,280

The wheat for home consumption imported 1852, was 3,074,220 quarters, besides 2,122,859 other grains; 1,479,891 Indian corn; and 3,891,197 flour and meal of different kinds.

WHEAT, Price of, per quarter, Jan. 1, 1801, 139s. per quarter; in the London markets it reached 180s.; number of quarters imported in 1831, 2,868,882; the quantity produced annually in England and Wales, estimated at 32,000,000 quarters. A single grain of Tartarian oat was planted at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1795; eighteen stalks sprung from the root, and 8280 grains were produced.

WHEAT, Foreign, brought down the Vistula to Dantsic from 1828 to 1850 inclusive, from Galicia, Poland, and the nearer Russian provinces.

Years.	Scheffels.	Quarters.
1828	431,417	79,894
1829	617,724	112,313
1830	764,694	139,035
1831	2,292	416
1832	289,878	52,708
1833	215,868	9,248
1834	110,077	20,013
1835	20,225	3,677
1836	152,802	27,789
1837	1,478,732	268,878
1838	616,913	112,712
1839	1,644,245	298,953
1840	1,947,711	354,129
1841	1,574,515	286,275
1842	1,866,247	339,317
1843	2,820,393	512,798
1844	2,900,936	527,443
1845	395,033	71,824
1846	303,919	55,258
1847	1,590,639	289,207
1848	930,122	169,113
1849	1,264,621	229,931
1850	1,498,475	272,450

The total amounts to 4,241,474 quarters; deducting an average exportation of 5000 quarters annually for Galicia, would leave 4,126,474 quarters; which, divided between Poland and the Russian provinces, in the proportion of 3 to 2, would give 2,475,884 quarters for Poland, and 1,650,590 for the Russian provinces. The average annual exportation of wheat from Poland by the way of Dantzic, is therefore about 107,647 quarters.

WHEEL, an instrument of refined torture, used first to protract the sufferings of those who were put to death by the Romish church. Francis I. of France ordered the example to be followed upon robbers. The wheel was placed horizontally upon an upright post which was fixed into the nave; the sufferer was tied to the spokes, with his legs and arms extended in the way of a St. Andrew's cross; the bones of his legs and arms were then broken with an iron bar, and he was left to expire in agony, 1515. Duty on carriage-wheels, 1747, 1776.

WHIG, *see* also Tory. These names, some persons assert, arose at the time of the Meal-tub plot, given to one of two parties who believed, or affected to believe, the truth of the plot, the others being of an opposite opinion, 1679; still the origin seems uncertain. Others state that Whig, in 1680, was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from Whiggamors, a name given to the Scots in the south-west, who for want of corn in that quarter used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the north, and all that drove were called Whiggamors or Whiggs, from the term Whiggam, which they used in driving their horses. Now, in the year 1638, the Presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the Whiggamor's in-

road," and after this all that opposed administration in Scotland were called Whigs, and from hence the term was adopted in England. Whig and Tory originated in 1649; the parties were at their greatest height, 1704.

Whig Club, established by Chas. James Fox. The next distinguished member was Francis, Duke of Bedford, who died 1802.

Whig Club, Ireland, styled the Northern Whig Club, 1794. The original members:—Lord Charlemont, Lord de Clifford, Lord Moira, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Hon. Robert Stewart (Lord Castlereagh), William Todd Jones, Hon. E. Ward, Hon. R. Ward, Hon. H. Rowley, Rt. Hon. John O'Niell (afterwards Lord O'Niell), Right Hon. H. L. Rowley, Eldred Pottinger, William Brownlow, Savage Hall, William Sharman, John Forbes, Richard J. Ker, E. J. Agnew. One member of this society was that Lord Castlereagh who subsequently carried the Irish Union, and betrayed his friends to the Tory minister. Lord Castlereagh often drunk the following toasts:—"President Washington, and the United States of America," "A happy establishment to the Gallic constitution," "Freedom to the Brabantes;" and last, though not least, "The sovereignty of the people,"—that people whose cause he spent his subsequent life in continually opposing.

Whig and Tory Peers. From the accession of George III. to 1831, Tory ministers had been 64 years in power, and created 195 peers, entertaining similar political opinions; during the remaining 13 years the government of the country had been in the hands of Whig ministers, by whom 69 Whig peers were created, leaving a balance in favour of the Tories of 126.

Whirlwind, a violent, at Falmouth, which stripped the roof off every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam ends, so that her keel appeared in sight, 1st Jan. 1803. A violent one near Cirencester, 6th July, 1809. A dreadful one at Fernal Heath, Worcestershire, its width from half a mile to a mile, by which much damage was done, and in one farm 200 trees torn up by the roots, Sept. 22, 1810. At Bonsell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, accompanied with a tremendous hail-storm, 12th May, 1811. At Plasyollen, Shropshire, by which many trees were torn up and carried to a great distance, 25th May, 1811.

Whitby Monastery, founded 1075.

White Boys, or Levellers, in Ireland a faction that committed great excesses in Ireland, originating 1761; they wore their shirts outside their dresses, whence their name. Many of the ringleaders were executed, 1762.

White Friars, an order of the Carmelite mendicants, one monastery of which order was established near the Temple, in London, west of Blackfriars, and founded there, 1245.

Whitehall, London, built by Hubert de Burgh about the commencement of the 13th century. It came subsequently into the hands of the Archbishop of York, and was purchased from Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII., when it became a residence of the sovereigns of England. In 1697 the whole, except the banqueting-house, built by Inigo Jones in 1619, was consumed. In front of this remnant of the palace Charles I. lost his head, Jan. 30, 1649. The banqueting-house was converted into a chapel by George I., 1723; repaired 1829-30.

Whitecross Street Prison for debtors, begun July 5, 1813.

Whitehall Preachers first appointed by the universities, 1724.

White Plains, Battle of, between the English and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated, Nov. 30, 1796.

White Rose, the symbol of the house of York, in opposition to the

Red, adopted by the house of Lancaster between 1455 and 1471.

White Tower, London. The keep of the Tower of London, erected 1070 by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, 116 feet long by 96 wide and 92 high; the walls are 11 feet in thickness, and contain winding staircases to the summit: the north-east turret was once used as an observatory.

Whittington, Sir Richard, who served the office of lord mayor three times, about 1419. He was a great benefactor to the city, but no reliance can be placed upon the tales respecting his history. He founded a college, 1424, and almshouses near Highgate-hill, 1429.

Whitsuntide Festival, instituted 813.

Whitty, the Rev. Mr., murdered at Golden, Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1832.

Whorwell Monastery, built 979.

Wickliffites, the followers of Wickliffe, the parent of the English Reformation, 1377. He was protected by the brother of John of Gaunt, when persecuted by the church, from whose murderous intentions he was only preserved by an attack of paralysis, in his 60th year, Dec. 31, 1384.

Widowers taxed in England, 1695; a duke, £12, 10s.; lower peerage ranks, less; commoners, 1s.

Widows, societies for the relief of, in England, are numerous. One for musicians' widows, begun 1738; for those of medical men, 1788; of naval men, 1739; of lawyers, 1817; of artists, 1827.

Wigan, Battle of, between the Earl of Derby for the king, and Sir John Smeaton. The earl defeated, 1643; again defeated by Colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications; again by Colonel Lilburn, when Sir Thomas Tildesley was slain, 1651; a monument erected to his memory, 1679.

Wight, Isle of, taken by the Danes, 787; again, 1001; by the French, July 13, 1377; alienated by Henry VI. to Henry de Beauchamp, 1442.

Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, built 1074.

Wigs, full-bottomed, first worn by English judges, 1674.

Wilkes's number of the North Briton (the 45th), April 23, 1763, for which the Earl of Halifax issued a general warrant against him: by that illegal act he obtained £1000 damages against the government. He was outlawed for being the author of a libel and of an immoral work, being expelled the House of Commons; yet he was again elected for Middlesex, 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor. He died 1797.

William, Prince, eldest son of Henry I., with his newly-married bride, daughter to the Earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the king's children, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost, in coming from Normandy, in the year 1120.

Williamsburg, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July 17, 1758.

William III. landed in Torbay, Devon, Nov. 4, 1688; called *to the* throne by parliament, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, Mary II., April 11, 1689.

William and Mary packet, between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the Wolvers, three miles *north*-west from the Holmes lighthouse, and went down in fifteen minutes afterwards, with 60 persons, *50 of* whom were passengers; 9 persons only were saved, Oct. 24, 1817.

Wills, the privilege of *making*, granted by Henry I., 1100, but with various safeguards, lest the feudal system should sustain detri*ment:* these were taken away by the statute 32 Henry VIII., 1541. The will of Edward the Confessor, *the* earliest on record, 1066. As a specimen of a will of that most remarkable individual, Napoleon I., *Emperor* of France, who died May 5, 1821, eleven days after making it, the following extracts are applicable:—

"'This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:—I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena have occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs: the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To Saint Denis 100,000 francs. To Novarre 100,000 francs. To Pijeron 100,000 francs. To Archambaud 50,000 francs. To Cuvier 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*. To the abbé Visnale 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Cases 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000; he is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrau, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs. To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs; I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs. These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest, at the rate of 5 *per cent.* since July 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand. These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1821, Longwood."

The following is a codicil to the same will, of which the foregoing is an extract:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the viceroy is the depository, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (parage) of his mother's inheritance. From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Cases) for the same purpose as the above, to be

employed according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience."

LETTER TO M. LAFFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFFITTE.—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum, with interest at the rate of five per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon. This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Laffitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821."

WILD, Jonathan, hanged, June 15, 1725.

WILLIAMS, Bishop, fined £10,000; again, £8000 for libelling the privy council, July, 1637.

WILMINGTON, Earl of, his administration as first lord of the treasury, Feb., 1742; he was succeeded by Mr. Pelham, who in Nov. 1744 formed the Broad-bottom administration.

WILMOT, Lord, arrested Aug. 18, 1644; escaped beyond the sea after the battle of Worcester, 1651.

WILSON, Samuel, of London, bequeathed £20,000 to be lent out in small sums to tradesmen, 1771.

WILTON, near Great Bedwin, greatly damaged by fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey, the seat of Earl Spencer, burned down, March 21, 1785.

WINCHELSEA, Old Town of, swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present not older than the time of Edward I.; Greyfriars' monastery at, built before the reign of Edward III.; the castle of, built by Henry VIII., chartered, 1543.

WINCHCOMB, Gloucestershire. Monastery of, burnt, 800.

WINCHESTER, Cathedral of, built on the site of one preceding, it become ruinous between 1079 and 1366; dedicated in succession to three saints; St. Swithin was once a bishop here; St Birine was bishop, 636. It has given ten saints and two cardinals to Rome; the style of the edifice is part Saxon and part Gothic, and was altered and completed by William of Wykeham, 1405; it is 554 feet long, and 78 high; the bishopric is of great antiquity, and has never changed the see since the first foundation. The bishops are chancellors of the see of Canterbury, and prelates of the most noble order of the garter; which office was vested in them by Edward III. at the first foundation of that noble order, and has continued with them ever since. They were reputed anciently to be earls of Southampton, and are so styled in the statutes of the garter made by Henry VIII. The bishops since the restoration of King Charles II. were:—1662, George Morley, Bishop of Worcester; 1684, Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells; 1707, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart., Bishop of Exeter; 1721, Charles Trimnell, Bishop of Norwich; 1723, Richard Willis, Bishop of Salisbury; 1734, Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury; 1761, John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; 1781, Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester; 1820, George Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln; 1821, the palace sold for £6000.

WINCHESTER College, founded 1387.

WINDMILLS, first known in Spain, France, and Germany, 1209; wind saw-mills invented, 1633.

WINDSOR Castle, built by William I., enlarged by Henry I.; Edward III. re-erected nearly the whole under the control of William of Wykeham, and built St. George's Chapel; additions made to it by

Henry VIII.; Queen Elizabeth made the north terrace, and Charles II. repaired it, 1680; the chapel repaired and re-opened, Oct. 1790; the castle repaired and enlarged, 1824-8, and George IV. took possession of it, Dec. 8, 1848.

Winds and Months, said to have been both named by Charlemagne, 788.

Windows found in Pompeii, and glass said to have been used in the third century; glass imported and used in private houses, 1177; window tax enacted, Will. III., 1695; increased 1746, 1778, 1784, 1797, 1802, 1808, reduced 1823; originally established for 33 years only; produced in 1849, £1,893,988; repealed 1851, and a moderate house-tax substituted.

Windham, Sir William, £1000 offered for his apprehension, Sept. 26, 1715; taken into custody, Oct. 3, 1715.

Windham, Francis, presented with £1000 for his care of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1660.

Winefred's Well, Holywell, North Wales; mentioned in 660; it is a natural well, to which extraordinary virtues have been ascribed by popish superstition; St. Winefred was the reputed niece of St. Bruno, who lived in the seventh century, and her martyrdom is commemorated annually, June 22, and her translation to heaven, Nov. 3. St. Bruno, her uncle, is said to have joined her head again so nicely to her body, that the saintess exhibited no marks of her decapitation.

Wine, the invention attributed to Noah by the Jews; Bacchus is said to have brought it from India to Greece, to whom the Hindoos give the name of Bala-Rama; the Armenians assert, that Noah before the deluge cultivated the vine outside the walls of Erivan; the Egyptians attribute the invention to Osiris, or the Sun; the Chinese ascribe the making of the first wine in their country to their emperor Yu, or Ta-you, 2200 years before the Christian era; the wine of Helbon, made at Damascus, is mentioned by Ezekiel, 590 A.C.; known in the time of Richard III. as wine of Tyre, because it was exported by that place. Wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans; Martial condemned that of Marsillia (Marseilles) as being smoky, but that of Vienne on the Rhone (called Vienna) was much valued, though not so the Rhone wines in general; the wines of Tarragona, in Spain, now Tarracon, were said to approach Falernian in excellence; the French School of Medicine discussed the merits of the wines of Burgundy and Champagne in 1652, and settled them in favour of those of Champagne, 1778, almost the duration of a chancery-suit; in 1328, Rheims wine was cheaper than Beaune; in 1571, they had risen eight times beyond their old price; champagne reached its highest excellence of culture and estimation in 1610; in 1834, 14,190,000 bottles of champagne were made; the annual consumption of this wine in France, in 1836, was 626,000 bottles; England and the East Indies, 467,000; Germany, 479,000; Russia, 280,000; United States of America, 400,000; Sweden and Denmark, 30,000. Wine was early imported and made in England; the wines drank in 1469, were malvoisie or malmsey, omaney, osey, bastard, or bastardo, muscadelles, and other sweet wines; Gascony and Guienne wine in 1535, was sold at 8d. the gallon; malmsey, sack, and sweet wines at 12d., and 1½d. the pint, under a penalty; none but those who could spend a hundred marks a year, or the son of a nobleman, were allowed to keep more than two gallons at a time in their houses, under a penalty of £10; no taverns were allowed to retail wine to be drunk in the houses; merchants might use the wine they imported for themselves, but were not

to sell it; high-sheriffs, magistrates of cities and towns, and the inhabitants of fortified towns, were alone allowed to keep tuns of wine for their own use; four pipes per month were consumed in some of the noblemen's houses in the time of Edward IV.; down nearly to the revolution of 1688, French wines were imported to the extent of 20,000 tuns per annum, or 436,380 gallons, while more than double the quantity had been imported before, the importation of these wines was as follows, for the years named, 2078 tons were imported in 1800; in 1820, 1090 tuns; 1850, 1629; the total wines of all kinds imported in 1700, was 23,502 tuns; 1750, 15,456; 1800, 36,804; 1820, 23,904; 1840, 31,209; 1850, 30,230 tuns; the duties on wine were 2s. the tun in 1272, and the best imported came into the monasteries; one duty was called butlerage; in 1618, wine was 13d. the quart, a pint of muscadelle, 6d.; the eight-gallon rundlets of claret, 16s.; a pottle of canary of nine pints, 2s. 6d.; three quarts of sherry, 2s.

	1832.	1840.	1848.	1851.
Cape	514,262.....	456,773.....	267,922.....	234,672
French ...	228,627.....	341,841.....	355,802.....	447,566
Portugal	2,617,405.....	2,668,534.....	2,446,813.....	2,524,775
Madeira...	159,898.....	112,555.....	76,938.....	71,025
Azores ...	1167.....	191.....	433.....	131
Spanish ...	2,080,099.....	2,500,760.....	2,435,427.....	2,533,384
Canary ...	72,803.....	29,298.....	20,311.....	15,928
Rhenish...	38,197.....	60,056.....	44,651.....	58,957
Other sorts	253,084.....	383,914.....	488,250.....	394,225

In 1840, a duty of 5 per cent additional was laid on, making the duty 5s. 9½d. per gallon, or 676 per cent. on the cost price of Lisbon, Bucellas, &c., at £5; and 44 per cent. on wine of £30 value; thus, one bottle, costing 3d. as imported, pays 1s. duty, together 1s. 3d., exclusive of profits in England and dock charges. Of 31,000 pipes of port wine, or rather wine and brandy, nearly a fourth being the product of the still mixed with that of the grape, 26,159 came to England direct, in a given year; 38 to Guernsey and Jersey; 132 to Newfoundland, and 197 to Quebec; a great many pipes find their way to England *via* Hamburg; foreigners who drink the pure juice of the grape have no relish for this Oporto wine. Wine was first made in England, 1140; it was never made north of Cambridge; doomsday book shows it was made in Essex, six acres producing 160 gallons; it was also made near Tewkesbury, and in the whole vale of Gloucester; Worcester, Somerset, and Hereford have places yet bearing the name of vineyards; in 1200, William of Malmsbury states, that the vale of Gloucester made as good wine as many of the provinces of France. Rabelais, in 1433, alludes to the wines of Britain (not Bretagne.) Raleigh in Essex was valued at ten pounds, *propter vinas*, in king Edward's time; in 1150, the vines of Lincombe, near Bath, were confirmed to the abbey there; there has been a change of climate since, for M. Arago mentions the like alteration in parts of the north of France; where good wines were once made, none are made now, the more southern limit of the north-east winds in the first half of the year, it is probable, has wrought out this change.

Wine licences, established 1661.

Wine, Adulteration of, with *geropiga*, sanctioned by the Treasury in England, 1853.

Wine Duties per cent., 1853.

Spanish Wines.

	Duty per Cent.
Sherry	312 to 45
Malaga, Catalonia, Benicarlo	606—200

French Wines.

Claret, &c	266 to 22
Masdeu	332 — 208
Cette	415 — 332

Portuguese Wines.

Port	221 to 66
Lisbon, &c.	338 — 154
Madeira	221 — 44
Italian, Hungarian, and Austrian wines	537 to 269

Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood, begun in Portugal 1172.

Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, built before 1066.

Winster, Derbyshire, sixty people met at a puppet-show near, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and none of the people beneath hurt, Jan. 27, 1785.

Wire invented in Nuremberg 1410, and mills erected for the manufacture 1563; the first mills for the purpose in England erected at Mortlake 1663, some say at Sheen adjoining, by a Dutchman. Gold and silver wire are made of great tenuity; 48 ounces of silver may be gilt with one of gold, and drawn into wire, of which two yards only will weigh a grain; 8 grains of gold will cover without a flaw a silver wire of 13,000 feet long.

Wirtemberg made a county of itself in 1078, a duchy at the diet of Worms 1495, a kingdom 1806; in 1772 the Protestant duke turned sides, and became a Catholic; the Duke of Wirtemberg married the Princess Royal of England, May 17, 1797; in 1802 and 1805 he was made a king by Bonaparte, and proclaimed Jan. 1, 1806; the kingdom obtained a free constitution, 1819. This state, like most other German ones, has been repeatedly oppressed by Austria; Charles V. turned the duke Ulrich out of his dominions in 1519, and seized upon them himself; he was restored in 1534 by the assistance of France and Hesse-cassel.

Witchcraft, this pretended crime the church of Rome vindictively punished; every species of punishment was applied, first under the auspices of this church, and then of the reformed churches, to the victims of a most abominable persecution. It is said that the first statute against them was in the reign of Henry VIII., the persecution even increased with the reformation, that should have put it down. The 33 of Henry 1541, and the 5th of Elizabeth 1562, pronounced it felony; and James I., in the catalogue of his other vices, added that of stimulating such persecutions; his book called "Dialogues on Demonology" is well worthy of such a king, the act passed in consequence, 1601; the murders committed under this charge in England in 200 years, are said to have been 30,000; the martyrdom of Joan d'Arc was a specimen of the ignorant bigotry of the English in the year 1431. Sir Matthew Hale, a political sneak, but a most excellent lawyer if crediting witchcraft be proof of it, condemned two poor women to the stake for witchcraft, who were burned, 1664; on the lawyer's argument, that there must be witches, because there were acts of parliament to punish them, Jane Wenham was found guilty at Hertford in 1712, against the charge of the judge who tried her, and who procured her a pardon; she was committed by a stupid justice to Hertford jail on the charge of conversing with the devil in the shape of a cat, and making a maid that could not walk leap over a five-barred gate, &c.; the parson of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Bragge, in his evidence "on the faith of a clergyman," obedient no doubt to the feelings of the squire's justice, declared her to be a witch; "the judge told him," on

the faith of a judge, he thought him "no conjurer;" but all the judges were not so clear-minded or well informed. In 1716, two persons, Mrs. Mary Hickes and her daughter, the latter only nine years of age, were tried at the assizes at Huntingdon, and executed there on Saturday, July 28, of that year. The case is thus characterised by Gough: "A substantial farmer apprehends his wife and favourite child; the latter for some silly illusions practised on his weakness, the former for the antiquated folly of killing her neighbours in effigy; and Judge Powell suffers them to be hanged on their own confession, four years after his wiser brother had ventured his own life to save that of an old woman at Hertford." Huntingdon and Northampton were the last places that stuck to the text of witchcraft. Sir Henry Cromwell, as lord of the manor of Warboys, after the conviction of sundry witches at Warboys in 1593, left their property, which was forfeited to him, to the corporation of Huntingdon, on condition thet they should give 40s. every year to a doctor or bachelor in divinity of queen's college, Cambridge, to preach a sermon at All Saints' church, in Huntingdon, on the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, against the sin of witchcraft, and to teach the people how they should discover and frustrate the machinations of witches and dealers with evil spirits. *This sermon continues to be preached.* After the fashion was led by James I., as might have been expected, witchcraft so increased in the course of fifty years following the passing of this act, that, besides a great number of single indictments and executions, fifteen were brought to trial at Lancaster, in 1612, and twelve condemned; in 1622, six were tried at York; 1634, seventeen condemned at Lancaster; 1644, sixteen were executed at Yarmouth; 1645, fifteen were condemned at Chelmsford, and hanged; in the same and following year about forty at Bury, in Suffolk; twenty more in the country; and many in Huntingdon; and (according to the estimation of Addy) some thousands were burnt in Scotland, where the last murder of this sort took place in 1722, though the belief in witchcraft is scarcely yet extinct. In England it is the same, for in 1834 the mayor of Yarmouth received a letter complaining of a man bewitched by a woman living near St. George's chapel, Lowestofft; that he can get no rest, night or day, sitting, standing, or walking, and that even at church he can get no comfort. He therefore humbly implores the mayor to have his tormentor examined. The efforts continually made to revive these infamous persecutions by the stolid part of the population caused the repeal of the law against witchcraft, 10 George II., March, 1736; in America, the colonists inherited the parent feeling for murdering old women; in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the victims in 1648 and 1683 were fearfully numerous; abroad, the original edict of persecution was enforced by the successive bulls of the infamous Alexander VI., 1494, of Leo X. in 1521, and of Adrian VI. in 1522. The only effect of these commissions was to render the evil daily more formidable, till historians say Europe was little better than a large outwork of Pandemonium. One-half of the population was either bewitching or bewitched. Delrio tells that 500 witches were executed in Geneva in three months, about the year 1515. A thousand, says Bartholomæus de Spina, were executed in one year in the diocese of Como, and they went on burning at the rate of a hundred per annum for some time after. In Lorraine, from 1580 to 1595, Remiggius boasts of having burnt 900. In France, the multitude of executions about 1520, was incredible; Danæus, in the first part of his dialogue concerning witches, calls it, "infinitum

ene veneficorum numerum" The ell-known sorcerer, *Trois Echelles*, old Charles IX. while he was at 'oicton, the names of 1200 of his ssociates. This is according to lezeray's more reasonable version f the story; for the author of the *ournal du Regne de Henry III.* nakes the number 3000. Grandier he parish priest of Loudun was burned, on the charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634; Maria Renata was burned for a witch at Wurtzburgh, 1749; nine old women were burned, Jan. 17, 1775, there, for rendering the land unfruitful.

Witches Meetings, in 1678 several persons were tried for witchcraft, who were said to have field meetings and dances in the night, at which the devil attended, accompanied by a clergyman called Gideon Penman, whom the devil called his chaplain, and whose office it was to follow the dancers, and beat up those that were slow. The first thing that the devil required of them was, to renounce their baptism, and by putting one hand on the head, and the other on the sole of the foot, to deliver up all between the two to his service. Some pregnant women, however, exempted the children, at which they said the devil was very much displeased. When they had done any mischief which the devil enjoined them, his way was to beat them most cruelly for their pains. To some of the ladies, however, he appeared in the shape of a proper gentleman.

Witepsk, Battle of, between the French under Marshal Victor, and a Russian army, Nov. 1812; the French lost 3000 men.

Witham Priory, Essex, built 913.

Witnesses, two, required to convict of high treason, 25 Edward III. 1352; no witness is obliged to answer a queston that may degrade himself, Dec. 10, 1802; acts relating to, passed 13 George III., 1773; and a most important one, March 30, 1831, to examine upon interrogation; also an act of Victoria, 1850, by which plaintiff and defendant may be examined in certain causes.

Witton Castle, Durham, destroyed by fire, Dec. 22, 1796.

Woad first cultivated in England, 1582; fixing of its colour, mode of, discovered, 1753.

Wolves, reward for destroying, in England, or for paying as a tribute on their heads, 961; mandate for the destruction of, by Edward I., 1289; found in Ireland as late as 1710; still much infest France, from 800 to 900 being killed there in 1828.

Woburn, Bedfordshire, burned 1734; Abbey of, founded 1145.

Wolfe, General, killed on the taking of Quebec, at the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759.

Wolverhampton, new church at, burned, Nov. 1, 1758.

Wolverhampton Cathedral, built 1529.

Wolverhampton, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Wolsey, born 1471; minister to Henry VIII., 1513; archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal, 1515; chancellor, 24th Dec. following; legate, 1518: resigned the seals, 18th Oct. 1529; stripped of all his possessions, and died Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59.

Wolsey College, Ipswich, founded 1529.

Wolseley, Sir William, drowned in his coach on the turnpike road near Lichfield, by the breaking away of a mill-dam at the moment he was passing, the torrent from which swept away the vehicle, July 14, 1728.

Wood-cutting, invented 1460, and wood-engraving brought to perfection, 1799 to 1840.

Wood's patent for coining halfpence and farthings to be sent to Ireland, 1723.

Woods, and act for the preservation of, 1544; first taxed by parliament, 31 Henry VI., 1452.

Woodstock Park, near Blenheim, laid out, the first in England, 1123. Here stood a royal palace, the fa-

vourite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I., when it was almost wholly in ruins. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and there Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., 1191. Edmund, second son of Edward I., was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1331; the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary here, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim in 1704. At that time the remnants of the ancient edifice were removed, and two elms were planted on its site.

Wool. One pound of wool has been spun to the length that follows: a lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards; a hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees; twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards; seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,200 yards, or 21 miles; one hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754 by Mary Powyle, of East Dereton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85,000 yards, or 48 miles; three hundred hanks in the pound has already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still farther, to 168,000 yards, or 95 miles.

Wools, Manufacture of; wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned in A.D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of the manufacture, 6 Edward III., 1331; the exportation prohibited, 1337; staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edward III., 1343; sheep first permitted to be sent to Spain, 1467; first legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland, 1521; the exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited 1696; bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France, 1738; the duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off, 1739; the export forbidden by act passed 1718; Wool-combers' act, 35 George III., 1794; the non-exportation law repealed, 5 George IV., 1824; woollen cloth made in England before 1200; greatly increased, *temp.* Edward III., 1331; blankets made in England about A.D. 1340; no cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England, 1463; the art of dyeing brought to England, 1608; medleys, or mixed broad cloth, first made 1614; manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine, 1646; British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677; all persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit £5, 29 Charles II., 1678; the manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688; injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 William III., 1698; the exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England, 1701; English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I., 1715; greater in Yorkshire in 1785, than in all England at the revolution. From 1820 to 1824, the prohibition of the export of woollen goods prevailed, and the exports were 1,064,441 pieces; the prohibition removed, and from 1824 to 1830 the average was 1,505,993 pieces; from 1840 to 1844 it reached 2,128,212; in 1850 it was 3,665,077; value

26,958,122. In 1849 the weight of British sheep and lambs' wool exported, was 11,200,472 lbs., of which France and Belgium took 10,000,000 lbs.: the woollen yarn exported was 11,773,020 lbs., of which nearly 10,000,000 were taken by Germany, Holland, and Belgium. The alpaca and llama wool imported in 1849, was 1,655,300 lbs., of which 126,082 were exported; the mohair, or goat's hair wool imported in 1849, was 2,536,039 lbs., and the quantity exported, 130,195 lbs. The quantity of wool imported in 1749, was 76,768,647 lbs.; the wool of home growth, 145,724,880 lbs.; together, 222,493,527 lbs.—an increase of 115 per cent. since 1800, when the short-woolled sheep were calculated at 14,854,299, and the long-woolled, 4,153,308; the total number of sheep now in England, is estimated at 25,343,476.

Woollen Mills at work, 1839:—

England 1029	47	idle.
Wales 150	11	„
Scotland 112	5	„
Ireland 31	7	„
1322	70	

Steam-engines employed in the woollen manufacture, 1839,—

	Engines. Woollen.	Engines. Worsted.
England.....558		284
Wales..... 4		0
Scotland 37		0
Ireland..... 5		0
604		284

Total horse-power, 32,803

Water-power, 1839:—

	Woollen.	Worsted.
England.....778		115
Wales 159		0
Scotland 116		0
Ireland 39		0
1092		115

Individuals employed, 1839, woollen and worsted, all ages and sexes, manufactures, 86,411.

Woolcombers' Festival, Feb. 3, in memory of Bishop Blaise, who landed at St. Blazy, in Cornwall, 289; he was Bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia; decapitated in the above year.

Woollen Goods first allowed to be exported from Ireland to a foreign market, June 15, 1780.

Woolwich, the oldest royal dock-yard, dating June 1512.

Woolwich Church, rebuilt 1732; academy at, founded 1741.

Woolwich Arsenal formed, 1740; stores in, to the value of £2,000,000, May 20, 1802; white hemp store-house burned down, July 8, 1813: four men killed by a gunpowder explosion at, June 18, 1814; it is the principal station of the ordnance, belonging both to the navy and army.

Worcester, City of, built 255; city and castle burned, 1113; a stalk of chimneys fell on the court-house and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762; damaged by a fire, Nov. 1791; cathedral of, built between 1084 and 1218 in the Gothic style, 394 feet long, 74 wide, and 200 high; the see founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians 679, being taken out of the see of Lichfield; monks settled there in place of the married priests 964; cathedral begun to be rebuilt 1030, under Wulfston the bishop.

Worcester, Battle of, between Charles II. and the army of the parliament under Cromwell; the larger part of the king's army was composed of Scotch. Cromwell crossed the bridge at Upton, and getting between Wales and the royal army, to which he feared they would retreat, he signally defeated them; the streets were strewed with their dead, Sept. 3, 1651; he made 8000 prisoners, who were sent for labourers to the American plantations, and the country-people falling upon the stragglers who escaped, there was not one Scotchman of the whole army ever again reached his own country.

Worcester College, Oxford, founded 1713; incorporated 1744.

Worde, Wynkin de, the introducer of printing into England; died 1534.

Workers in Cloth, 70 families from the Netherlands settled in England, on the invitation of Edw. III., and improved the woollen manufacture.

Worms, Diet of, before which Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, which proscribed him, but he entered the city on horseback, accompanied by 2000 persons, and appearing before the diet of princes and priests of all grades, he acknowledged boldly his writings and opinions; he then left the city in triumph, but was prevailed upon to live in seclusion nearly a year afterwards, which consummated his triumph on his re-appearance.

Worksop Abbey, Nottinghamshire, built 1103.

Wormseed, the *Artemisia santonica* which comes from Barbary, the best kind from the Levant; it is used for worms, and has been known since 1390.

Wormwood, or *Artemisia absinthium*, common in England, and once used for impregnating beer with bitter before the hop-plant came into use; it is known to have been used for this purpose in 1402; the root has been used in epilepsy.

Worship, in a religious sense, of very early date; uncertain whether that of images was not the abuse of a pure theistical worship; Catholic image worship first introduced into England 763; the Saxon worship preceded Christianity in England; image worship forbidden in Hungary 1785.

Worship, number of churches and chapels of the establishment, 1841, were stated to be 11,825. There are 6308 parishes in England with only an average of 120 souls; thus the population of the parishes is very unequal, but few would find it to the extent which the following summary of the parishes and townships of England demonstrates, extracted from the report of the commissioners on the poor-laws.

Parishes with a population of

From	2	to	10	souls	54
„	10	„	20	„	145
„	20	„	50	„	511
„	50	„	100	„	1117
„	100	„	300	„	4411
„	300	„	500	„	2843
„	500	„	800	„	2942
„	800	„	1000	„	733
„	1000	„	2000	„	1409
„	2000	„	3000	„	402
„	3000	„	4000	„	199
„	4000	„	5000	„	122
„	5000	„	10,000	„	229
„	10,000	„	50,000	„	116
„	50,000	upwards		„	10

Worship, Places of, in Scotland, 1830. Scotland is thus supplied with places of worship, and clergymen of the established Presbyterian faith.

	Con.	Min.
Parish churches for (in round numbers).....	900	970
Chapels of ease (ministers chosen and paid by congregation).....	55	55
Chapels in the Highlands depending on the royal bounty.....	38	38
Chapels depending on the society for propagating Christian knowledge...	7	7
	1000	1070

Of the Dissenters. The numbers of congregations and ministers, respectively stand thus:—

	Con.	Min.
1. United Assoc. Synod of the Seces. church..	328	275
2. Associate Synod	19	11
3. Original Burgher Associate Synod.....	46	32
4. Constitutional Presbytery	16	10
5. Synod of Relief.....	82	80
6. Reformed Presbytery..	27	18
7. Scottish Episc. Union.	66	70
8. Other Episcopalians, not of the Scottish Episcopal Union ...	6	7
9. Independents, or the		

		Con.	Min.
	Congregational Union of Scotland	72	68
0.	Roman Catholics ...	53	46
1.	Other sects uncertain, but not probably exceeding	50	40
		770	657

In this enumeration are included 35 congregations and clergymen in England connected with the United Synod, and other five in Ireland connected with the third named class of Dissenters: about 730 dissenting congregations in Scotland, and nearly 620 dissenting clergymen: the difference between the congregations and ministers arises from one minister supplying two places.

Worship, Places of, in England: a return dated May 20, 1812, gives the number of places of worship in the following dioceses, namely, Bangor, Bristol, Chester, Lincoln, Oxford, and Salisbury, as follows:—the returns are from parishes containing 1000 persons and upwards, at the above date; this abstract is from the diocesan returns—

Diocese.	Number of Parishes.	Population.	Number of churches and chapels.	Number of Persons they will contain.	Number of Dissenting places of worship.
Asaph, St.	41	104,708	49	45,280	96
Bangor.....	40	52,886	752	27,141	100
Bath and Wells....	55	129,965	8	57,800	103
Bristol.....	41	83,766	58	40,216	71
Canterbury.....	67	175,625	83	67,705	113
Carlisle	29	58,459	49	25,108	39
Chester	257	568,826	351	220,542	439
Chichester.....	41	73,313	47	34,690	58
David's, St.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Durham	75	298,755	113	63,259	173
Ely..	14	52,425	22	14,810	33
Exeter	159	362,551	176	152,019	234
Gloucester.....	36	87,934	46	46,931	76
Hereford.....	33	82,567	51	39,483	42
Llandaff	11	28,200	21	12,350	42
Lichfield & Coven.	129	430,231	189	122,756	294
Lincoln	129	213,033	165	104,644	269
London	132	661,394	186	162,962	265
Norwich	70	135,900	78	64,668	114
Oxford	30	36,251	50	35,520	38
Peterborough.....	17	34,825	20	19,450	37
Rochester.....	24	105,142	36	25,280	44
Salisbury.....	83	142,609	134	72,243	142
Winchester.....	120	371,206	193	115,711	165
Worcester	40	75,239	66	36,263	59
York	108	591,972	220	149,277	392
Total.....	1881	4,937,782	2533	1,856,108	3438

Worship, Places of, in the United States of America, total 36,011 :—

Methodists	12,467
Baptists	8,791
Presbyterians	4,584

The Methodists' places of worship accommodate ... 4,209,333 persons,

Baptists	3,130,878 ,,
Presbyterians	3,705,211 ,,

The Episcopalians, or Church of England members, have 1422 places of worship, and the Catholics, 1112; the first will accommodate 625,213 hearers; the latter, 620,950 ;—the churches of all these different sects would accommodate 13,849,896, or more than half the population.

Worsted, *see* Woollen, first manufactured here, 14 Edward III., 1340.

Wounding maliciously, adjudged to death by all the old statutes; by Lord Ellenborough's act, so called, persons cutting, stabbing, maiming, or disfiguring another, are declared guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. This severe act was softened by the qualification, that such act or acts must be done with such an intent, that if they had killed the act would have been murder; persons guilty of maliciously shooting in a dwelling, acts relating to, 14 George III., 1802; George IV., June, 1828; extended to Ireland, 1829; to Scotland, 1825; amended, 1829.

Wren, Sir Christopher, architect of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, died 1723.

Wrickenton Coal-pit, explosion at, forty-seven persons killed, and many wounded, May 9, 1833.

Woven Fabrics, the value of the cotton manufacture in 1833 was £31,338,693, the weight of the material used being 282,000,000 lbs.; of this £18,459,000 was exported, and the value of £12,879,693 consumed at home; in 1849, the 77,000,000 lbs. of cotton worked up at the preceding rate of charges, would give £86,125,840; deduct the value of goods and yarn exported, £26,775,135, there would remain for home use, £59,350,705; in 1849, 1,337,536,116 yards were exported: in 1833 and 1849, the thrown and raw silk imported, were :—

	1833.	1849.
Raw	3,883,795 lbs.,	4,411,263 lbs.
Waste	654,381 ,,	1,375,868 ,,
Thrown	268,367 ,,	482,108 ,,
Total	4,761,543	6,269,179

In 1849, the consumption of silk was 4,148,540 lbs. per annum, on the average of 16 years; fabrics of silk exported, 1833, £737,404 value; exported, 1849, £998,334; the linen exported from the united kingdom, 1833, was :—

British	51,393,420 yards.
Irish	9,561,277 ,,

Sailcloth, both countries, 2,277,812 yards. Linen in both countries, 1849, 111,259,183 yards.

Wymondham Monastery, founded 1105.

Wurtzburg, once a bishopric, given to the elector of Bavaria, 1803; ceded by the treaty of Presburgh to the archduke Ferdinand, 1805; in 1814, once more transferred to Bavaria; the city taken by the French in 1796 and 1810.

Wurtzchen, the Battle of, between Napoleon, emperor of France, and the allied Austrians and Prussians, in which the last were defeated with great slaughter, May 20, 1813; the allied armies afterwards made their retreat across the Oder.

X

Xanthoxylum, or toothache-tree, brought into England from North Carolina before 1736; the Xanthoriza apiifolia, or yellow-root, came into England from America, 1766; and the Xylomelum from Australia, 1789.

Xavier, St. Francis, a native of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees; he studied at Beauvais, and was the founder of the notorious society of the Jesuits, which caused so much trouble to the church itself, of which he was a learned member; he died in China, 1552, and was buried at Goa, and canonized, 1622.

Xeres, Battle of, and defeat of Roderick, king of the Goths, with the conquest of Spain by the Moors and Arabs, 712.

Xeres, a city of Spain, the vicinity of which is noted for its excellent wines, corrupted by the English to sherries. There have been exported from Spain in ten months, 27,149 butts, 25,063 of which came to England, and 314 to English possessions and dependencies. 379 butts were sent to the countries formerly constituting old Spanish America; 324 to the United States; 28 to France; and 1038 to all other parts. Estimating the average value at 100 dollars per butt on board, the total value of the wine exported during the ten months, is 54,298,320 reals (£542,983); of which 50,127,716 reals (£501,277) worth was sent to England, and 56,666 reals (£566) worth to France.

Ximenes, a celebrated statesman of Spain, of Terrelaguna, Old Castile; in 1437, he entered holy orders, assumed the habit of St. Francis, and persevered at court, where he got into all the austerity of his order; in 1495, he was nominated to the bishopric of Toledo, but it made no change in his conduct; in 1507, he received a cardinal's hat; he died 1517: he was the greatest prime minister and the best man that ever governed in the court of Spain.

Ximera, Battle of, between the Spaniards under Ballasteros, and the French commanded by General Regnier; the Spaniards claimed the victory, but the loss on both sides was very considerable, Sept. 10, 1811.

Y

Yachts, these elegant vessels, a modern improvement upon the amusements of the past time, sprang up after the peace, and increased annually down to 1850. The expenditure of the Yacht Clubs counts by hundreds of thousands of pounds in building, fitting, wages, and victualling. They employ upwards of 4000 of the smartest seamen in the world.

Distinction of Clubs.	No. of Yachts.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	No. of Guns.	Principally Brass Pds. from
Royal Yacht Squadron.....	102	9000	1600	400	2 to 9
Royal Thames Yacht Club...	146	4400	540	220	½ to 6
Royal Western Yacht Club...	74	3000	400	260	1 to 6
Royal Southern Yacht Club	67	2800	350	230	1 to 9

Distinction of Clubs.	No of Yachts.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	No. of Guns.	Principally Brass Pds. from
Royal Victoria Yacht Club...	38	3200	420	250	2 to 9
Royal Harwich Yacht Club...	38	900	120	40	½ to 4
Royal Cork Yacht Club	42	1650	250	120	1 to 6
Royal Mersey Yacht Club ...	45	1470	240	110	1 to 6
Royal Northern Yacht Club	40	1450	230	110	1 to 6
Royal Eastern Yacht Club ...	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Kingstown Yacht Club	29	1380	230	70	1 to 6
	621	29,250	4380	1870	

The seamen are exclusive of masters, cooks, and stewards, which would give at least 800 in addition to the foregoing numbers. The wages alone for the masters and seamen exceed £120,000 per annum; and the intrinsic value of the yachts, with their armament complete, is more than three-quarters of a million of money. All yachts (besides their broadside guns) are provided with small arms of every description, and the crews in most cases instructed in the use of them. The amount of outlay with regard to provisions, clothing, and other expenses, can scarcely be guessed; the greatest luxuries are found on board, regardless of cost. There are upwards of fifty yachts of large tonnage in frame; in the spring of 1846, 600 sail of yachts were calculated to be in commission.

YARD, the measure is stated by some to have been the length of the arm of Henry I.; there has been no alteration in this measure since the time of Henry III. It was ordered by parliament that the old standard of 1760, in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, should continue to be the standard of extension, of lineal, superficial, and solid measures, 5 George IV., June 17, 1824.

YARM overflowed by the river Tees, causing great damage, Oct. 1761.

YARMOUTH, town of, a royal demesne in the reign of William I.; it received a charter from John, and one from Henry III; in 1348, the plague carried of 7000 persons, and it appeared again in 1579, and 1664; the theatre, built 1778; Nelson's pillar, 1817; the suspension-bridge over the Bure, costing £4000, gave way under a number of persons who had assembled upon it, and seventy-nine lives were lost, May 2, 1845.

YARROW Monastery, Durham, built 674.

YEAR, a term of time which varied with different countries and nations; Julius Cæsar corrected the errors of the Roman year, established by Romulus, 788 years before Christ: the common solar year is 365 days, 6 hours, being the time which the earth takes to pass from one tropic until it returns to the same again. The sidereal year is the time the earth takes to pass from any fixed star until it returns to the same again; 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds, consisting of sidereal days, each of which is uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4·092 seconds. The true length of the solar or equinoctial year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51·6 seconds, or decimally, 365·242264 days of mean solar time: the length of the sidereal year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11·5 seconds, or 365·256383 days: the anomalistic year is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 58·8 seconds, or 365·259708 days: the above lengths of the equinoctial and sidereal years are only mean lengths, the anomalistic is the true one, as it does not vary, which the others must do. The astronomical consists of 12 synodical months, or 354 days 8 hours, 48 minutes, 38 seconds, being nearly

11 days shorter than the lunar year. The lunar civil common year is 12 lunar months, or 354 days. The lunar civil intercalary year contains 13 lunar months, or 384 days; the common civil year, 365 days; the leap year, 366 days.

YEAR, the Jewish. This was in the earlier time of the Jewish history of very uncertain length, sometimes of three months only: their sacred year began in March; the Athenian in June; the Macedonian on the 24th of September; the Christians of Egypt on the 30th or 29th of August; the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August; modern nations generally on the 1st of January. In the time of William I., the English began it on the 25th December, while the legal year began on the 25th of March: while the English year began on that day, the Scotch began on the 1st of January. The lunar year was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews; the latter had a sabbatical year, it being the seventh, when the people were to suffer the ground to lie fallow; every seventh sabbatical year was their year of Jubilee.

YEAR, the Platonic year believed among the Chaldeans, being the time in which all the planets will return to the same point from which they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations; the duration according to some would be 15,000 common years, other thought longer; this alluded to the space of time in which the equinoxes will perform a complete revolution, or the precession of the equinoxes be perfected: Tycho Brahe computed the time at 25,816 solar years; Cassini at 24,000; this retrocession some call 50 seconds of a degree, but more accurate observations state the secular retrocession to amount to 1 degree, 23 minutes, 30 seconds, or 50 seconds 1 degree every year. The Egyptians stated that the sun had once risen in the west, and would do so again in 20,000 years!

YEAR of the Reign, first used by William I. in all public documents, 1066; the phrase of "our Lord," by Charles III., emperor of Germany, 879.

YEAR, Seasons of in the north of Asia, and in Lapland, snow melts, June 28; gone, July 1; the fields green, July 9; plants full up, July 17; plants in flower, July 25; fruits ripe, Aug. 2; seeds shed, Aug. 10; snow, Aug. 18; where it remains until June 23 in the following year, the summer being eight or nine weeks in all the year, and the seasons summer and winter only.

YELLOW dye, for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1773.

YELLOW Fever raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, 1732, 1739, 1745, 1794, 1852; in Philadelphia, Oct. 1792, 1793, 1797, 1798, and in New York; in Spain, 1803; at Gibraltar, 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, 1815; at Cadiz, 1819; at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 1200 died of it, Feb. 1811.

YEAVRING, Battle of, between the Scotch under Sir Robert Umfraville and the Earl of Westmoreland, when 430 English routed 4000 Scotch, and took 160 prisoners, 1415.

YEOMAN of the Guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485; the Earl of Oxford, first captain.

YEOVIL, Somersetshire, fire at, which destroyed 17 houses, Sep. 21, 1815.

YEZDEGIRD, the Persian era, began June 16, 632; reformed in 1075; the difference being 112 days apart from the truth, as the year consisted of 365 days only.

YORK-BUILDINGS Water-Works Company, incorporated 1691.

YORK, Indiaman, lost in going into Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.

YORK, Duke of, b. 1763, commanded unsuccessfully on the continent, 1794 and 1799; charges preferred against him in the House of Commons by Mr. Wardle, member for Oakhampton, Jan. 28, 1809; resigned the commandership-in-chief of

the forces, March 18, 1809; had £40,000 annuity settled on him, 1792; restored to be commander-in-chief by his brother, 1811; died 1827.

York, Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney, drowned by the upsetting of his boat, near Portsmouth, May 5, 1831.

York, Archbishopric of, Paulinus made archbishop of, 622; the metropolitan see of the Scotch bishops until 1464; the archbishop allowed to style himself the primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England.

York town, Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, April 27, 1813, but soon afterwards again occupied by the British.

York, a very ancient northern city, said to be the Eboracum of the Romans; the Emperor Severus made it his headquarters, 207; Constantius also resided here for a time, and his son Constantine the Great was born to him here; both the Emperors Severus and Constantius died here. City burned by the Danes, 1069; received a charter from Richard II.; Guildhall built, 1466; the famous petition from, to reduce the public expenditure and redress grievances, Dec. 1779. St. Mary's Abbey, now in ruins, built by Rufus, 1088; rebuilt, 1270; Ouse bridge built, 1566; castle built by William the Conqueror; rebuilt, 1701; mansion-house, built 1728; cathedral set fire to by Martin, a lunatic, Feb. 2, 1829; re-opened, being re-edified after the great injuries it sustained, May 6, 1832. This noble cathedral was built in the gothic style, 1327, it is 524 feet long and 213 broad: there was a church on the same site, built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, 741; damaged and rebuilt, 780; destroyed by fire and built again, 1069; rebuilt and again burned, 1137, with St. Mary's Abbey and 39 parish churches: an accidental fire broke out, this reduced the belfry to ruins, and destroyed the roof of the nave, May 20, 1840.

York and Lancaster, civil wars of the houses of, the first contest taking place 1455, and the last 1471; *the* White Roses or Yorkists were victorious over the Red, or house of Lancaster; 30 sanguinary battles were fought in this contest; the land left untilled, produced famines, and nearly all the head nobility of England were exterminated.

York town, surrender of Lord Cornwallis at, to the American revolted colonists, of which they took possession, Aug. 1781; after a siege in which his position became no longer tenable, he surrendered with 7000 men to General Washington, Oct. 19, 1781.

Ypres, in Flanders, founded 960; taken by the French, 1678.

Yvres, battle of, between Henry IV. of France and the Catholic League, when the latter were completely routed; Henry then advanced to Paris, which he reduced to the point of surrendering through famine, when the Duke of Parma marched to the aid of the League, by his master's orders, and Henry was obliged to abandon the siege, March 14, 1590.

Youghall, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quartermaster, was so burnt, that the whole of his skin was scorched; but it was singular that he was much marked with the smallpox before the accident happened, and, on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the smallpox marks.

Z

Zante, one of the Ionian islands which was once subjected to the republic of Venice, before the French revolution; ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; taken by a Turco-Russian fleet, and made the republic of the Seven Islands, 1799: surrendered by the French to the Russians, with Ragusa, Aug. 14, 1807; submitted to the English, Oct. 3, 1809; put by the congress of Vienna under the protection of England, Nov. 5, 1815; the constitution of, ratified by the Prince Regent of England, Feb. 22, 1817.

Zanzaleans, a Syrian sect, that arose under one Zanzalea, 535; they taught that a baptism by water was of no effect, that it was necessary to be baptised with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron; the sect became very numerous.

Zealand, New, discovered by Tasman in 1642; on the eastern coast, he entered a strait where, being attacked by the natives, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except the coast seen by him, remained unknown, and was supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds; and in 1777 he found fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. New Zealand has become an important colony; a charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, created powers municipal, legislative, and administrative there, Dec. 29, 1847; and a legislative council was opened by the governor, Sir George Grey, Dec. 20, 1848.

Zecca at Venice, built 1570.

Zedwitz in Germany, the Catholic church of, the post-office, and 4000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, Dec. 12, 1814.

Zelichow, Battle of, between the Poles and Russians, in the last contest for Polish freedom. The combat was desperate and sanguinary. The Russians, commanded by the celebrated Diebitch, were defeated, with the loss of 12,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners—their commander narrowly escaping capture, April 6, 1831.

Zell, the prison of the unfortunate and injured Queen Matilda of Denmark, who was by a right royal marriage given to a poor imbecile monarch of Denmark. She was the sister of George III. of England, and was handed over at the age of seventeen to be the victim of the queen-dowager, who found her intrigues opposed by Queen Matilda and the Counts Brandt and Struensee, whom she contrived to sacrifice to her objects. The queen embarked May 10, 1772, for Zell, where she died at the early age of twenty-four, being removed there at the instance of her brother, the king of England. Not the slightest taint rests upon her character. She was another victim to royal marriages.

Zeuta, Battle of, between Prince Eugene against the Turks, fought 1697; it forced on the peace of Carlovitz, Jan. 1699.

Zincography introduced into England, 1817, very nearly at the same time as lithography.

Zinc, a mine of, discovered near Craven, in Yorkshire, 1809. Known in China at a very remote period.

Zindikites, a sect of Mahometans, who were a species of heretics from that creed. They maintained that

there was no God, that the four elements were eternal, that man is a mixture of them, and resolved into them at his death, 950.

Zinzendorf, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Moravians or Hernhutters, born 1700 He began his theological teaching, 1722; in 1736 he was forbidden to return to his native country. He visited England, becoming known to Wesley. In 1747, he obtained leave to return home to Saxony, then came to England and obtained an act of parliament to protect his followers throughout the British dominions. He died at Hernhutt in 1760.

Zisca, John, the leader of the Bohemians, and avenger of the death of John Huss, at the head of 40,000 men, whom he led to victory against his Catholic persecutors. His aim was to put down the intolerable pest of ecclesiastical tyranny. Going to meet the Emperor Sigismund at a conference, he was taken off by the plague, 1424.

Zizyphus vulgaris, brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1640. The Zizyphus palenius is commonly called Christ's Thorn, and came to England from Africa about 1596.

Zodiac, said to have been invented 547 A.C., and that Anaximander was the inventor. The light called the zodiacal light of recent observations, sometimes observed, is thought to be electrical.

Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX., emperor of the East, who caused her husband to be poisoned, and married her gallant, a low-lived money-broker, placing him on the throne of the East as Michael IV., 1034, at sixty years of age. She took for a third husband Constantine, who succeeded to the imperial crown of the East, 1042.

Zoology, a science of later times, much honoured. The Zoological Gardens opened in London, March 27, 1829; the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832; the Zoological Gardens of Dublin, 1832.

Zorndorf, Battle of, between the Prussians and Russians; the first under the renowned Frederick, who obtained a great victory, with the loss of 11,000 men only, Aug. 25-26, 1758; the Russians lost 21,529.

Zuinglians, the followers of Zuinglius the reformer, the Luther of Switzerland, 1519. He was killed in a skirmish against the popish opponents of the reformed doctrines, 1531.

Zurich admitted into the Swiss confederacy, 1351. Utznach seceded from Rome, 1436, in consequence of the preaching of Zuinglius.

Zurich, a sexton of, poisoned the wine used at the sacrament, by which eight persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776.

Zurich, Battles of, June 4, 1799, when the French were defeated by the Russians: the Russians and Austrians defeated here by Massena, Sept. 24, 1799,—the former lost 20,000 men.

THE END.

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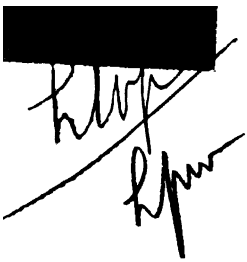

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